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THE BARONAGE

OF

ANGUS AND MEARNS.

COMPRISING THE

GENEALOGY OF THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY FAMILIES—CURIOS ANECDOTES—DESCRIPTIONS OF CLAN TARTANS, BADGES, SLOGANS, ARMORY, AND SEATS—ANCIENT SCULPTURES, &c.

BEING A GUIDE TO THE

TOURIST AND HERALDIC ARTIST.

BY DAVID MACGREGOR PETER.

" Note, briefly, here the symbols of the band
Who guarded Scotland in victorious fields,
And shed their proud blood for their native land,
Gaining rich honours for their household shields."

[*Emblazoned M.S. (of date 1542) of Sir D. Lindsay, Lyon King of Arms.*]

" HERALDRY—that lordly science—which will continue to receive honour and esteem from the many, while there remains one family of ancient and illustrious birth—one nobleman or gentleman in Britain."—*Life of Sir Robert Peel.*

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TO THE
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P R E F A C E .

"Who thinks a perfect Book to see,
Thinks that which never was, nor is, nor e'er can be."

THE Author of this (his "Maiden Volume") deems it proper to remark that he is a kind of "cosmopolite," and consequently much of it has been penned amidst many inconveniences—*Musis inimica turba*—which will perhaps account for its defects in composition. He has for a lengthened series of years devoted his "leisure hours" to the study of the history, antiquities and heraldry, of the counties of Angus and Mearns in particular, and he now lays before the public the result of what has been to him a most agreeable labour—merely hoping to be rewarded with such a share of public patronage, as may in some measure re-imburse him for the expense he has been at in the course of years in the collection and "sifting" of the materials.

To the Nobility and Gentry of both counties, he begs to return his grateful thanks for the kindness

they have shown him personally, and for the readiness with which they responded to his desires for information from their family papers, &c. The volume, such as it is, is offered with the humble hope that it may be useful, and amusing; and as the author's mite to the historical treasury of his native district; and a page to the cabinet of Scottish Heraldry.

D. MACG. PETER.

DECEMBER 1855.

INDEX.

Page		Page	
Adam, anciently of Fanno	1	Baron, formerly of Strachan	22
Adam, lately of Mathers	2	Baxter of Balgavies	23
Aikman, anciently of Cairnie.....	3	Baxter of Kincaidrum.....	24
Aiken, formerly of Tarrie	3	Bethune, anciently of Melgund ...	24
Allardice of that Ilk, ancient.....	4	Black of Kergord, Shetland	25
Allardice, lately of New Dunotter	5	Blaukie of Craigiebuckler, &c., Aberdeenshire	25
Aldjo of Portlethen	5	Blair of Balthayock, anciently of Balgilloch (now Hallyburton)	26
Allen of Errol, Perthshire	6	Boath, anciently of Balinbride, now Panbride	26
Anderson, formerly of Bearhill ...	6	Bower of Kincaidrum, ancient ...	27
Anderson of Fawside	7	Bowie, formerly of Keithock	27
Andson of Friockheim, <i>Appendix</i>	365	Bowman of Ashinyards, Ayrshire	27
Annand, anciently of Findhaven	8	Brand, formerly of Laurieston	28
Arbuthnott, Carnegy, of Balnamoon.....	8	Brodie, formerly of The Burn.....	28
Arbuthnott, Hon. H., of Hatton...	10	Brodie of Brodie, Elginshire, <i>Ap.</i>	368
Arkley of Duninald.....	11	Brown of Lochton, Perthshire ...	30
Arnott of Leithfield.....	12	Burnes, Sir Alexander, C.B.	31
Badenoch, formerly of Whiteriggs	13	Burness of Auchnacree	32
Badenoch of Arthurhouse	13	Byres of Tonley, Aberdeenshire...	33
Bailie of Lamington, Lanarkshire	13	Byrse of Hillhead	34
Bairnsfather of Dunbarrow.....	14		
Baird of Ury ..	14		
See also <i>Appendix</i>	366		
Balfour-Ogilvy of Tannadice	15		
See also <i>Appendix</i>	366		
Balnewis of that Ilk, ancient	17		
Barclay-Allardice, late of Ury and Allardice	17		
Barclay or Berkely of Mathers, ancient	20		
		Cairncross of Balmashanner, an- cient	35
		Calder of that Ilk and Glamis ...	35
		Callander-Campbell of Ardking- lass, Argyleshire	38
		Cameron of Fassifern, formerly of Arthurston	39
		Campbell, Sir James, of Stracathro	41

	Page		Page
Campbell of Blackhall	42	Douglas, lately of Inchmarlo	75
Cant, formerly of Glendye	43	Dow of Arnhall, ancient.....	75
Carnegie, Earl of Southesk	44	Drummond, lately of Drumtochty	76
See also <i>Appendix</i>	369	Duff of Careston, M.P.	77
Carnegy, anciently of Careston or Carraldston	48	Dnff of Fetteresso	79
Carnegy of Craigo	48	Duff of Orton, Elginshire	80
Carnegie, Watson, of Lour and Turin	49	Duke, Sir James. Knt. and Bart. M.P.	80
Carnegie of Redhall	51	Duncan of Parkhill	82
Carnegie, Fullarton, of Pitarrow and Charleton	51	Durnard of Lintrathen, ancient ...	82
Chalmers of Aldbar.....	52	Duthie, formerly of Ruthrieston...	83
Chalmers, Sir Wm., of Glenuricht, Perthshire	54	Eccles of that Ilk and Ouras, an- cient	84
Chaplin of Colliston	55	Edgar, formerly of Keithock	84
Chisholm of Pitne, ancient	55	Edward of Balruddery	85
Chisholm of Chisholm, Inverness- shire	56	Eglinton, lately of Charlton	86
Clayhills of Invergowrie.....	57	Erskine, Kennedy, of Dun	87
Collaiss of Balnamoon, ancient ...	58	Erskine of Balhall	89
Colville, lately of Laws	59	Erskine of Linlathen	90
Constable of Craigie	59	Fair or Fearn of Nig, ancient ...	90
Crammond of Auldbar, ancient ...	60	Fairweather of Baludderan.....	91
Crichton of Ruthven, ancient.....	60	Falconer, Lord Haukerton	91
Crockatt, anciently of Flemington	61	Falconer, formerly of Phesdo	92
Crombie of Thornton	61	Falsyde or Fawsyde of that Ilk, ancient	93
Cruikshank of Langley Park	62	Farquhar of Hallgreen	94
Cruikshank of Keithock	63	See also <i>Appendix</i>	370
Cruikshank, lately of Stracathro..	63	Farquhar of Pitscandly	94
Dalgairns, lately of Balgavies ...	64	Farquharson of Baldovie and Bal- four	96
Davidson of Inchmarlo	64	Fenton of Baiky, ancient	98
Dempster, Hawkins, of Dunnichen	66	Fenton of Easter Ogill, ancient ...	98
Denchar of that Ilk, ancient	67	Ferguson of Woodhill, Perthshire	99
Dick of Pitkerro	69	Ferguson of Pitfour, Aberdeen- shire	99
Dickson of Little Keithock, <i>Ap.</i>	369	Ferrier, formerly of Kintrocket ...	100
Dingwall-Fordyce of Brucklaw and Mathers.....	69	Fiddes of Fiddes, ancient	101
Doig, formerly of Cookston.....	70	Fletcher, formerly of Ballinshoe... <td style="text-align: right;">101</td>	101
Douglas of Brigton	71	Forbes, anciently of Findhaven, &c	103
Douglas of Glenbervie.....	71	Forbes, Stuart, Bart. of Pitsligo and Fettercairn	104
Douglas of Tilwhillie, ancient ...	74		

Page	Page		
Forbes of New Dunotter.....	111	Guthry of Carsebank, ancient.....	149
Ford, formerly of Findhaven	112	Haig of Glenogil.....	149
Forrest of Easter Ogill	113	Haldane of Gleneagles, ancient...	151
Forrest of Tullochs	114	Hallyburton, Lord J. F. G., of	
Forsythe-Grant of Ecclesgreig ...	114	Piteur	152
Fotheringham, Serymgeour, of		Halkett, Craigie, of Glendoick,	
Pourie and Tealing.....	116	Perthshire	154
Fraser of Hospitalfield, &c.	118	Hall of Parkeonnon, <i>Appendix</i> ...	376
Fraser of Balmakewan, <i>Appendix</i>	370	Harvey of Kinnetts.....	155
Fullarton of that Ilk	119	Hassa of Glenbervy, very ancient	156
Fyffe, lately of Smithfield	120	Hay of Letham-Grange	157
Gair of Nig, ancient	121	Henderson of Grange of Barry ...	158
Gall, formerly of Auchnaekee ...	121	Hill of Cotton or Craig-Isla.....	159
Gammell of Drumtochty, &c.....	121	Honeyman, anciently Minister of	
Garden-Campbell of Troup and		Kinneff.....	160
Glenlyon	122	Hood of Baludderan	160
See also <i>Appendix</i>	372	Horn of Horn and West Hall,	
Garden, formerly of Johnston,		Aberdeenshire	161
(Lord Gardenston)	124	Hume of Burnley Hall, Norfolk,	
Gardyne of Middleton-Gardyne...	124	M.P.	163
Gardner-Rankine of Dudhope ...	125	Hunter of Burnside.....	166
Gavine, anciently of Braikie	127	Hunter of Blackness	167
Gib of St. Ann's Well.....	128		
Gibbon of Johnston.....	129	Imrie, Blair, of Lunan.....	168
Gibson of Auchenreoch	129	Innes of Raemoir and Cowie	169
Giffard of Balnagarroch, ancient,		Inverarity of Rosemount.....	170
<i>Appendix</i>	375	Irvine of Drum Castle, Aberdeenshire	171
Gillies, late Lord, titular of Kin-trocket	130	Irvine-Boswell of Kincousie	173
Gillies, formerly of Balmakewan	132	See also <i>Appendix</i>	367
Gladstone of Fasque, Bart	133	Irvine-Burnett of Monboddo	174
Gordon, late Lord Adam, of The			
Burn.....	135	Jobson, formerly of Balfour Castle	176
Gordon of Mayen and Drumlithie	137		
Gordon of Charleton	138	Keith-Murray, Bart. of Ochtertyre	
Grahame of Morphie	138	and Dunotter Castle	177
Graham of Largie, ancient.....	141	Keith of Usan	179
Graham of Duntrune	141	Ker, lately of St. Ann's	180
Gray of Carse-Gray.....	142	Kinloch of Kinloch	181
Greenhill of Craignathro	144	Kinloch of Kilrie and Logie	182
Grierson of Balluno, ancient	146	Kinloch of Park, Aberdeenshire...	182
Guthrie of Guthrie	146	Kinloch of Kair	183

Page	Page		
Knox, formerly of Keithock	184	Mackenzie, lately of Stricathrow	221
Kyd of Craigie, ancient	185	Mackenzie of Woodstock	222
Kyd of Woodhill, ancient	185	Mackinnon, Chief of the Clan, Inverness-shire	223
Laing-Meason, late of Lindertis...	185	MacLagan of Glenquiech	224
Laing, lately of Renmuir	186	MacLaurin of Broich	225
Laird of Strathmartin.....	186	Maenab of Arthurston.....	226
L'Amy of Dunkenny	187	Maconachie of Meadowbank, Edin- burgh	228
Laurenson, Col. late of Inverightly	187	Maconachie, of Aberdeenshire	229
Leighton of Bearhill	188	Macpherson of Blairgowrie, Perth- shire	230
Leith, formerly of Whiteriggs ...	189	Mactier of Durris.....	230
Leighton of Usan, ancient	190	Marnie of Deuchar	232
Lindsay, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres	191	Maule of Fearn	233
Lindsay of Edzell	194	Melville of Dysart	236
Lindsay-Carnegie of Spynie and Boysack	200	Menzies, late of Pitfoddels, Aber- deenshire	237
See also <i>Appendix</i>	376	Mercer, anciently of Meiklour, Perth	238
Lindsay, anciently of Balgavies...	204	Michie of Colquharry, Aberdeen- shire	240
Lindsay of Kinnlettes.....	205	Middleton, ancient Earl of	240
Lindsay of Blairyfeddan.....	206	Millar, late of Ballumbie.....	242
Lindsay of Pitscandly.....	206	Mill, late of Fearn	243
Lindsay of AlmerieGLOSS.....	207	Mill-Yeoman of Woodhill	245
Livingston of Balrownie.....	207	Moir, late of Newgrange.....	246
Logie of Tannadice.....	208	Montealto or Mouat of Fearn, ancient	246
Low of Hilton	208	Mudie of Pitmuies	247
Lumsden of Auchendoir, Aber- deenshire	209	Munro of Lindertis	247
Lyall of Gallery	209	Murray of Arthurston.....	249
Lyell of Gardyne.....	210	Nairn, late of Drumkilbo.....	250
Lyell of Kinnordy	210	Napier, anciently of Auchinleck...	251
Lyell of Blackness, ancient.....	212	Neish of Laws	252
Lyell of Stoneyflatt.....	212	Nevay, anciently of Reidie.....	253
Lyon of Glenogil.....	213	Nicolson of Glenbervie	254
Lyon of Ballantore	215	Nicoll of Kinchune	255
See also <i>Appendix</i>	376	Ochterlony of Ochterlony	256
Macaulay, Right Hon. T. B., M.P. 216		Ochterlony, Pierson, of the Guynd	257
MacCombie of Jellybrand	217	Ogeston of that Ilk, ancient	258
Macdonald of Rossie	217		
MacGregor of MacGregor, Perth- shire, <i>Appendix</i>	377		
MacInroy of The Burn	219		

Page	Page		
Oggston, anciently of Fettercairn..	258	Scott of Rossie.....	304
Ogilvy of Inverquharity	259	See also <i>Appendix</i>	383
Ogilvy, Wedderburn, of Ruthven	261	Scrimgeour-Wedderburn of Berk-	
Ogilvy, Livingston, of Newtonmill	262	hill, &c.	305
Ogilvy of Inshewan.....	262	Shaklock, anciently of Kinneff ...	307
Ogilvy of Loyal	263	Shand, late of The Burn.....	307
Ogilvy, Bruce, of Cowden	265	Shank of The Villa.....	308
Ogilvy, Erskine, of Carbuddo.....	268	Shaw of Newhall.....	309
Oliphant, anciently of Newtyle ...	268	Sinclair, formerly of Aldbar	309
Orr of Brigton	270	Sibbald, late of Kair	310
Ouchterlony, anciently of Kintroc-		Silver, late of Netherly	310
ket	271	Simpson, late of Ogill.....	311
Panter of Newmanswalls, ancient	272	Skair of Lunan Bank	314
Patterson of Castle Huntly, Perth-		Skene, late of Skene and Careston	315
shire	273	Smart of Cairnbank.....	323
Petrie, formerly of Portlethen.....	274	Smart of Cononsyth	323
Philip, anciently of Almerieclosed..	275	Smyth of Balharry	324
Playfair of Bendochy, Perthshire..	275	See also <i>Appendix</i>	383
Porteous of Lauriston	275	Speid of Ardovie.....	326
Rait of Hallgreen, ancient	277	Speid-Binny of Forneth, Perth-	
Rait of Anniston	278	shire	327
Ramsay of Bamff, Perthshire.....	278	Stirling, formerly of Old Montrose	328
Ramsay of Balmain.....	281	Strachan of Thornton.....	328
Rattray of Downie Park.....	282	Strachan of Tarrie	331
Rattray of Kirkhillocks	283	Straton of Kirkside.....	332
Rhynd, anciently of Cairn	284	Stryveline, anciently of Lauriston	334
Rickart-Hepburn of Rickarton ...	286	Stuart, late of Inchbreck	335
Rickard of Woodlands	288	Stephens, late of Balmadies, Ap.	384
Ritchie, late of Cairnbank	288	Swinburn of Marcus	337
Robertson-Scott of Benholm	289	Symmer, formerly of Balzeordie...	338
Robertson of Foveran, Aberdeen-		Tailyour, Renny, of Newmanswalls	339
shire	291	Taylor of Kirktonhill	340
Roger, formerly of Marywel!	291	Thoms of Aberlemno	341
Rolland of Auchmithie	297	Thomson of Banchory.....	341
Ross of Netherly	297	Thorntoun of that Ilk, ancient ...	342
Scott of Brotherton.....	299	Threipland of Fingask, Perthshire	342
Scott of Commiston.....	302	Tullideph, formerly of Tullideph-	
Scott-Sibbald, late of Duninald ...	303	Hall	346
Scott of Abbethnue.....	303	Tulloch of Bonnytoun, ancient ...	346
Scott of Hedderwick	304	Turnbull, formerly of Strickathrow	347
		Tyrie, anciently of Drumkilbo	348

Page	Page
Volume, formerly of Woodwray .. 350	Wilkie of Newbarns 358
Wallace, anciently of Ouras 350	Wintoun of Strathmartin, ancient 358
Wallace, late of Kelly..... 351	Wishart of Pitarrow, ancient 359
Walterston of that Ilk, ancient ... 352	Wood, late of Bonnyton 360
Watson, late of Shielhill..... 353	Wood, anciently of Balbegno 360
Webster, late of Balruddery 354	Wood of Woodburnden 361
Webster, late of Murlingden 355	Wood of Keithick 362
Wedderburn of Pearsie 355	Young, formerly of Auldbar 362
Wemyss, anciently of Kincaal- drum..... 356	Young, late of Fawsyde 363
Whitson of Parkhill, Perthshire... 357	Yeoman, late of Afleck 363
	Young-Ogilvy of Ascreavie 364

THE BARONAGE OF ANGUS AND MEARNS.

ADAM of FANNO.

CHARLES ADAM, Esq. of Fanno, Parish of Rescobie, first of this family designed of Fanno, Forfar, A.D. 1549. His successors for four generations were designed of Fanno. The next two were designed of Queen's Manour of Forfar. In a donation of the patronage of the church of Wemyss to the monastery of Soltray, by the progenitor of the Earl of Wemyss, Sir Duncan Adam, Knight, is a witness, in the reign of Alexander II. Sir Duncan's grandson, Duncan Adam, had four sons—Robert, John, Reginald, and Duncan Adam. Of these brothers, all the Adams—MacAdams—Adies, and Adamsons, in Scotland, are descended. Duncan the youngest, accompanied Sir James Douglas in his expedition to the Holy Land with king Robert Bruce's heart, A.D. 1330-1, on which occasion he added the cross crosslets to his arms.

[*Douglas' Baronage*, p. 255.]

ARMS—Argent, a mullet, azure, pierced of the first, between three cross crosslets fitchee, gules. CREST—A cross crosslet

fitchee, in bend sinister, gules, surmounted by a sword in bend azure, hilt, or. MOTTO—*Crux mihi grata quies* (The cross gives me welcome rest.) [Family Seal.]

ADAM of BLAIR-ADAM.

Admiral-of-the-White Sir CHARLES ADAM, K.C.B., of Blair-Adam, Kinross, (representative of Fanno, late of Mathers, Mearns), Governor of Greenwich Hospital (elder brother of the late General Sir Frederick Adam) died 16th September 1853. He never recovered the shock caused by the sudden death of the General Sir Frederick, about a month prior. Sir Charles was born in 1780, and was eldest surviving son of the Right Hon. William Adam of Blair-Adam, Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court in Scotland. He entered the royal navy in 1790, and married a sister of the Countess of Minto, who survives him. Sir Charles had seen much varied services. He represented the united counties of Clackmannan and Kinross in Parliament, from 1831 to 1841; was first Naval Lord of the Admiralty from April 1835 till August 1841; obtained the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Kinross-shire, 1st April 1839; appointed one of the Elder Brethren of Trinity House. On the demise of Sir Robert Stopford, he was appointed to the Governorship of Greenwich Hospital, 23d July 1847. Heir—W. P. Adam, younger of Blair-Adam, Deputy-Lieutenant of Kinross, 1845. [Montrose Review.]

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, same as Fanno; second and third—Argent, three sheaves of arrows, azure, banded gules. CREST and MOTTO—The same.

[Lord Chief Commissioner's Seal, &c.]

CHIEF SEAT—Blair-Adam House, near Maryborough, Kinross-shire.

AIKMAN of CAIRNIE.

JOHN AIKMAN, Esq., son of George Aikman of Loreburn, and grandson of John Aikman of Loreburn, Arbroath; got a charter under the great seal—*Johanni Aikman, de Cairny, &c.*, near Arbroath, Angus, dated 15th July 1661. “ Aly-sandre (Alexander) de Aikman was compelled to swear fealty to Edward I., A.D. 1296.”

The traditional account of the origin of the name of Aikman is, that the officer who had the command of the troops who besieged the usurper Macbeth in Dunsinnane Castle, ordered all his soldiers to march to the attack with branches of oak taken from “ Birnam wood,” near Dunkeld, and on that account got the name of Aikman. He is said to have been the progenitor of all the Aikmans and Aikens in Scotland.

[*Baronage*, p. 441.]

This family having acquired the estate of Brambleton, Lanarkshire, was designed by that title and Cairny.

ARMS—Argent, out of a cloud at sinister side, a dexter hand holding a baton of oak, palewise, with a branch springing out of the top, proper, surmounted by a bend engrailed, gules. CREST—An oak tree, proper. MOTTO—*Sub robore virtus* (Valour under strength.)

AIKEN of TARRIE.

The Rev. MR. AIKEN or AITKIN, purchased the estate of Tarrie, near Arbroath, about the end of the eighteenth century.

ARMS—Argent, a chevron, azure, between two cocks, in chief, and a round buckle, in base, gules. CREST—A cock, gules, armed, sable.

ALLARDICE of that ILK.

SIR JOHN ALLARDICE of that Ilk, wedded Mary, eldest daughter of Lord Kinpout (assassinated September 1644), eldest son of the first Earl of Airth, &c. She was served heir-portioner-general to the house of Airth and Menteith, by a jury, in 1785.

[*Clans*, p. 311.]

Her great-grandson, James Allardice of Allardice, who wedded Ann Barclay (of Ury ?), and died A.D. 1765, leaving an only child and heiress, Sarah Anne, who wedded Robert Barclay, Esq. of Ury, by whom she left issue; and was succeeded by her son, Robert Barclay Allardice, who, on his accession to the barony of Allardice, assumed the name and arms of that very ancient family.

The family of “Alrethes,” “Alardis,” “Allardies,” or “Allardice,” is so ancient that no one knows when they first acquired the estate. Their first charter is one of confirmation by William the Lion to the then possessor of the lands of “Alrethes,” to be held by him by the same tenure as that of his father, who is denominated “Le Seot”—to wit, by the service of “Two Hobilers” (who were mounted archers.) This is said to be the oldest charter of land now existing in Scotland. Nisbet writes, “From this time there is a series of writs in the hands of the laird of Allardice. He is the heir of line of the Earls of Airth and Menteith,”*—Vol. II., p. 45, and Ragman Roll. Mr. Barclay Allardice has a series of either one hundred and ten, or one hundred and twenty Allardice charters, with the seals on several.

[*Inf. kindly comtd. by Barclay Allardice, Esq. of Ury, &c.*]

ARMS.—Argent, a fesse wavy, gules, between three boars'

* The Committee on this claim of Peerage was fixed for Tuesday, July 9, 1839, &c.—*Montrose Review of 5th July, 1839*, p. 9.

heads, couped, sable.* CREST—A cubit arm, holding a cimiter, proper. SUPPORTERS—Two savages, wreathed with alder holding clubs over the exterior shoulders, proper. MOTTO—*In the defence of the distressed.* [Family Seal, &c.]

CHIEF SEAT—Was Allardice Castle, a comparatively modern mansion, bearing date 1714, finely situated on the brow of the east bank of the Bervie, amid fine old trees, and overlooking Bervie vale, about a mile north of Inverbervie, Mearns.

ALLARDICE of NEW DUNNOTTER.

ALEXANDER ALLARDICE, Esq. of New Dunnotter, Mearns, made his fortune abroad, and on his return to his native country he purchased the estate of Dunnottar. He left an only daughter and heiress, Eleanor Allardice, who married, 1st May 1814, the Hon. Archibald Lord Kennedy (died Earl of Cassilis, 12th August 1832), and by her (who died 23d November, 1832), he left issue nine sons and one daughter. The Countess of Cassilis lived to see her patrimonial estate alienated to General Nathaniel Forbes of Anchernach.

ARMS—Argent, a fesse wavy, gules, between three boars' heads couped, sable. CREST—A demi-savage, a-frontee, wreathed, holding in his dexter hand a cimiter, proper. MOTTO—*In defence.* [Book-plate.]

CHIEF SEAT—Was Dunnottar House, a fine mansion, closely embowered amid finely wooded and extensive grounds and gardens, about a quarter of a mile west of Stonehaven.

ALDJO of PORTLETHEN.

Provost ALDJO of Portlethen, Mearns, was sometime Provost

* On a stone at Aibnuthnott church, dated A.D. 1653, containing a group of the arms of the lairds in the parish, those of Allardice are sculptured with *bulls' heads* cabossed, instead of the boars' heads.

of the city of Aberdeen. This was perhaps a member of the Auldjos of Pennyghaill, Argyll. The name has been variously written—"Alljoy," "Aljoy," "Aldjoy," "Aldjoe," and Aldjo.

ARMS—Argent, three hearts conjoined in triangle by the points, gules; in base, a buck's head cabossed, of the second; all within a bordure azure. A stump of an oak tree shooting forth new branches, vert. MOTTO—*Non deficit alter* (Another succeeds.) [Herald, Vol. I., &c.]

ALLEN of ERROL.

JOHN JAMES ALLEN, Esq., younger of Errol, Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire, Captain R.N., married 1st September 1832, the Right Hon. Lady Henrietta Dundas Duncan Halkane, eldest surviving daughter of the first Earl of Camperdown.

The family of Allen of Errol seems from their armorial bearings to be an offshoot of the old stem of Clan M'Nicol, that once potent Celtic clan.

ARMS—Per bend indented, argent and gules, three crescents in sinister chief, and a mullet in dexter base, all counter-changed (Allen) Impaling—Gules, a gold Camperdown medal ensigned with a naval coronet, subscribed “Camperdown,” of the second, between two cinquefoils, in chief, and a bugle-horn, in base, argent, stringed and garnished, azure (Duncan.) CREST—An eagle rising, proper. MOTTO—*Fortiter* (Boldly.)

[Family Seal.]

CHIEF SEAT—Errol House, a fine mansion, amid extensive finely wooded grounds, and beautiful gardens, near Errol village.

ANDERSON of BEARHILL.

JOHN ANDERSON, Esq. of Candaeraig (head of the rock), Aberdeenshire, and of Bearhill, Angus, Captain in the Army. He

was Lieutenant, 28th Regiment, in 1813. [*Laing's Donean Tourist*, pp. 49–50.] He purchased the lands of Bearhill from Alexander Ritchie, about 1820; and disposed them again to David Leighton, about 1830. Captain Anderson is the tenth generation of the ancient house of Candaraig; and wedded Catharine, daughter of Alexander, fourth and penultimate Duke of Gordon.

This family seems an ancient offshoot of the old stem of *Clan Anrias* of Ross-shire; of which are also the M'Andrews, M'Gilandreses, and the Gilanderses.

ARMS—Argent, a saltier, sable, surmounted by another, azure, between two boars' heads, couped, in pale, and as many mullets, in fesse, of the second. CREST—A fir tree, vert, seeded, or. MOTTO—*Stand sure.*

[*Family Coach.*]

SUPPORTERS—Dexter, a lion, guardant, gules. Sinister, an eagle, re-guardant, proper. [Old Blazon.]

SEATS—Bearhill House, a fine mansion, his favourite residence, finely situated amid finely wooded grounds and gardens, with gate and porter's lodge, on the north side of the turnpike road on the west of Brechin; and, Candaraig House, a neat villa, situated amid “luxuriantly grand, wild, picturesque, and sublime” scenery, on the north bank of the Don, about 46 miles N.W. of Aberdeen.

ANDERSON of FAWSYDE.

The Rev. T. G. TORRY ANDERSON, M.A., of Fawsyde, Mearns, incumbent of St. Paul's, Dundee, succeeded Dr. Young; and was married at Peterhead on the 17th January 1854, by the very Rev. the Dean of St. Andrews, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Henry Hensleigh, London.

ANNAND of FINDHAVEN.

SIR DAVID DE ANNANDIA, of the family of Annandale, had a resignation in his favour of the barony and forestership of “Fothnevyn,” or Findhaven, from William Earl of Ross, A.D. 1370. Sir David resigned his right to these in favour of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk in 1375.

“William de Annand,” an Angusshire baron, swore fealty to Edward I. of England, A.D. 1296.

It is probable that Sir David de Annand, who clove the English steel-clad knight, and his horse too, through with one fell blow of his ponderous battle-axe, in the streets of Edinburgh, A.D. 1335, was a son of this William, and the immediate progenitor of Sir David of Findhaven. (?)

[*Tytler's Hist. of Scot.*, Vol. II. p. 42. *Land.*, pp. 139–40.]

ARMS—Argent, a saltier and chief, gules. CREST—A rose, gules, stalked and leaved, vert. MOTTO—*Quod honestum utile* (What is honest is useful.) [Robson, Vol. I.]

CARNEY ARBUTHNOTT of BALNAMOON and FINDOWRIE.

JAMES CARNEY ARBUTHNOTT, Esq. of Balnamoon and Findowrie, Angus, only son of Andrew Knox, Esq. of Keithock, by his wife, eldest sister of James Carnegy Arbuthnott of Balnamoon, succeeded to the estate of Balnamoon on the demise of his maternal uncle in 1810, and to that of Findowrie on the demise of his aunt, Miss Arbuthnott, in 1827; and assumed the names and arms of Carnegy of Balnamoon, and Arbuthnott of Findowrie, on his accession to these estates.

The more immediate progenitor of the Balnamoon family was Alexander Carnegy, youngest brother of David, first Earl of Southesk; John, first Earl of Northesk; and Sir Robert Carnegy of Dunnichen. Sir Alexander Carnegy's arms are sculp-

tured in bold relief on the family burying vault at the church of Menmuir, impaled with those of his Lady—Or, a chevron (sable) between three torteaux (*Blair of Balthayock*), with the initials S.A.C. D.G.B. and date 1639, answering for Sir A. C. and Dame Giles Blair.

The progenitor of the Findowrie family was Robert Arbuthnott of that Ilk, and his third wife Helen Clephane, who had charters of the lands of Findowrie, in conjunct fee and life-rent, and, David, their eldest son, in fee, from Robert Collaiss of Balnamoon, on the 14th February 1574. In 1616, Robert, son of David Arbuthnott of Findowrie, wedded Margaret, daughter of Sir William Graham of Claverhouse, and widow of George Somyr, younger of Balzeordie. James Carnegie, Esq. of Balnamoon, “the rebel laird” of “’45,” great-great-grandson of Sir Alexander, wedded Margaret Arbuthnott, daughter, or at least heiress, of Alexander Arbuthnott, the last of the lairds in the male line of Findowrie, through whom the estate came to Balnamoon, and died A.D. 1791.

[*Land*, p. 253.]

Their eldest son, James Carnegie Arbuthnott of Balnamoon, succeeded them, and died unmarried in 1810. His nephew James Knox succeeded him. Heir-apparent—his eldest surviving son Thomas.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth—Or, an eagle displayed, azure, armed, gules (*Carnegy*) ; second and third—Azure, a crescent (*Oliphard*) between three mullets, argent; within a bordure chequy of the second and first (*Arbuthnott*). CRESTS—1st, a falcon, close, proper; 2d, a dexter hand holding a thunder-bolt, proper, winged, or; 3d, a demi-peacock, issuant, proper. MOTTOES—Over the Crests, *Interna præstant* (Internal things excel). Under the arms—*Dread God.*

[*Family Coach*.]

SEATS—Balnamoon House, a large oblong mansion, principal

part erected by the present laird before, and remodelled about 1828; situated amid young plantations, and tall, hoary, ancestral trees, on a plain at the base of Catterthun, with extensive pleasure grounds and gardens, about four miles n.w. of Brechin. Findowrie House, the ancient seat of the Arbuthnotts, was erased some years ago, and a neat farm-house built near its site, and of part of its materials. It stood about three miles west of Brechin.

ARBUTHNOTT of HATTON.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. HUGH ARBUTHNOTT of Hatton, Mearns, C.B., and M.P. for Mearns since 1826, is second son of John, seventh Viscount Arbuthnott, by his wife Isabella, daughter of William Graham of Morphie, Esq. The first recorded progenitor of this family was "Hugh de Aberbothenoth," who got the barony of Aberbothenoth with his wife, daughter and heiress of "Osbert de Oliphard," Sheriff of Mearns, and Helen Hassa, heiress of the ancient family of Glenbervie, whose ancestors of the name of Hassa had flourished in Glenbervie from A.D. 730 until about A.D. 1105. [Land, p. 307.]

Hugh assumed his surname from the barony, which is still in possession of his posterity, having descended through twenty-two generations. [Debrett, p. 469.]

ARMS—Azure, a crescent, between three mullets, argent; with a crescent in chief for difference. CREST—A peacock's head couped, proper, charged on the neck with a crescent, argent. MOTTO—*Laus Deo* (Praise be to God). [Family Coach.]

Hatton Farm lies about two miles n.w. of Marykirk.

NOTE.—In the olden times, it was customary for untried Esquires to take their first oaths, "*before the Peacock and the Ladies*," that they would not see with both eyes until they had accomplished some daring deed of arms. The gay bird

of gaudy hues was brought into a large pavilion erected at the end of the arena, and was encircled with a thin covering of golden gauze, and placed on a Tripod ornamented with various carved devices of chivalry. The Esquires, all arrayed in shining coats of mail, with flowing plumes of various colours on their basnets, one by one knelt before the Peacock, and recited their oaths, and then turning round to the Ladies, the queens of their destinies, with one knee on the ground, they solicited a silk ribbon to bind up the orb which was for a time to be deprived of the fair sight of their charms.

ARKLEY of DUNINALD.

PATRICK ARKLEY, Esq. of Duninald, Angus, Sheriff of Edinburgh, succeeded his father Peter Arkley, who purchased the estate from Sir David Scott about 1808, and married a daughter of Henderson of Fordell.

This family seems to be an offshoot of the old stem of Lennox. The first recorded of which was *Aluin Comes de Lerenax* (*i. e.* the extensive vale watered by the Leven), who is mentioned in the beginning of the thirteenth century. A certain “Arkyll” was father of *Aluin*.

ARMS—Granted to Peter Arkley, Esq.: Or, a chevron, azure, charged with a garb of the first; in chief, two etoiles, gules. CREST—Two thistles, orlewise, vert, flowered gules; in the centre, a rose of the second, barbed, of the first. MOTTO—*Bene qui sedulo* (He acts well who acts zealously).

[*Family Coach and Book-plate.*]

SEAT—Duninald Castle (*i. e.* the Fort on the Height), an elegant mansion, erected by the present proprietor’s father about 1824. It is beautifully situated on a ridge near the sea coast, in the old parish of St. Skeoch, amid extensive wooded

pleasure grounds, and fine gardens. It consists of a body of two storeys high, with a portico in the base of a square embattled tower on west side, having a fine ornamental window over the portico ; on the left side, in first storey, are three gothic windows, and same number in second. It is flanked on south end with an octagon embattled tower of four storeys, close to a round one of three, containing three arched windows ; and on the north end by a square embattled tower, with three loophole windows. All the windows have label mouldings over their tops. It stands on the east side of the turnpike road, about four miles s.w. of Montrose.

ARNOTT of LEITHFIELD.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq. of Leithfield, W.S., Mearns, succeeded the Leith family, and changed the name of the estate from Whiteriggs to Leithfield.

The name of Arnott is territorial, and derived from the lands of Arnot in Fifeshire. The family of "Arnot of that Ilk," was a knightly one in very old days. "Michael de Arnett gave the lands of Clany to a brotherhood of monks, in the reign of King Malcolm IV."

ARMS—Argent, a chevron, sable, between two mullets, in chief, and a crescent, in base, gules ; within a bordure of the third. CREST—A crescent, gules. MOTTO—*Speratum et completum* (Hoped for and realized).

CHIEF SEAT—Leithfield House, a fine mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected by the present proprietor about 1848. It stands on an eminence, amid finely wooded grounds, on the south of the turnpike road, in the "Howe of the Mearns," about half a mile east of the Fordoun Station of the Aberdeen Railway.

BADENOCH of WHITERIGGS.

DR. JAMES BADENOCH of Whiteriggs, Mearns, wedded Anna Graham (died 6th August 1815, aged 63), sister of the Viscountess of Arbuthnott, by whom he left a son and successor, Dr. James Badenoch of Arthurhouse, Mearns, deceased, who wedded the second of twin daughters of the late Rev. Mr. Wilson, minister of Farnell, who survives him, and is designed Mrs. Badenoch Nicolson of Glenbervie, and has issue three daughters.

ARMS—Or, three lions' heads erased, gules. CREST—A lion's head erased, gules.

BADENOCH of ARTHURHOUSE.

DR. BADENOCH of Arthurhouse, Mearns, deceased, married the second of twin daughters of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Minister of Farnell, by his wife — Nicolson, sister to the heiress of Glenbervie, by whom he left issue, three daughters.

BAILLIE of LAMINGTON.

SIR WILLIAM BAILLIE of Lamington, got "a free charter," under the great seal, of the barony of Lamington, Lanarkshire, to him and his heirs male, from David II., dated at Edinburgh, 27th January, 1368. William Baillie of Lamington, chief of the name, was paternally descended from Sir Alexander Baillie, Baron of Caires, Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, and younger brother of John Baliol, Lord of Galloway, father of John Baliol, King of Scotland.

Sir William Baillie of Lamington wedded Jean, only child and heiress of the renowned Sir William Wallace of Ellerslie, near Paisley, "the martyr champion of Scottish liberty,"

and Governor of Scotland, by whom he left issue, which has descended down to this day. His successors from father to son were seven Sir Williams. The fifth Sir William's only daughter and heiress wedded her cousin Edward Maxwell, of the peerage house of Maxwell, who, in consequence, assumed the name and arms of Baillie. The eighth Sir Samuel, their son, by his second wife Henrietta, daughter of William Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, left three daughters. The eldest married Sir James Carmichael, who sank his estate into the family of Lamington, and to the heirs of this marriage bearing the name and arms of Baillie of Lamington.

[*See Donean Tourist*, p. 348.]

ARMS—Azure, nine etoiles, three, three, two and one, argent. CREST—Boar's head, couped, or. SUPPORTERS—Two boars, proper. MOTTO—*Quid clarius astris* (What is brighter than the stars). [See *Nisbet*, vol. I.]

BAIRNSFATHER of DUNBARROW.

PETER BAIRNSFATHER, Esq. of Dunbarrow, Angus, sometime merchant in Dundee, purchased the estate of Dunbarrow from Alexander Lyell, Esq. of Gardyne, about A.D. 1840.

ARMS—Gules, three chevrons, argent, each charged with as many mullets, sable. CREST—A boar's head, couped, or.

[*Herald*, vol. I.]

SEAT—Dunbarrow, conspicuously situated on a ridge, on the south of the turnpike road, about eight miles east of Forfar. RESIDENCE—Ochterlony House.

BAIRD of URY.

ALEXANDER — BAIRD, Esq. of Ury and Gartsherrie, purchased the barony of Ury Castle, consisting of 3700 acres for

£120,000, about August 1854. This seems a branch of the ancient knightly stem of Baird of Auchmedden. King Alexander II. granted a charter of confirmation of a donation from Richard de Baird, to the monastery of Kelso, 26th May 1240. [Douglas' Baronage, p. 172.] The name would seem to be a form of that of Bard.

ARMS—Gules, a boar passant, or. CREST—A boar's head erased, or. MOTTO—*Vi et virtute* (By strength and bravery).

SEAT—Ury Castle, an old edifice, situated in the centre of an extensive park, nearly enclosed with a high stone wall, on the banks of the river Cowie, which meanders about three miles through a richly wooded glen, and falls into the sea, the boundary of the estate on the east. It is fourteen miles south of Aberdeen.

BALFOUR OGILVY of TANNADICE.

DAVID WILLIAM BALFOUR OGILVY, Esq. of Tannadice, Angus, a cadet of the family of Ogilvy of Logie, a branch of the old stem of Ogilvy of Balfour, Kingoldrum, succeeded to the estate on the demise of his brother-in-law, Captain Walter Ogilvy, who died unmarried about 1846, in right of his wife, the heiress, eldest daughter of Charles Ogilvy, Esq. of Tannadice, by his wife Mary Macdonald, daughter of —— Macdonald, Esq., Inglismaldie. Charles Ogilvy, Esq. was sometime physician H.E.I.C.S., where he amassed a fortune, and on his return to his native county he purchased the estate from the representative of the Arbuthnotts of Findowrie about A.D. 1795-6. D. W. Balfour, Esq., is a cadet of the ancient house of "Balfour of that Ilk," in Fifeshire, through, it is thought, the family of Balmouth. The name is derived from the barony and castle of Balfour, near the confluence of the rivers Orr and

Leven, in Fife; and as early as A.D. 1229, "Ingelramus de Balfour," Vicecomes de Fife, is a witness to a charter of the monastery of Aberbrothock. (*Playfair*, vol. VIII. *Ap.* p. ccxc.) He assumed the name and arms of Ogilvy of Tannadice on his accession to the estate. Heir-apparent, his eldest son.*

ARMS—Argent, a lion, passant, guardant, gules, regally crowned, or; within a bordure, gules, charged with eight crescents, of the third. CRESTS—1st, a demi-lion, gules, holding a dagger, proper; 2^d, a dexter hand, erect, holding a marshal's baton, proper. MOTTOES—Over second crest, Forward. Under the arms—*Ex armis honos* (Honour from arms.)

[*Family Coach, &c.*]

SEAT—Tannadice House, an elegant mansion, erected by Charles Ogilvy, Esq., about 1796-7, on a fine terrace on the north bank of the Southesk, amid beautifully wooded grounds, and walled gardens, all laid out by the said Dr. C. Ogilvy, and overlooking the vale of the Esk, about six miles N.E. of Forfar. The present proprietor, on his accession, made some ornamental alterations on the house. It consists of a square body of three storeys, with an embattled portico, on the canopy of which are sculptured, in bold relief, "the family crests." A flight of steps leads to the front door. On each side of the portico, is a fine triplet "oriel window," with embattled canopy. The third storey has beautiful windows in the Elizabethan style. It has curiously carved chimney tops in the centre, and has altogether a very picturesque appearance.

* Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour Ogilvy of Tannadice, promoted for service in Turkey, 1854—is eldest son of the late Colonel William Balfour, who long commanded the 40th Regiment in the Peninsula and elsewhere, with distinction. Col. B. Ogilvy served for a number of years in the Hon. East India Company's Infantry, but retired from it on his marriage with Miss Ogilvy. He is nephew to Captain Balfour of Elwick, in Orkney.

BALNEWIS of that ILK.

The ancient family of "BALNEWIS," Balnevis, or Balnaves, derived their name from the lands of Balnevis, in the parish of Kinnell, Angus. The families of Balnaves of Hallhill, and Balnaves of Carnbody, were branches of this family.

The estate passed from the Balnewises to the Frasers.

Thomas Lord Fraser of Lovat granted a charter of the lands of Balneaves, in the barony of Kinnell, to George, fifth Lord Glammis, 31st October 1501."

ARMS—Per fesse argent and sable, a chevron counter-changed; in base, a cinquefoil, of the first. [*Mackenzie's Heraldry.*] Arms of Balnaves of Carnbody—Per fesse argent and sable; a chevron between three cinquefoils, all counter-changed. CREST—A dexter hand holding a foot ball, proper. MOTTO—*Hinc origo* (Hence my origin.) [*Herald, Vol. I.*] Their crest is a kind of heraldic rebus—Ball an' "nive" (a hand.)

SEAT—The old house of Balnewis is now quite erased, and the site only marked by three venerable trees in a corner of a field, on the south bank of the Lunan, opposite the Manse of Kinnell. (This last piece of information I had from the Rev. Mr. Walker, minister of Kinnell.)

BARCLAY ALLARDICE of URY and ALLARDICE.

ROBERT BARCLAY ALLARDICE, Esq. of Ury and Allardice, Mearns, late Captain 23d Regiment of Foot, eldest son and successor of Robert Barclay of Ury, M.P., by his second wife Margaret Allardice, heiress of Allardice.

The paternal progenitor of this family was Theobald de Berkeley (b. A.D. 1110), grandson of Roger de Berkeley, Earl Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, of Anglo-

Saxon lineage—whose family assumed their name from that barony—and flourished in England long prior to the arrival of William, Duke of Normandy, A.D. 1066. He was deprived of his estates and titles by Henry II., A.D. 1154, in favour of one of his most potent followers, Robert Fitz-Harding, who obtained them, with licence to assume the name and arms of Berkeley, and became the progenitor of the Earls of Berkeley, (of England.)

Theobald was only son of Roger, second Earl de Berkeley, of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Humphrey, his second son, with his nephew Robert, his uncles Walter and William de Berkeley, came to Scotland with William the Lion, A.D. 1157, and founded four great houses.

Sir Humphrey de Berkeley of Gairntully (Tayside), for his great services, got a grant from William the Lion, of the lands of Balfeich, Fordoun, Monbodochryn, Kinkell, Glenfar-charyn, &c., in the Mearns, to him and his heirs for ever.

Alexander de Berkeley (b. 1326) was in quiet possession of a great part of the estates of his ancestors in the Mearns, and wedded Catharine, sister of William de Keith, Earl Marischal of Scotland, A.D. 1351; and got a charter of the estate of Mathers from his brother-in-law, the said Earl Marischal.

His eldest son and successor, David de Berkeley of Mearns, was the first of the family who added the title of Mathers to that of Mearns, no doubt in honour of his mother.

Alexander, his son, succeeded him, A.D. 1407, in the estates of Mearns and Mathers; and wedded Helen, daughter of Graham of Morphy; by whom he left a son and successor.

David de Berkeley (s. 1438), of Mearns and Mathers, was engaged in the murder of Robert Melville of Glenbervie, Sheriff Principal of Mearns; upon which occasion he built

the Castle of Kain of Mathers, “where the family lived awhile, for their better security.”

[*Playfair*, Vol. VIII., p. 231.]

By his wife Elizabeth Strachan, daughter of Strachan of Thornton, he left a son.

Alexander Barclay, of Mearns and Mathers, (first who altered his name), wedded Catharine, daughter of Wishart of Pittarrow, great-aunt to George Wishart, the martyr, who was a younger son of Pittarrow.

His successors, from father to son, George Barclay of Mearns—David Barclay—George Barclay, A.D. 1560—Thomas Barclay—David Barclay of Mearns, who was obliged to sell his estates, and died in 1650, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Livingstone of Dunipace, Colonel David Barclay, his heir, (b. 1610), who had served in the Swedish army under Gustavus Adolphus, and afterwards was made a Colonel (being Major) by King Charles I. He purchased Ury from Jephn Forbes of Lesley, “a main covenanter,” A.D. 1647. The Castle of Ury was burned down to the vaults in 1645, by the Marquess of Montrose.

The Colonel was father of Robert Barclay of Ury, “The Apologist for the Quakers.”

Captain Barclay Allardice of Ury, great-great-grandson of the Apologist, succeeded his father Robert Barclay Allardice, M.P. for Kincardineshire, in 1797. He was celebrated as a pedestrian, &c.; his ordinary walking pace was six miles an hour; but his grand feat, was his celebrated walk of 1000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours. He could lift *half a ton* from the ground, and set an eighteen stone man on the table with one hand. He died 1st May, 1854, aged 75 years.

Heir-presumptive—The heir-male of Robert Barclay, Esq., Berry Hill, Surrey, (b. at Philadelphia, 15th May 1751), descended of David, second son of “The Apologist.”

The estate of Ury was sold in 1854, to Mr. Baird of Gartsherrie, for £120,000.

ARMS—Quarterly—*1st*, Azure, a chevron, argent, and three crosses pattee, in chief, of the second (*Barclay*) ; *2d*, Argent, a fesse wavy, gules, between three boars' heads couped, sable (*Allardice*) ; *3d*, Or, on a chief, sable, three escallops, of the first (*Graham*) ; *4th*, Or, a fesse chequy, azure and argent; a chevron couped, in chief, gules; all within a royal treasure flory, counterflory, of the fourth (*Stuart*.) CRESTS—*1st*, A mitre, gules, stringed, and garnished, or; *2d*, Allardice, as already described. MOTTOES—Over first crest, *In cruce spero* (I hope in the cross); over the second, Allardice motto. Under the arms—*Right and reason*. SUPPORTERS—Dexter, a lion guardant, gules; sinister, a savage wreathed, holding over the sinister shoulder, a club, proper.

CHIEF SEATS—Ury Castle, an old keep, his favourite residence, situated on the banks of the Ury, amid extensive finely wooded and cultivated grounds, about a mile north of Stonehaven; and, Allardice Castle.

NOTE.—Captain Barclay's great pedestrian feat, or match with Mr. Webster, commenced 1st June 1809, at Newmarket Heath; and he completed it with perfect ease and great spirit, on Wednesday the 12th July, at a quarter past three o'clock P.M., being three quarters of an hour within the time.

[*Vide Pierce Egan's account of Captain Barclay's feats--Chambers' Information, Vol. II., p. 535.*]

BARCLAY of MATHERS.

DAVID DE BERKELEY of Mathers Castle, Mearns, built the castle of “Kaim of Mathers,” in the first quarter of the fifteenth century, and defended himself in it against the wrath of James I., (assassinated by Robert Stuart, nephew of

Walter Stuart, Earl of Athol, son of Robert II., who aspired to the crown, and his cousin Sir Robert Graham, who passed the guards, and were admitted, went to the king's chamber, admitted by Walter Straiton, despatched his majesty with twenty-eight blows, and wounded the queen, who endeavoured to defend her lord.) Thus fell James I., in his lodging in the Black Friars Convent in Perth, on the night of 21st (? 25th) February, 1436-7, in the forty-fourth year of his age, and thirteenth of his reign—[*Holinshed*, Vol. II., p. 74.] A short time prior to this event, Barons David de Berkeley or Barclay of Mathers, John Wishart of Pittarrow, Arbuthnott of that Ilk, and Straiton of Lauriestoun—fierce Mearns Barons—to whom Sheriff Melville of Glenbervie had become obnoxious, by the rigorous exercise of his authority, invited the Sheriff to a hunting party in the forest of Garvoeck, (then a vast forest, but long since transferred to the shades of oblivion), where, at a place known at this day as “Brownie's Kettle,” near Davo, they had prepared “a boiling cauldron,” on coming to which they feigned surprise, and all alighting to examine it, they seized the Sheriff, and tumbled him into it; and “each took a sip o' the broo!”—thereby pretending to have literally fulfilled the king's command. It is asserted that the king had so often been annoyed by complaints from these barons against the Sheriff, he, on occasion of complaint by Baron Barclay, unguardedly exclaimed, “sorra care tho' that Shirra wer sodden an' suppit in broo!”—thereby merely expressing his displeasure at their annoyance; and Barclay retired from the royal presence, saying, “as yer majesty pleases.” This suggested the diabolical idea, so barbarously executed. In 1850, I was called to Mathers to examine a sculptured stone panel, recently found among the rubbish of the old ruin of “Kaim of Mathers.” This old panel (about eighteen inches by twelve, now deposited in the Stonehaven

Museum), contains in bold relief the arms of Baron Barclay—" [Azure] 'a chevron, between three crosses pattee' [Argent.] The shield is leaning '*bend-sinister-wise*,' the dexter corner about the middle of the morion, which is placed over it as a helmet, with two ostrich feathers at each side, as mantlings. Over the morion is placed for crest—"an eagle's head regardant.'" It may be observed that at that period very few of the shields were borne *erect*, being generally disposed "bendwise." From this it would seem that the above was an instance of "complete reversal"—a mark of degradation, "denoting some ungentlemanly or disloyal act, stain, or vice," on the part of the bearer. But as there is no recorded instance of any such having actually been borne, this would seem "a voluntary abatement," to indicate the Baron's repentance of the horrid deed, and loyalty to the king. This old stone, though a little marked by the "tooth of time," when cleared of the moss of about four hundred and twenty-eight years, is almost as entire as when first put up over the portcullised entrance of the old baronial tower, now a lonely ruin, standing on a perpendicular isolated rock, on the romantic rocky coast of St. Cyrus or "Ecclesgreig," (kirk of the rock), now a lonely relic, washed by the spray—a relique of these barbarous "olden times."

BARON of STRACHAN.

Colonel BARON of Strachan, Mearns, seems to have been a cadet of the ancient family of Baron of Kinnaird, Carse of Gowry. He married the fourth daughter of Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys—the first baronet—and sold the lands and barony of Strachan to his father-in-law, 22d Aug., A.D. 1642. [*Baronage*, p. 42.]

ARMS—Or, a chevron, sable, between three martlets, gules; within a double tressure flory, counterflory, of the third.

CREST—A demi-eagle, gules, armed, sable. MOTTO—*Ipse amicus* (He is a friend.) [British Herald, &c.]

BAXTER of BALGAVIES.

WILLIAM BAXTER, Esq. of Ellangowan and Balgavies, Angus, a gentleman upwards of eighty-eight years of age (1854), merchant in Dundee, purchased the latter estate from Lieut.-Colonel James Dalgairns, about 1849. This seems a branch of the ancient family of Baxter of Glendarowal. The Scottish sept of the name of Baxter (Baker) claim descent from a certain Archibald Baan M'Millan, of the family of M'Millan of Knapdale, in the south-west of Kintyre. The M'Millans derive descent and name from “Methlan,” (pronounced *Millan*), second son of Anselm, laird of Buchanan, whose eldest son Gilbert, was the first who assumed the name of Buchanan.

[*Buchanan's Clans*, p. 94.]

Heir-apparent—His son John G., died in 1853.

Mr. W. Baxter died in 1854, and has left a fortune to the large amount of *two plums and a half*.

ARMS—Argent, a lion rampant, sable; on a chief per fesse azure and gules, three mullets, of the first. CREST—A demilion, gules, gorged with a collar, argent charged with three mullets per fesse azure, and of the first, holding between the paws, an escarbuncle of eight points, sable. MOTTO—*Audentes fortuna juvat* (Fortune assists the adventurous.)

TARTAN— $\frac{1}{2}$ azure, 8 green, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, 1 azure, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, 2 yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, 1 azure, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, 8 red, 1 white. BADGE—“Bill-berry.”

SEATS—Ellangowan House, near Dundee; and Balgavies House, an old mansion, beautifully situated on the brow of Balgavies’ hill, amid finely wooded grounds, about six miles north-east of Forfar.

N.B.—I may here inform the reader unversed in these matters:—That 1 means *one-eighth* of an inch “warp and weft.” That I have adopted Mr. Logan’s versions of tartans and badges—deeming them the best authenticated. That the badge is worn on the right side, and the feathers on the left side of the bonnet. That the distinction of a Highland chief is *three* eagle’s pinion-feathers; that of a chieftain *two*; and that of a common gentleman *one*.

[*Vide Logan’s “Scottish Gael.”*]

BAXTER of KINCALDRUM.

EDWARD BAXTER, Esq. of Kincaldrum, Kinnettles, Angus, (cousin of Baxter of Balgavies) Merchant in Dundee, purchased the estate of Kincaldrum from Mrs. Graham, in 1853.

Heir-apparent—His eldest son, William E. Baxter, younger of Kincaldrum, (born in 1825) M.P. for the Montrose District of Boroughs, (elected 8th March 1855).

CHIEF SEAT—Kincaldrum House, a fine mansion, situated amid finely wooded grounds, on the west of the Dundee Turnpike Road, about four miles south-west of Forfar.

BETHUNE of MELGUND.

JAMES BETHUNE, Esq. of Melgund, Aberlemno, Angus, grandson of Cardinal Bethune, (erroneously written Beaton), wedded E. Menzies. Cardinal Beaton or Bethune purchased the barony of Melgund A.D. 1544.

ARMS—Sculptured on a stone in the back wall of the Church of Aberlemno—Quarterly—first and fourth—[Argent] a chevron (sable) charged with an otter’s head, erased, (of the first) *Balfour of that Ilk, Fife.*—second and third—[Azure] a fesse, between three maces, (or) *Bethune of Balfour*:—impaling—

(Argent) a chief (gules) *Menzies*. Initials, “I. B.” “E. M.” “1604.”

BLACK of KERGORD.

DAVID DAKERS BLACK, Esq. of Kergord, in Shetland, and of Hoy—Banker, and Town Clerk of Brechin—purchased the estate of Kergord, &c. The family of Black is said to be descended from the Clan Duff—*Duff* or *Dhu*, signifying *Black*. He married secondly in Dec. 1853, Miss Barclay, eldest daughter of the late David Barclay, Esq., Farmer, North Water Bridge.

ARMS—Vert, an escallop argent (for maternal descent from the *Dackers** family), between three boars' heads erased, or. CREST—A lion rampant, gules. MOTTO—*Virtus sola nobilitat* (Virtue alone ennobles).

CHIEF SEAT—Kergord House, Shetland, erected by Mr. Black, in 1853.

BLAIKIE of COVE.

JOHN BLAIKIE, Esq. of Craigiebuckler, Aberdeenshire, and Cove, Mearns, Advocate, Aberdeen, succeeded his father, the late James Blaikie, Esq., Advocate, Aberdeen, and Provost of that city at the time of his death. Provost Blaikie purchased the estate of Craigiebuckler.

ARMS—Argent, on a fesse, azure, between two lions' heads erased, in chief, gules, and a wolf's head erased, in base, proper,

* The sept bearing the name of Dakers in Scotland, deduce from the Daeres of England. “Ranulph de Daere”—(descended from William de Dacre, Sheriff of the county of Cumberland, in the reign of Henry III.)—was summoned to Parliament, A.D. 1321. [Debrett, p. 237.] The name seems territorial.

ARMS—Azure, three escallops, argent. CREST—An escallop, or. MOTTO—*Pour bien desirer* (To desire good.)

three crescents, or. CREST—A moor's head couped at the shoulders, in profile, proper. MOTTO—*Fidelis* (Faithful.)

[*Family Seal.*]

BLAIR of BALTHAYOCK.

PATRICK DE BLAIR, the first designed of Balthayock, amongst other four charters of lands, in the shires of Fife, Perth, and Angus—had a charter of the lands of Balgilloch (now Hallyburton) in Forfarshire, from Robert II. dated in the seventeenth year of his reign, which was A.D. 1388. [*Baronage*, p. 187.]

ARMS—Argent, a chevron, sable, between three torteaux. CREST—A dove, wings expanded, proper. MOTTO—*Virtute tutus* (By virtue safe.) [*Blazon in Careston Castle.*]

BOATH of PANBRIDE.

“HUGH DE BOATH,” (Gaelic), the progenitor of the Scottish name of Boethius, is said to have acquired the lands of Bal-in-bridget—St. Bridget’s town—now Panbride, in Angus, “along with the heiress in marriage, in reward for his services to David II. at the battle of Dupplin, A.D. 1332;” and most probably had a grant of armorial bearings from that king, as his arms are similar to those of Bruce, with a mullet in the honour point, for distinction. He was grandfather of Hector Boeth, or Boethius—erroneously, I opine, called “Boece”—the Historian of Scotland—born 1465, died in 1536—[*Chambers’ Biographical Dictionary.*] The historian—according to an ancient History of King’s College and University of Aberdeen—is said to have Romanised his family name of Boath—(“a Roman mathematician named Boetius, or Boethius, was put to death A.D. 524”)—and seems to have again altered it to *Bois* (French for *Wood*), in order to confirm the fabled origin of his family. “Alexander Boys of Panbride’s” seal

is appended to a charter belonging to the House of Panmure, of date 1505. It is described in Mr. Laing's *Scottish Seals*.

ARMS—"A saltier and chief; in the honour point, a mullet."

BOWER of KINCALDRUM.

(*Edward's Description of Angus*, 1678.)

Mr. BOWER, of Meathie and Kincaldrum, married a daughter of Thomas Sinclair, second son of James Sinclair, Esq. of Roslin, the nineteenth generation of that ancient and noble house—by whom he left issue—Alexander Bower, Esq., who succeeded him in Kincaldrum. [Baronage, p. 248.]

ARMS—Vert, two bows in full bend, palewise, proper, stringed, argent, between three sheaves of arrows, of the third. CREST—A dexter and sinister arm shooting an arrow from a bow, proper. MOTTO—*Ad metam* (To the goal.) [Herald, &c.]

BOWIE of KEITHOCK.

PATRICK BOWIE, Esq. of Keithoch, died 9th March, 1809, aged sixty-two years. [Monument Brechin Church-yard.]

His son, now Colonel in the Army, seems to have sold the estate to Mr Knox, about 1810.

ARMS—Argent, a bend, sable, charged with three buckles, or. CREST—A Sagittarius. MOTTO—*Quid non pro patria* (What not for our country?) [Family Coach of Col. Bowie.]

BOWMAN of ASHINYARDS.

BOWMAN of Ashinyards, Ayrshire.

The origin of this name is seemingly quite apparent. It is undoubtedly derived from the progenitor's having excelled in Archery.

ARMS—Or, a chevron, between three bows braced, sable.
 CREST—A quiver of arrows, in pale, proper. MOTTO—*Sublima cures* (Have a care of sublime things.)

[See Robertson's *Ayrshire Families*.]

BRAND of LAURIESTON.

JOHN BRAND, Esq. of Laurieston, banker in Montrose, deceased issueless. I think he was succeeded by his niece, Miss Watson, on whose demise the estate was sold to Robert Lyall, Esq., who made his fortune in India.

ARMS—Or, on a bend, sable, three maces, argent; on a chief, azure, as many mullets of six points, of the third. CREST—A vol, or pair of wings, gules. MOTTO—*Advance*.

[*Family Coach.*]

BRODIE of that ILK and THE BURN.

ALEXANDER BRODIE of that Ilk, purchased Arnhall from Sir D. Carnegie, in 1780; and, after the demise of Lord Adam Gordon, in 1801, he added the adjoining lands of The Burn, and continued the improvements so spiritedly begun by his illustrious and gallant predecessor, who, in less than a score of years, “created a desert into an Arcadian grove.” Mr. Brodie left an only child and heiress, wedded to the last Duke of Gordon, who sold these lands to John Shand of Demerara, in 1814.

ARMS—Argent, a chevron, gules, between three mullets, azure. CREST—A dexter hand holding a sheaf of arrows, proper. MOTTO—*Unite*.

[*Arms on The Burn House.*]

TARTAN—12 red, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 black, 3 red, 1 blue, $\frac{1}{4}$ red, 1 yellow, $\frac{1}{4}$ red, 1 blue, 3 red, 1 black, 1 blue, 1 white.

“While Brodie with his beauteous Sleigh,
 On purest love can safely feast,
 Quaff raptures from her sparkling eye,
 And judge of heaven within her breast.

* * * *

Rejoice, dear Mary, in thy youth,
 The first of his brave ancient clan,
 Whose soul delights in love and truth,
 And viewed in every light a man.”

[Poem on the marriage of Alex. Brodie of Brodie, *Lord Lyon King of Arms*, and Mrs. Mary Sleigh. *Allan Ramsay*, Vol. II., p. 22.]

NOTE.—*Funeral of the last Duke of Gordon*—On Monday, 6th June, 1836, the mortal remains of George Gordon, fifth and last Duke of Gordon, were landed at Speymouth, from London, (where he died 28th May), under an escort chosen from the 3d or Scots Fusilier Guards, of which regiment he was Colonel. This escort, six Colour-Serjeants, were all Scotsmen, selected by his amiable and sorrowing Duchess-Dowager (formerly Miss Brodie of The Burn.) The body was carried to “bonnie Castle Gordon,” and there lay in state on Thursday the 9th. (The outer coffin was covered with crimson cloth, studded with gold tacks, with a gold-plate on the lid, containing an engraving of his arms, name and titles, &c.; and had gold handles.) On Friday the 10th June, his Grace’s remains were interred in St. Mary’s aisle of the Old Cathedral of Elgin. (The hearse made for the solemn occasion, was elaborately emblazoned with his arms; and plumed on the canopy with vast waving plumes of black ostrich feathers; and drawn, by six black, entire Arabian horses, with long tails, draped with black cloth, and their heads adorned with black ostrich plumes. The hearse and procession were preceded by six “saulies,” in pairs, mounted on black steeds, with long curiously plaited crapes around their hats and hanging down their backs—each pair a dis-

tance of about a mile in advance of the next.) The funeral was attended with all the honours which his high rank, and chivalrous character demanded, amid the sorrow and regret which his worth and benevolence so justly called forth.

“How sound he sleeps ! his battles o'er,
Life's fitful fever pass'd away,
While sounds of war are heard no more,
And trump and drum are mute for aye.”

He, the last lineal representative of his illustrious and noble house, for hundreds of years, now slumbers with his brave progenitors in the family vault, and another Duke of Gordon will not, alas ! share the last silent mansion-house of the Chiefs of the Gordons. The lesson is well worth studying—it is far better than a thousand dry, heartless homilies !

“The towers must share the builders doom ;
Ruin is theirs—and his a tomb ;
But better boon benignant heaven
To Faith and Charity has given,
And bids the Christian Hope sublime,
Transcend the bounds of Fate and Time ! ”

BROWN of LOCHTON.

JAMES BROWN, Esq. of Lochton, Carse of Gowrie, Merchant in Dundee—purchased the lands of Lochton in 1850.

He is a cadet of the ancient family of “Broun” of Colstoun, Haddington. This illustrious family claims descent from, and bears the arms of the ancient Royal House of France. They were feudal Barons before A.D. 1116. “Schir David le Brun” assisted king David I. in laying the foundation of the Abbey of Holyrood House, 13th May, 1125. In 1270, Baron Broun married a daughter of Hugh de Gifford, Baron of Yester, celebrated for his necromantic powers (see “Marmion”); and as the bridal party was proceeding to church,

the “wizard lord” stopped the procession under a pear tree, from which he plucked a pear, and gave it to his daughter, the bride, saying, “so long as the gift was preserved, good fortune would never desert her, nor her descendants.” This pear, now nearly six centuries old, is still preserved at Colstoun House (now the property Lord Blantyre) with great veneration—and apart from the legend, is undoubtedly the most singular vegetable curiosity in the kingdom—such is the “Colstoun Pear.”

[*Sir Richard Broun's Baronetage*, p. 80.]

ARMS OF COLSTOUN—Gules, three fleurs-de-lis, or. CREST—A lion rampant, gules, holding in his dexter paw a fleur-de-lis, or. MOTTO—*Floreat majestas* (Let majesty flourish.)

CREST OF LOCHTON—A lion rampant, gules, &c.

SIR ALEXANDER BURNES, KNIGHT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir ALEXANDER BURNES, Knight and C.B. of the Bombay Army, Assistant to the Envoy, was son of the late Provost James Burnes, of Montrose, cousin-german, and friend of the Poet Burns. Sir Alexander was cut off in his career of usefulness and honour, in the prime of manhood, along with his youngest brother, Lieutenant Charles, being treacherously slain at Cabool, November 2, 1841. He was the accomplished author of “Travels into Bokhara.” Arms granted to his brother, Dr. James Burnes, K.H., and F.R.S., Physician-General, Bombay Army, who is married to Sophia, second daughter of Major-General Sir George Holmes, K.C.B.

I quite concur in the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Burness, Minister of Wiston, (himself claiming chiefship of the sept), expressed in an able paper printed in the *Montrose Standard*, May 26, 1851, against the hypothesis of the family’s being of English extraction. There can be little doubt, whether they are of “Campbell,” or “M’Gregor” descent, that they seem to be

originally of Celtic lineage, and to have derived their name from the old parish of "Burness," long ago annexed to that of Cross, Presbytery of North Isles, Argyllshire. It is against Dr. Burnes' hypothesis, that it is recorded that there were "*only fourteen* gentlemen who accompanied Edgar Atheling into Scotland" at the period of the Norman conquests, and their descendants have all formed great houses.

[*See History of Maxwell, Bt. of N. Pollok.*]

ARMS—Ermine, a bend, azure, charged with a shield, in chief, or, surcharged with a bugle-horn and shepherd's crook, saltierwise, in chief, proper, and a holly bush, in base, vert, fructed, gules; on a chief of the last, a horse courant, argent, between two eastern crowns of the third (alluding to the Guelphic Order of Knighthood of Hanover.) CRESTS—1*st*, out of a mural coronet per pale vert and gules (Colours of the Dooranee Empire) inscribed—"Cabool," in silver, a demi-eagle, displayed, transfix'd with a Javelin, in bend sinister, proper; 2*d*—out of an eastern crown, an oak tree, shivered, and renewing its foliage, proper. MOTTO—*Ob patriam vulnera passi* (Having suffered wounds in their country's cause.)

[*Book-plate, Seal, &c.*]

"Alas! what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!"—*Burke.*

BURNESS of AUCHNACREE.

JAMES BURNESS, Esq., S.S.C. of Auchnacree, Fearn, Angus—a native of Montrose, cousin-german of Sir J. Duke, Bart—purchased the estate from the Trustees of David Craik, Esq. This is a cadet of the ancient stock of Burness, of the Poet Burns' family, who are said to have rented Farms in Kincardineshire for upwards of 300 years (1854.)

ARMS—Ermine, on a bend, azure, an inescutcheon, in chief, or, surcharged with a hunting-horn, and shepherd's crook, in

chief, proper; and a holly bush in base, vert, fruited, gules.
CREST—On the top of an oak tree, shivered, and renewing its branches, vert, a wood-lark, proper. MOTTO—*Patria cara, carior libertas* (My country is dear, but liberty is dearer.)

SEAT—Auchnaeere House, an old mansion, remodelled and internally decorated by Mr. Burness, and the garden walls rebuilt, in 1852–3—situated near the base of the hill of Derrachie, amid romantic wooded grounds, about nine miles north-west of Brechin.

BYRES of TONLEY.

General PATRICK BYRES of Tonley, Aberdeenshire, chief of the sept, is representative of a race of warriors. The family is of Hungarian origin. The progenitors settled in France for a time; and the more immediate one came over to Scotland with Mary of Guise (the mother of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots.) They possessed the estate of Coates, in East Lothian. Two of the family were Knights-Bannerets-Royal, knighted by Queen Mary on the battle-field. General Byres' great-grandfather was son of Sir John Byres of Coates, Knight-Bant., whose old house of Coates still exists. Several of the family fought and suffered in the cause of Charles I. They lost a great part of their fortune in the ill-managed expedition to the Isthmus of Darien, and the estate of Coates was sold. Robert Byres, the great-grandfather of General Byres, the present proprietor of Tonley, was drowned in the Bay of Dublin, leaving an only son, an infant, whose Trustees and mother, Jean Sandilands, of the family of Cotton, Aberdeenshire, bought the estate of Tonley about A.D. 1716. He engaged very ardently in the cause of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, and was a Major in a regiment raised by his brother-in-law, Mr. Moir of Stoneywood. After fighting at the battle

of Culloden, he was concealed in the Castle of Cluny by his friend Gordon of Cluny, until he got an opportunity of escaping to France. He entered into the regiment of Royal Scotch, in France, commanded by Cameron of Lochiel. He was excepted from the first pardon, and would have lost Tonley, but, through the interest of his friends, it was made to appear that the offending Jacobite was called Peter Byres, but that *his* name was *Patrick* Byres; therefore his estate was not liable to be confiscated. He was eventually allowed to return to his “Highland Home,” in Scotland. His son—the late James Byres of Tonley—held his father’s commission in the Royal Scotch for ten years.

ARMS—Azure, a chevron, argent, between three martlets volant, or. CREST—A cock regardant, gules, armed, sable. MOTTO—*Marte suo tutus* (Safe in his own prowess.)

[*Family Blazon, Seals, &c.*]

CHIEF SEAT—Tonley House, Alford district, Aberdeenshire.

BYRSE of HILLHEAD.

JOHN BYRSE, Esq. of Hillhead, of Kirriemuir, Angus, succeeded to this small estate by marriage with Miss Kyd, the proprietrix, who purchased it some years ago, from Mr. Adamson. In 1843, in the course of agricultural improvements, Mr. Byrse committed a very goth-like deed, to wit, *blasting with gunpowder* two excellent specimens of *clachchriothir*, or rocking-stones—and *building the remains into dikes!* Alas! that the Agriculturalist should ever prove an opponent to the Antiquary! These pre-historic, Druidic, time-honoured monoliths stood on a piece of muir, now under cultivation—in the north-east corner of a field about 300 paces N.E. of the farm steading of Hillhead, immediately north of Kirriemuir. In the New Statistical Account of Kirriemuir, these wonderful memorials

of "Albion's elder time," are thus described by Dr. Easton:—
 "One a block of whinstone, nearly oval, is three feet three inches in height, nine feet in length, and four feet ten inches in breadth. The other, of Lintrathen porphyry, is two feet in height, eight feet in length, and five feet in breadth." According to Huddleston's edition of Toland's History of the Druids, these "logan-stones" were used for ordeal purposes, by the priests; and often brought criminals to confess what in no other way could have been extorted from them. In Mr. Masson's "Caractacus," the supposed power of the rocking-stone is thus beautifully spoken of:—

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"It moves obsequious to the gentlest touch
 Of him whose breast is pure; but to a traitor,
 Though e'en a giant's prowess nerved his arm,
 It stands as fixed as Snowdon."

[*Vide also Land*, p. 86.]

CAIRNCROSS of BALMASHANER.

CAIRNCROSS of Balmashaner, near Forfar, seems a branch of the Cairncross family of that Ilk. The name seems territorial, and to be of Border origin, for Walter Scott of Burnhead married Margaret, daughter of Nicol Cairncross of Hilslop, Roxburghshire, in the first quarter of the seventeenth century.

[*Baronage*, p. 219.]

ARMS—Azure, a stag's head erased, argent, attired, and between the attires a cross crosslet fitchee, or. CREST—A dagger in pale, azure, hilt, or. MOTTO—*Certamini parata* (Prepared for the contest.)

[*Herald*, Vol. I.]

CALDER of that ILK and GLAMIS.

The Earl of Cawdor, or Calder, is lineal representative of the old house of Calder of Calder, Nairnshire. John Campbell of

Calder, &c., was created A.D. 1786, Baron Cawdor. Thereby accepting the title of "Thane of Cawdor," of Shakspearean creation and celebrity.

The remote progenitor was an English knight of the odd name of "Sir Hugh Horstrott," who got the "Thaneage of Calder" from king Malcolm Canmore, for having assisted him in recovering his native kingdom from the usurper Macbeth, A.D. 1056-7.

This "thaneage," or barony, contained the forfeited estates of Macbeth, and consisted of the principal messuage lands of Calder; the barony of Ferintosh, Ross-shire; parts of Stratherrick—Stathdearn—and Strathnairn; and a large part of the "thaneage of Glamis," in Angus. Sir Hugh assumed his permanent name of Calder from the "Thaneage." The old name of "Horstrott" is mentioned in the family charters still extant.

[See Anderson's *Guide*, pp. 144-6.]

The family was designed "Calder of that Ilk" for the long period of at least 450 years. John Calder of Calder, the last Thane of the male line, wedded Isobel Rose, daughter of Kilravock, and died A.D. 1494, leaving issue a posthumous daughter named Murial or Marion Calder, heiress of Calder. "Kilravock intended to wed this heiress to her cousin-german, his grandson; but Kilravock was pursued for robbery, having joined Mackintosh in spoiling the lands of Urquhart of Cromarty; the Earl of Argyle, Justice-General, made the process easy to him; and got the "*award*" of Murial's marriage from the king, A.D. 1495. In the autumn of 1499, Campbell of Inverliver, with sixty men, was sent by Argyle to get possession of the heiress, on pretence of sending her south to school. The Lady of Kilravock, her grandmother, that she might not be changed, "seared and marked the child on the hip with the key of her coffer." As Inverliver arrived with the child to Daltullich, in Strathnairn, he was closely pursued by her

uncles, Alex. and Hugh Calder, with a superior party. He sent off the heiress with an escort of six men—faced about to receive the Calders; and in order to deceive them, “a sheaf of corn, dressed in some of her clothes,” was kept by a person in the rear. The conflict was sharp, and several were killed, among whom were six of Inverliver’s sons. When he thought the child was out of reach, he retreated, leaving the “fictitious child” to the Calders. She was carried to Inverary. In the heat of the skirmish Campbell is said to have cried—*Sfada glaodh o’ Lochow, Sfada cubhair o’ chlan Dhume*—i.e. “ ‘Tis a far cry to Lochawe, and a distant help to clan Campbell :”—now an approved saying, signifying “*Imminent danger, and distant relief*”

In 1510, this heiress was wedded to Sir John Campbell, third son of the second earl of Argyle; and thus the ancient name of Calder was lost.

CALDER ARMS—Or, a stag’s head cabossed, sable, attired gules. CREST—A swan, proper. MOTTO—*Be mindful*.

SEAT—Calder Castle, now called Cawdor, an ancient fortalice, having all its appurtenances of feudal gloom and grandeur, and means of defence, still remaining in freshness, and still inhabited. The royal license for its erection was issued A.D. 1393. The oldest part of the present Castle is said to have been completed in 1450. It stands on a rock overhanging an alpine torrent, amid the richest and most picturesque scenery, about fifteen miles east of Inverness. In the Park are several oak, lime, elm, sycamore, and pine trees—the largest in the north of Scotland. One magnificent ash stem measures twenty-three feet in circumference. Opposite the outer gate to the lawn stands a hawthorn tree—another stood in the old garden—and a third, still rooted in the earth, is shewn in the dungeon of the Tower, extending its stem to the ceiling.

Tradition relates that the founder was led, by the advice of a Wizard, to build his castle at the “third hawberry tree,” where an ass, laden with a chest of gold, should stop, and good fortune would attend the family while that tree remained. And prosperity to the house is still expressed in the wish—“ Freshness to the hawthorn tree of Cawdor ! ”

CALLANDER CAMPBELL of CRAIGFORTH and ARDKINGLASS.

JAMES HENRY CALLANDER CAMPBELL, Esq. of Craigforth and Ardkinglass, sometime M.P. Argyllshire, son and successor of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Callander of Craigforth, and grandson of James Callander of Craigforth. He assumed the name and arms of Campbell in addition to his own patronymic and arms, on succeeding, in right of his mother, to the estate of his cousin-german Sir Alexander Campbell of Ardkinglass. He was male-representative of Callander of that Ilk, Stirlingshire. He died about 1851.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth grand quarters, quarterly, first and fourth, sable, a bend, between six billets, or, (*Callander*) ; second, azure, a stag’s head cabossed, or; third, gules, the three legs of Man in triangle, conjoined at the thighs, in armour, proper, spurs, or, (*M’Leod.*) Second and third grand quarters, Gyronny of eight, or and sable, within a bordure, azure, charged with eight escallops, argent (*Campbell.*) CRESTS—*1st*, A dexter hand proper, holding a billet, or; *2d*, A ship under sail in a sea, proper. SUPPORTERS—Dexter, a savage, wreathed, proper, holding in his dexter hand a trident; sinister, a mermaid, holding in the sinister hand a mirror, proper. MOTTOES—Over first crest, *I mean well.* Under the arms, *Set on.* [Family Seal, &c.]

CAMERON of FASSIFERN and ARTHURSTON.

Sir DUNCAN CAMERON, second Bart. of Fassifern, Argyllshire, was proprietor of Arthurston, Angusshire, about the beginning of the present century. He was second son of the first Bart., by a daughter of D. Campbell of Balcardine. This baronetcy was conferred on the father of Colonel J. Cameron of Fassifern, Colonel of the 92d Highlanders, for that officer's distinguished services in Holland, Egypt, and during the whole twenty-two years of the Peninsular war; and at the battle of Quatre Bras, where his conduct was so distinguished, that the Prince Regent (George IV.) raised the father to the dignity of the Baronetcy. "The brave soldier could not be so honoured personally—he had unfortunately been slain on the field of fight"—

"When wild and high the Cameron's *gathering rose.*"

This family is an eminent branch of Cameron of Lochiel, Chief of the Clan, who, it is most feasibly thought, is a branch of Clan Chattan. The Gaelic name *Cameron* is said to have been imposed upon the progenitor owing to his having been distinguished by his "crook nose," and the name afterwards adopted as the clan surname. Mr. Smibert writes, that the name of Cameron is viewed by some persons as springing from *De Camera*, or Camerarius, or Chamberlain, of some of the Scottish kings.

[*Smibert's Clan*, p. 101.]

But I opine that crook, or hook-nose, is a very feasible version, and just as likely a name as that of Crook-shank.

The first recorded progenitor of this Clan was Angus *Cameron* or *Camron*, who married Marian, daughter of Kenneth, thane of Lochaber, and sister of Banquo, who was mur-

dered by Macbeth, the usurper, A.D. 1020. Angus died about 1020, leaving a son, *Gillespic.* [Baronage, p. 328.]

ARMS—Gules, three bars, or, surmounted by a bend ermine, charged with a sphinx on a pedestal, between a “chelengk,” and a badge of the Ottoman order of the crescent; on a chief, argent, a town, and there-under the word “Avre.” **CREST**—*1st*, A demi Highlander of the 92d regiment wading through water, holding in his dexter hand a sword, and in his sinister, a banner, thereon “92,” between two laurel branches, proper; *2d*, Out of a mural crown, a dexter arm in armour embowed, holding a dagger, proper. **SUPPORTERS**—Two Highlanders of the 92d regiment, each holding in his exterior hand, a musket, proper. **MOTTOES**—Over first crest, *Arriverette* (alluding to the passage of the river Gave, at Arriverette, near Bayonne, in 1813—being one of Colonel Cameron’s exploits.) Over the second, *Pro rege et patria* (For my king and country.) Under the Arms—*Maya*, (alluding to the pass of Maya, the same year, being another scene of his military renown.)

[Herald.]

Heir-presumptive—His brother, Captain Peter Cameron, H. E. I. C. N. S.

TARTAN— $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, 4 blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ red, 8 blue [Sir R. Broun] $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 8 black, 8 green, $1\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ green, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 4 green, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ green, $1\frac{1}{2}$ red, 8 green, 8 black, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 8 blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ red, 4 blue, 1 yellow. **BADGE**—“Crow-berry.”

NOTE.—*War Cries of Clans*—The “Cathgairm,” or “Slogan,” was another mean of recognition, and was anciently only used by princes, chiefs, and commanders. The rallying war cry of some was the name of their patron saint; others were taken from the name of the place of meeting of the clan on the manor of the chief. **Clan Badges**—Sprigs of these plants are borne on the right side of the Highland bonnet,

which is small, either round, or peaked, and of blue cloth, with a chequed band around it, and the distinguishing eagle's feathers stuck on the left. [See *Scottish Gael.*]

CAMPBELL of STRACATHRO.

Sir JAMES CAMPBELL, Knt., of Stracathro, Angus, ex-Provost of Glasgow, and Merchant in that city, is a cadet of the Argyll house, or the M'Calinmore branch of this Celtic clan. He purchased the estate from the Trustees of Alexander Cruikshank, Esq., for £40,000; and has executed various improvements thereon. In the reign of Alexander III., this clan was divided into two great branches—afterwards distinguished by the patronymies of M'Arthur and M'Calinmore. The first recorded of the latter branch was Gillespic Campbell, a witness to the erection charter of Newburgh, by Alexander III., A.D. 1233. Mr. Smibert writes:—"The origin of themselves, and their name, has never been definitely settled. They have been usually viewed by genealogists, indeed, as springing from a Norman of the name of 'De Campo-Bello,' a term signifying 'of the field of battle,' or 'of the fair field.'" The name is found in Ragman Roll, in the form of "Cambel." Some authors take it to be the same name as "Beauchamp"—which conjecture is not very improbable—"Campus-Bellus being in one sense, that name Latinised." The founder of the O'Duin or O'Dubne sept, was Diarmid, and hence arose their appellation of "Siol Diarmid." The Diarmid O'Duin line terminated in the daughter and heiress of Paul O'Duin, Lord of Lochow, Eva, who was wedded to Gillespic (Archibald) Campbell, a gentleman styled of Anglo-Saxon lineage. Mr. Smibert adds, p. 50—"Our main regret is, that, after all, we must still pronounce the question of their origin to be doubtful."

Heir-apparent—His son J. A. Campbell, younger of Stracathro.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Gyronny of eight, or, and sable; second and third, Argent, a lympha, oars in action, sable, flags, gules (*Lorn*)—impaling the arms of his wife “Bannerman.” CREST—A boar’s head couped, or. MOTTO—*Ne obliviscaris* (Do not forget.)

[*Sir James’s Seal, &c.*]

ARGYLL TARTAN—4 blue, 1 black, 1 blue, 1 black, 1 blue, 8 black, 8 green, 1 black, 2 white, 1 black, 8 green, 8 black, 8 blue, 1 black, 1 blue, 1 black, 8 blue, 8 black, 8 green, 1 black, 2 yellow, 1 black, 8 green, 8 black, 1 black, 1 blue, 1 black, 4 blue. BADGE—“Club-moss.” SLOGAN—“Ben-Cruachan!”

SEAT—Stracathro House, a magnificent square-bodied mansion, of two storeys high, in the Grecian style, with two lower wings. The west one is a splendid “conservatory.” It has a fine portico in front, with fluted Corinthian columns. It is built of white freestone, from Fife; and is beautifully situated on the south bank of the North Esk, where it has just received the Dye water into its bosom—with an extensive lawn in front, studded with trees—fine gardens and hot-houses, and surrounded with rich belts of wood. It stands on the north side of the turnpike road, where there is a neat porter’s lodge and bronzed gate, flanked by four elegant pillars, with quatrefoil ornamented capitals crowned with beautiful vases—about four miles north-east of Brechin.

CAMPBELL of BLACKHALL.

Colonel JOHN CAMPBELL of Kilmartin, Argyllshire, and Blackhall, Mearns, purchased the latter from the Trustees of the late Archibald Farquharson, Esq. of Finzean, Chief of the

Clan, about 1828. He is second son of the late Colin Campbell, Esq. of Kilmartin, an ancient family, in Argyllshire. He entered the army at a very early period of life, and distinguished himself on various occasions, as his various medals and clasps amply testify. He retired from the army many years ago.

ARMS—Gyronny of eight, or, and sable; within a bordure wavy argent. CREST—A stag's head, erased, proper. MOTTO *Pro aris et focis* (For our alter and homes.)

[*Family Seals, &c.*]

CHIEF SEAT—Blackhall House, a fine old mansion, beautifully situated amid luxuriant plantations of fir, birch, beech, ash, and other trees, and fine grounds and gardens, about a mile west of Banchory-Ternan, on the south bank of the Dee. At the Bridge at Banchory, there are two porter's lodges, a fine gate with tall stone pillars, each over-topped with an effigy of a goat, as large as life, and under, the motto—*Che sara sara* (What will be will be)—being the crest and motto of the Russells of Blackhall, which failed in two co-heiresses, one of whom wedded Archibald Farquharson of Finzean, and carried the estate to her husband, who died issueless.

CANT of GLENDYE.

ANDREW CANT of Glendye, Mearns, married a daughter of Sir Thomas Burnet, first Bart. of Leys, by his wife Jean, daughter of Sir John Monerieff of that Ilk. Of this family was Mr. Andrew Cant, a most violent covenanting clergyman, of Aberdeen—from whom Dr. Johnson supposes the term “Cant” to be derived.

ARMS—Argent, a bend engrailed between three crescents, sable. CREST—A crescent, gules.

CARNEGIE of SOUTHESK.

Sir JAMES CARNEGIE, of Southesk, Angus, seventh Bart. (cr. 1663) Lord Lieutenant of Kincardineshire, eldest son and successor of Sir James Carnegie, Bart. (suc. 1805), ex-M.P., (who purchased the estate of Strachan, Mearns), by his wife—married 1825—daughter of the Rev. D. Lyons, of Hampstead Court, Gloucestershire. In 1850, he wedded the right hon. Lady Catharine Noel, second daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough, by whom he has issue. In consequence of his direct male descent from the fourth son of the first peer, he is representative of the Earls of Southesk, and chief of the name of Carnegy.

In 1764, according to the "*Land of the Lindsays*," the Southesk estates were re-purchased by Sir James Carnegie, of Pittarrow, Baronet—the great-grandfather of the present Bart.—for £36,870 14s. 2d. Long prior to this, however, he had procured an assignation to a lease of Kinnaird, and made it his residence. His son, Sir David, disposed of the barony of Arnhall, Mearns, and Leuchars, in Fife—and purchased the fine estate of Old Montrose, which adjoins Kinnaird, from Sir James Stirling, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. [*Land*, p. 199.]

The surname of this ancient, noble family, was originally *de Balinhard*, or *Bal-in-ard*, and commonly said to be derived from a small property in the parish of Arbirlot. The earliest genuine notice regarding them occurs about A.D. 1230, when "Gocelynus de Balinhard" is a witness to several deeds betwixt the Abbeys of Arbroath and Balmerino. [Reg. de Aberbrothock, et S. Andree—*Land*, p. 193.] From the fact of Gocelynus' witnessing charters relating to Fife only, it might be inferred that he was settled in that county at the

date of those deeds, and instead of Balinhard, Arbirlot, giving the family name, a descendant of Gocelynus may have conferred the name on those lands. As Jocelyn is a common Norman name, it is very probable that his progenitors had been amongst the Anglo-Norman settlers in Scotland in the reign of David I. But the real progenitor of the Southesk stem was John de Balinhard, who died about 1280, and whose first known property lay in the middle of the lordship of Panmure, and was excambed for the lands of Carnegy, in the parish of Carmyllie, by his grandson, John de Balinhard. He had the lands of Carnegy from Sir Walter Maule of Panmure about A.D. 1350. From these lands the progenitor of Carnegy of Kinnaird assumed their surname and title of "Carnegy of that Ilk."

Duthacus de Carnegy, second son of the first Carnegy of that Ilk, purchased, in 1401, a part of the barony of Kinnaird Castle from Richard Air or Ayr. This, probably, was the western half, called Kukystoun or Cuikstoun; because, on his wedding Mariota de Kinnaird in 1409, with whom he got the other half of the lands and town of Kinnaird, with the superiority of the brewhouse, he is styled Duthac Carnegy of Kukystoun. The barony of Kinnaird was held by the ancient tenure of keeping the king's cellar whenever the court should have residence in Forfarshire; and this may have given origin to the office of cup-bearers to the kings of Scotland—an office which this noble family is popularly believed to have enjoyed—and in allusion to which the Earls of Southesk bore a gold covered-cup on the breast of the eagle in their arms.

Duthac did not enjoy either the society of his wife or his possessions for any length of time; for, when the unfortunate dispute arose betwixt Donald of the Isles, and Regent Albany, regarding the earldom of Ross, he joined in that dreadful

enterprise, and fell on the bloody field of Harlaw in 1411. He left an only son and successor, Walter, who fought against Earl Beardie at the battle of Brechin in 1452. His son and successor, John, died in 1505, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who fell with his king, at Flodden. In the time of Sir Robert, fourth in succession from the said Duthac, the family rose to great importance. He was appointed a Lord of Session in 1547. He purchased the lands of Carcary, Fithie, Arrat, Cookston, Athie, Panbride, in Angus, and others in Perth and Fifeshire, and the Lothians. He wedded Margaret Guthrie, daughter of Guthrie of Lunan, and died in 1565, leaving by her a family of seven sons and seven daughters. His eldest son and successor, Sir John, was so much a confidant of the unfortunate Queen Mary, that, in 1570, her majesty is said to have written him a letter craving his advice how to act in her difficulties. Sir John died issueless, and was succeeded by his next brother, Sir David, who wedded Elizabeth Ramsay, heiress of Coluthie and Leuchars, in Fife. He held many high state offices, and was in such high favour with king James VI., that his majesty visited him at Kinnaird Castle, in 1617. Sir David was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Carnegie, 1616; and received the higher dignity of Earl of Southesk in 1633, from Charles I. He wedded a daughter of Sir D. Lindsay of Edzell, and died in 1658, leaving issue three sons and three daughters. The second son, James, succeeded to the earldom; and the third son, Alexander, was the first of Pittarrow, Mearns. James, called the "Black Earl," was succeeded by his only son, Capt. Robert of the Scots Guards of Louis XIV. of France. Earl Robert's eldest son, Earl Charles, succeeded, and was succeeded by his only son, Earl James, who figured in "the fifteen," for which he was attainted, and his estates

forefeited. He, as one of the heroes of Sheriffmuir, was called “Brave generous Southesk,” and as the hero of a Jacobite ballad—

“The brave Carnegie, wha but he,
Was the Piper o’ Dundee.”

After the defeat of his party, he escaped to France, where he died in 1729, without surviving issue. The representation of the House devolved on the Pittarrow branch, as descendants of the fourth son of the first Earl. [Vide *Land*, p. 199.]

Heir-apparent—His eldest son.

The Right Honourable Lady Catharine Carnegie died on the 9th March, aged twenty-five years, and was interred in the ancient Family Vault, near Kinnaird Castle, on the 15th March, 1855.

ARMS—*Argent*, an eagle displayed, azure, armed, gules, charged on the breast with an antique covered-cup, or. CREST—A thunderbolt, proper, winged, or. SUPPORTERS—Two *Talbots*, argent, collared gules. MOTTO—*Dread God*. [Sir James’s Seal bears the above *Baron and Femme*, with the quartered arms of the ancient and noble Houses of *Noel* and *Middleton*—ancient Earl Middleton of Fettercairn.]

NOTE—Sir James Carnegie has taken out a new patent for his Arms, of date 1855.

“Sir Robert Carnegy of Kynnarde,” and “Sir John Carnegy, (obt. 1565) bore: Argent, an eagle, &c.

[Vide *Sir D. Lyndesay*.]

“Sir David, first Earl of Southesk, and James, second Earl, bore for Supporters: Two *Talbots*, argent, &c.”

Sir James Carnegie, Bart. of Pittarrow, who, on the demise of the last Earl of Southesk, s.p. became head of the Carnegies, and proprietor of the Southesk estates, bore for Supporters: Two *grey-hounds*.

[Information kindly communicated by Sir James Carnegie.]

SEAT—Kinnaird Castle, one of the finest seats in the county, either as regards its imposing exterior, or internal decorations. In front of the castle is a large deer-park, of about 800 acres, containing upwards of 400 fallow deer. It is embowered amid trees of great size and beauty. Beech 14 feet in girth, ash 18, elm 13, oak 13, silver fir 11, lime 18, sycamore 17, horse chesnut 11, Scots fir 8, thorn 7, gean 9, birch 7, at heights from 4 to 5 feet from the ground.

CARNEGY of CARESTON.

JAMES CARNEGY, Esq. of Careston and Balnamoon, succeeded his uncle, Sir John Carnegy, and had retours of these lands November 1662. He married Jean Fotheringham, of the house of Pourie, by whom he left at his demise, A.D. 1700—Alexander, who succeeded him; and sold the lands of Careston to Stewart of Gradtully, in 1707. He re-constructed Caraldston House, adorning it within and without with blazons, and sculptures of armory, &c. A monogram of his initials, cut in iron, adorns the canopy of the large iron gate-way, at the back of the castle. His arms, impaled, were finely sculptured on a panel inserted in the back wall of the “*Laigh Biggin*,” till 1843, when they scaled off, and fell to the ground.

ARMS—Or, an eagle, displayed, azure, armed, gules; within a bordure, vair; impaling—ermine, three bars, gules, each charged with a buckle, or (*Fotheringham.*) **MOTTOES**—Over the crest, *Dread God*. Under the arms, *Be it fast* [Fotheringham].

CARNEGY of CRAIGO.

THOMAS CARNEGY, Esq. of Craigo, a Deputy-Lieut., Angus, 1831, succeeded his father, David Carnegy, Esq. of Craigo. He is great-great-great-grandson of the Rev. David Carnegy,

Minister of Farnell, and Dean of Brechin, died 1672, aged seventy-seven, by Helen, daughter of Bishop Lindsay. The Dean was the first of the family designed of Craigo, and a descendant of Alexander (erroneously called Hercules, in *Douglas' Peerage*) Carnegy of Cookston and Unthank.

Land, p. 164]

ARMS—Or, an eagle displayed, azure, armed, gules, charged on the breast with a covered-cup, of the first. CREST—An etoile, or. MOTTO—*Alis aspicit astra* (Flying he looks to the stars.) [Family Coach.]

CHIEF SEAT—Craigo House, a fine old mansion, embowered amid finely wooded extensive grounds, and fine gardens—with fine porter's lodge, and gate with tall pillars canopied with elegant vases, on the west side of the turnpike road, about four miles north of Montrose.

WATSON-CARNEGIE of LOUR and TURIN.

PATRICK A. WATSON-CARNEGIE, Esq. (a minor 1853) succeeded his father, the late Patrick Carnegie, Esq. of Lour, who succeeded to the lands of Turin and Drimmie, on the demise of Alexander Watson, Esq. of Turin, in 1828—and assumed the name and arms of Watson of Turin.

Sir John Carnegie of Ethy, created Lord Egglismaldie in 1639, and Lord Lour and Ethy in 1647, (both surrendered in 1662, for the titles of Earl of Northesk, and Lord Rosehill)—married Magdalene, daughter of Sir James Halliburton of Pitcur (widow of John Erskine of Dun), by whom he left at his demise, in 1667, two sons—David, who succeeded as second Earl; and by his wife Jane Maule, daughter of Patrick, first Earl of Pammure, had issue—first, David; second, James of Findhaven; third, Patrick Carnegie of Lour, born 25th February 1757, married 20th April 1789,

Margaret, daughter of Alexander Bower, Esq., and died in 1819, leaving issue—first, Margaret; second, Patrick, born 3d October 1791, married 1832, Rachel-Ann (died 16th November 1852), daughter of James Forbes, Esq. of Echt, and left issue; and other eight sons and two daughters. The progenitor of the Watson family was “Walter,” third son of the “De Bosco,” or Wood family of Colpney, Aberdeenshire; and hence the name “Walterson,” abbreviated into the form of Watson.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Or, an eagle displayed, azure, armed, gules (*Carnegie*); second and third, Argent, out of a mount in base, an oak tree in full foliage, vert, surmounted by a fesse azure, charged with a cinquefoil, between two mullets of the first (*Watson*). CRESTS—1st, A demi-leopard, proper; 2^d, A lily-of-the-Nile, vert, flowered, argent (*Watson*). [This plant has a single rolled-up cup-shaped white flower, amid glossy green leaves, about six inches long, with undulating edges, and long stems rising from the centre. It stands about three feet in height. It is grown in greenhouses in this country. This exotic plant would seem to be the celebrated lotus, or at least a species of it. The celebrated Egyptian lotus has been described as “a species of water-lily, of great beauty, exhibiting broad round leaves, amid which the flowers, in the form of cups, of bright white and azure, expand on the surface of the waters.”—*Vide Chambers' Inf.*, Vol. I., p. 67.] MOTTOES—*Tache sans tache* (Spot without stain.) Under the Arms, *Sine injuria* (Without injury) (*Watson*) [Family Coach.]

SEATS—Lour House—

“The bonnie house of Lour (of song) it stands upon a hill—
Which indeed has been built by an architect of skill;
Before the muckle house, there’s a winding for a chaise,
And the flowers are neatly planted on Lour’s bonnie braes”—
situated amid extensive finely wooded grounds and gardens,

about three miles south-east of Forfar. And, Turin House, an old mansion, with arms over the front door, finely situated on Turin Hill, amid fine plantations, about five miles north-east of Forfar.

CARNEGIE of REDHALL.

JOHN CARNEGIE, Esq., J.P., of Redhall, a Deputy-Lieutenant 1842, succeeded to the estate on the demise of his father, the Rev. Alexander Carnegie, Minister of Inverkeillor, son of the Rev. John Carnegie, Minister of Inverkeillor, who married Catherine, daughter of Alexander Walker, Esq., third baron of St. Fort Castle, an ancient family in Fifeshire, by his wife Isabel, daughter of William Millar, Esq., Merchant in Edinburgh. [Baronage, p. 481.] The present proprietor's father purchased the lands of Brown Muir, which he called Redhall. He is married to a lady of the family of M'Taggart, and has issue of sons and daughters.

Heir-apparent—His son Alexander.

ARMS—Or, an eagle displayed, azure, armed, gules, within a double tressure flory, counter-flory of the third (alluding to maternal descent from James II. of Scotland.) CREST—Out of a mount, a fir tree, vert, seeded, or. MOTTO—*Plus ultra* (More beyond.) [Mr. Carnegie, &c.]

CHIEF SEAT—Redhall House, a fine mansion, consisting of two sides of a square, situated amid finely wooded grounds and gardens, about half a mile north of Fordoun Station on the Aberdeen Railway.

CARNEGIE of PITTARROW.

GEORGE FULLERTON CARNEGIE, Esq., late of Pittarrow and Charlton, and Kinnaber, Deputy-Lieutenant, Mearns, 1828—was representative of the Hon. Alexander Carnegie of Pittar-

row, fourth son of the first Earl of Southesk—who was created a Baronet in 1663. He succeeded his brother the Hon. John, second son of said Earl—who purchased Pittarrow from the Wishart family in 1631—and in that year had a charter of these lands. G. Fullerton Carnegie was also representative of Foulerton of Kinnaber. He became insolvent and sold all his estates about 1830,—Pittarrow to Mr. Crombie of Thornton, and Charlton and Kinnaber to the late Mr. Anderson. He died in 1852, leaving issue.

The Foulertons were designed of Kinnaber as early as A.D. 1514. [Spalding Club *Miscel.*, Vol. V., p. 292.]

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Per pale, or and argent, an eagle displayed, azure, armed, gules; second and third, Argent, a fesse between three otters' heads couped, gules (*Foulerton.*) CRESTS—1st, A demi-eagle displayed, azure, armed, gules; 2^d, A camel's head couped, proper. MOTTOES—*Video alta sequorque* (I see and follow high things); and, *Mihi terraque lacusque* (I have lands and waters.)

[*Family Coach.*]

SEATS—Were—Charlton House, a fine modern square mansion of three storeys high, in the Grecian style, with a fine portico, situated on a rising ground, amid young plantations and hoary ancestral trees, in an extensive demesne, on the north side of the turnpike road, about two miles north of Montrose. And, Kinnaber House, an old manor house, situated amid venerable trees, about half a mile east of Charlton.

CHALMERS of ALDBAR.

PATRICK CHALMERS, Esq. of Aldbar, F.S.A.—F.R.N.S.A., &c., formerly Captain in the army, late M.P., an eminent antiquary—author of “The Sculptured Monuments of For-

farshire"—editor of "Liber de Aberbrothoek," &c., succeeded 1828. His ancestor, William Chalmers of Hazlehead, near Aberdeen, purchased the estate from Mr. Young, in 1743. "Robert Chalmers of Kintore, wedded Helen Garviehaugh, and got jointly with her, a charter from her nephew Andrew Garviehaugh, of the lands of Balnaeraig, &c., of date, 8th August, 1357." He is representative of the ancient family of Murthill and Balnaeraig, Aberdeenshire, whose family burial place, in St. Nicholas Churchyard, contains a monument which bore the arms and the following inscription:—"Hic jacet providus et honorabilis vir Alexander de Camera de Murthill Praeporitus hujus burgi de Aberdeen qui obiit octavo die mensis Octobris Anno Dom. 1413." Buchanan writes that the Chalmerses derive from Clan Cameron. Mr. Smibert, p. 109, says—"the name of 'Chambers' appears to be derived from 'de la Chambre,' which some prominent attendant on a prince, or peer, might have left to his posterity. A John 'of the Chambers,' for instance. The French 'Chambres' being merely in the Scottish form of 'Chalmers.' 'De Camera,' or 'Camerarius' is a word with the same meaning, and arising from an office of 'Chamberlain.' "

The progenitor is said to have been Chamberlain to King Malcolm Canmore. "Herbert de Camera" is a witness to a grant to the Abbey of Paisley by William the Lion.

ARMS—Argent, on a fesse, out of its top, a demi-lion, issuant, rampant, and a fleur-de-lis, in base, all gules, a crescent, of the first; all within a bordure, engrailed of the second.
CREST—An eagle rising, proper. MOTTO—*Spero* (I hope.)

[*Family Coach, Seal, &c.*]

SEAT—Aldbar Castle, a fine mansion, part of which bears date 1649, and fine castellated additions have been added by

the present Laird, within the last twenty years. It is finely situated, near the romantic den of Aldbar, amid an extensive and finely wooded demesne, with fine gardens and pleasure grounds, on a ridge on the south bank of the South Esk, about two miles south-west of Brechin.

NOTE.—Captain Chalmers, (son and successor of Patrick Chalmers, Esq., Sheriff of Forfarshire, by his wife — Inglis of the family of Verehill, Lanarkshire,) died at Rome, on the 23d June, 1854, in the fifty-second year of his age; and was interred in the family burial place at the chapel, recently rebuilt by him, situated in the romantic den adjoining Aldbar Castle, on Saturday, 15th July. He is succeeded by his only brother John Inglis Chalmers, Esq., now of Aldbar, who is married and has issue. Heir-apparent—Patrick Chalmers, Esq., younger of Aldbar.

CHALMERS of GLENERICHT.

Colonel Sir WILLIAM CHALMERS, K.C.H. of Glenricht, Perthshire, had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by William IV. for his military services. This family seems representative of the ancient house of Chalmers of Lawers. His arms are beautifully sculptured on the porter's lodge, situated on the east side of the turnpike road, about three miles north of Blairgowrie.

Glenricht House crowns a picturesque triangular mount, on the east bank of the Ericht, amid romantic scenery. A little below the mansion there is a fine private suspension bridge across the Ericht.

ARMS—Argent, out of the top a fesse, a demi-lion, gules; in base a fleur-de-lis, sable. CREST—A lion's head, gules.

MOTTO—*Avancez* (Advance.)

CHAPLIN of COLLISTON.

THOMAS ROBERTSON-CHAPLIN, Esq. of Colliston, succeeded his maternal uncle George Chaplin, Esq. of Colliston, who died issueless some years ago. This family is of Scottish extraction—and seems to be of official origin.

ARMS—Gules, a fesse nebulee, counter-nebulee, between six billets, or. CREST—A griffin's head, erased, gules, armed, or. MOTTO—*Labor omnia vincit* (Labour overcomes all things.) [Family Blazon.]

SEAT—Colliston House, a modern edifice, closely embowered amid finely wooded grounds and gardens, on the east of the turnpike road, about five miles north of Arbroath.

CHISHOLM of PITOUR.

ALEXANDER DE CHISHOLM, feudal Baron of Pitour, left an only daughter and heiress, Catharine Chisholm, wedded to Walter, second son of Sir Walter Hallyburton of Dirleton, (see Hallyburton.) The name of Chisholm seems to be territorial, and derived from “Chase-holm,” in Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. The original seat seems to have been in that shire. The first recorded of the name in Ragman Roll, A.D. 1296, are two Border barons—“Richard de Chesholm,” and—“de Cheshome,” “del County de Roxburg.” The family of “Chisholme of that Ilk” remains in this county at the present day—whose arms are :—

ARMS—Azure, three boars' heads erased, or. CREST—Out of a ducal coronet, or, a dragon's head, vert, with wings endorsed, gules. MOTTO—*Vi et arte* (By strength and art.)

CHISHOLM of that ILK.

DUNCAN MACDONNELL CHISHOLM, Esq. of Chisholm or Erchless Castle, Inverness—son of William Chisholm and his wife, the eldest daughter of Macdonnell of Glengarry—succeeded his brother Alexander William, M.P. for Inverness-shire, who died prematurely, chief of the sept, is styled in Highland fashion “Siosalich,” and “The Chisholm,” is representative of an ancient sept of “Clan Siosal,” long ranked among the Highland Clans; and few have asserted their claim to be considered of Celtic origin with greater vehemence—although only “eldest cadet” of “Chisholme of that Ilk,” Roxburgh, which we take to have been “Chase-holm.” The character of the arms suggests this derivation. The first recorded progenitor of this sept, who settled in the Highlands in 1334, was “Sir Robert de Chisholm,” Constable of Urquhart Castle, whose daughter Janet, married Hugh Rose of Kilravock, A.D. 1364; and her dowry or “toher” was a considerable estate in Strathnairn. [*Baronage*, p. 454.] “There exists,” writes Skene, “a confirmation of an indenture between William de Fenton of Baiky, Angus, on the one part, and ‘Margaret de la Ard domina de Erchless and Thomas de Chishelme,’ her son and heir, on the other part—dividing between them the lands of which they were heirs-portioners, among which was the barony of Ard, or ‘Orde,’ Inverness.” It was confirmed by Robert, Duke of Albany, 13th July, 1413. [*Baronage*, p. 53.] “Probably Alexander de Chishelme, who is mentioned as comportioner of the barony of Ard, along with Lord Fenton of Baiky, A.D. 1368, was son and heir of Sir Robert—and the husband of Margaret, dom^{a.} de Erchless.”

ARMS—Gules, a boar’s head couped, or. CREST—A dexter

hand holding a sword in pale, proper, ensigned with a boar's head erased, gules. SUPPORTERS—Two savages, wreathed, holding clubs over their exterior shoulders, proper. MOTTO—*Vi et virtute* (By strength and valour.) [Browne's Clans.]

TARTAN—2½ red, 8 green, 2½ red, 2 blue, 1 white, 2 blue, 11 red, 2 blue, 1 white, 2 blue, 2½ red, 8 green, 2½ red.
BADGE—"Fern."

CLAYHILLS of INVERGOWRIE.

ALEXANDER CLAYHILLS, Esq. of Invergowrie, Deputy-Lieutenant, Angus, 1828—is representative of the family of Clayhills of Baldovie, near Dundee. The name seems to be territorial, and perhaps derived from the lands of Clayhills, near Blairgowrie. The progenitor of this family was David Clayhills, son of Robert Clayhills of Baldovie, who acquired the lands of Invergowrie (originally Churchlands) on the 22d May, 1664.

ARMS—Per bend gules and vert, two greyhounds courant, bendwise, argent. CREST—A dexter hand in pale, holding a royal crown, proper. MOTTO—*Corde et animo* (With heart and courage.) [Family Seal, &c.]

SEAT—Invergowrie House, a magnificent mansion of three storeys high, forming two sides of a square, with turrets at the corners—the windows in the third storey having triangular canopies, crowned with three vases each, the east wing, which is modern, having five, and the north side, which is ancient, having three. At the junction of the east and north gables, stands a round tower, at the east side of which is placed the entrance portico, which is adorned with the family arms sculptured on the canopy, in bold relief. It is delightfully situated on the declivity of the hill of Gowrie, amid a finely wooded demesne, and fine gardens

—and commands a varied and extensive view in almost every direction. The view to the south and west is most beautiful, comprehending the luxuriant Carse of Gowrie, studded with the splendid seats of Rossie Priory—Castle Huntly—Megginch Castle—Gray House—Balruddery House—with the river Tay sweeping along the base of the Fife hills—Errol Tower—Newburgh, amidst its picturesque scenery on the south—while the summits of the hills on the north side of the Carse, including the far famed Dunsinna, &c., add grandeur to the landscape. It stands about three miles west of Dundee.

COLLAISS of BALNAMOON.

“FINDA” (or FINDLA) “SON WILLIAM”—and “JOHN DE COLLAS” had a charter of part of the lands of Menmuir, from David II. on the 8th October, 1360. Thomas de Collace had a grant of half the foggage, with the vert and venison of the forest of Kilgery, 17th May, 1488, for his faithful services at Blackness, when the life of James III. was threatened by the rebellious faction which held sway over his misguided son James IV. [Land, p. 251.]

Robert Collaiss granted a charter of the lands of Findowrie to Robert Arbuthnott of that Ilk, on the 14th February, 1574. John Collace, the last laird, sold Balnamoon to Sir Alexander Carnegy, in 1632. The name is territorial, and derived from the barony and parish of Colless in Perthshire.

ARMS—Argent, a cross moline, between two maseles, in chief, and a boar’s head, erased, in base, sable.

[Herald, Vol. I.]

SEAT—Was—Balnamoon; and a stone built into the wall of the present mansion bearing the Initials, “J. C. 1584,” is the only trace of the family to be seen in this district.

COLVILLE of LAWS.

WILLIAM COLVILLE, Esq. of Laws, Angus, built the splendid House of Laws, about A.D. 1838-9. The Anglo-Norman family of Colville in Scotland, sprung in old days from the Colvilles in England, whose progenitors came over with William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066. The remote progenitor was "Phillipus de Colville," who settled in Scotland in the reign of Malcolm IV. He flourished also in the reign of William the Lion. From him sprung all the Colvilles in Scotland.

ARMS—Argent, a cross moline, sable; within a bordure engrailed, gules. CREST—A hind's head erased, proper. MOTTO—*Oublier ne puis* (I can never forget.)

CONSTABLE of CRAIGIE.

Major CHARLES BROWN CONSTABLE, succeeded W. B. Constable, Esq. of Craigie, Deputy-Lieutenant, Angus, 1843—A.D. 1852. This is an Anglo-Norman name derived from the office of Constable of Normandy. The remote progenitor of the family "— de Constable," is mentioned in the Roll of Battle Abbey (christian name omitted), and came over to England with William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066. He got from that prince a liberal share of the lands of the conquered—and settled in England. He is said to have been a man of high rank in Normandy—and a relation of the Conqueror. He was father of "Ulbert de Constable." [Douglas' Peerage—Constable Viscount Dunbar, cr. 1620—extinct about 1714.]

ARMS—Quarterly—gules and vair, a bend engrailed, or; within a bordure counter-changed, of the second and first.

CREST—A greyhound, passant, argent, gorged with a collar, gules, charged with three plates.

SEAT—Craigie House, a neat villa, beautifully situated amid finely wooded grounds and gardens, on the sea-coast, on the north of the Broughty Ferry Road, about two miles east of Dundee.

CRAMMOND of AULDBAR.

The first recorded proprietor of Auldbar was a Baron CRAMMOND, a cadet of the ancient house of “Crammond of that Ilk,” in Lothian. It continued in the family until about 1570, in which year James Crammond sold it to Lord Glamis. The first recorded progenitor was “Laurence de Crammond,” who swore fealty to Edward I., A.D. 1296.

[*Land*, p. 257.]

ARMS—Azure, a bend, or, between three pelicans in their nests, feeding their young, argent. [Herald, Vol. I.]

CRICHTON of RUTHVEN.

ALEXANDER CRICHTON, a cadet of the noble house of Dumfries, purchased the barony of Ruthven, Angus, from the Earl of Crawford, A.D. 1510-11. The name of Crichton was in very old days assumed from their ancient patrimonial estate of Crichton Castle, Mid-Lothian—now a ruin—about ten miles south of Edinburgh, on the Lauder Road, on the banks of the Tyne, and about two miles above the village of Pathhead. The first recorded progenitor of this ancient noble family was “Thurstanus de Crichton,” who is a witness to the foundation charter of the Abbey of Holyrood House, by David I., A.D. 1128. [Douglas’ *Peccey*.]

ARMS—Argent, a lion rampant, azure; a chief of the second charged with three lozenges, of the first. CREST—A pillar, argent. MOTTO—*Stand sure.* [Herald, Vol. I.]

CROCKATT of FLEMINGTON.

Lieutenant-Colonel CROCKATT, late of Edzell Village—who was one of the guard set over Napoleon I. in St. Helena—seems to be representative of the ancient family of Crockatt, “Croe-ard,” Crockett, or “Crockart,” of Flemington, Angus. This family seems to derive descent and name from the very ancient and once powerful family of Croe, or “De Croe,” of Crockstoun, or Cruixtoun Castle, in Renfrewshire. The last direct representative in the male line was Sir Robert de Croe of Crockstoun Castle, Renfrewshire, whose only daughter and heiress wedded Stewart, progenitor of the Earls and Dukes of Lennox, in the reign of King Malcolm II.

[See *De Cardonnel's Antiq.*, &c.]

ARMS—Argent, a chevron between three mullets, azure. CREST—A talbot couchant, sleeping, sable, spotted argent. ADAGE—“Lat sleipin dogs lye,” over the crest. MOTTO—Under the arms, *Tak tent* (Take care.)

CROMBIE of THORNTON.

ALEXANDER CROMBIE, Esq. of Thornton Castle, Mearns, succeeded on the demise of his uncle Alexander Crombie, Esq. of Phesdo and Thornton, November 1832. The name seems territorial, and to have been assumed from the barony of Crombie, Banffshire.

ARMS—Vert, a cross bottonée, argent; on a chief, of the

second, a lion passant, gules. CREST—An eagle displayed, gules, armed, azure. MOTTO—*Fear God.* [Family Coach.]

SEAT—Thornton Castle, a magnificent large old mansion, which has been augmented by the present laird, in the castellated style. It is beautifully situated on the western bank of Federan Burn, amid extensive grounds and gardens, with young plantations and hoary stately trees, with a fine modern porter's lodge and gate, on the west of the Fettercairn Road, about two miles north-west of Laurencekirk.

CRUIKSHANK of LANGLEY PARK.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, Esq. of Langley Park, Angus (formerly called “Edzell’s John”), succeeded on the demise of his father some years ago. He is son of James Cruikshank, Esq., by his wife the Right Hon. Lady Anne-Letitia (married 18th January 1821), second daughter of William Carnegie, seventh Earl of Northesk. He is chief of the name in Angus. His grandfather was a native of Aberdeenshire, and made his fortune in the West Indies; and on his arrival in his native country, he purchased the lands of Edzell’s John, and named them Langley Park. This is probably a branch of the ancient family of Cruickshank of Wartle, Aberdeenshire. This is one of the class of names originally imposed for distinction, and eventually adopted as a surname.

ARMS—Argent, three boars’ heads couped, sable. CREST—A dexter hand holding a sword in pale, proper. MOTTO—*Carendo tutus* (By caution safe.) [Family Coach.]

SEAT—Langley Park House, a modern mansion finely situated on a rising ground, amid finely wooded grounds and gardens—with fine porter’s lodge and gate, on the north side of the turnpike road, about two miles west of Montrose.

CRUIKSHANK of KEITHOCK.

ALEXANDER CRUIKSHANK, Esq. of Keithock, Angus (Deputy-Lieutenant 1828), succeeded his father, next brother of Cruikshank of Langley, who also made his fortune in the West Indies, and purchased the estate of Keithock.

Heir-apparent—His son James, younger of Keithock.

ARMS—Argent, three boars' heads couped, sable; within a bordure engrailed, gules. CREST—A dexter cubit arm in armour, holding a dagger in pale, proper. MOTTO—*Cavendo tutus* (By caution safe.) [Family Coach.]

SEAT—Keithock House, a neat villa, with fine gardens, finely embowered amid fine old and young trees and shrubs, situated on the south bank of the Cruik water, about two miles north of Brechin.

CRUIKSHANK of STRACATHRO.

ALEXANDER CRUIKSHANK, Esq., deceased, youngest brother of Cruikshank who purchased Langley Park, also made his fortune in the West Indies—purchased the barony of Stracathro in three parts, from the husbands of the co-heiresses, daughters of his brother Patrick Cruikshank of Stracathro. The third part was bought at a high figure, as it contained the old manor house, &c.—from — Robertson, Esq. of Kindace. Mr. Cruikshank pulled down the old house, and erased the gardens, and made a deer park round the site; erected the present magnificent mansion—made out new elegant gardens—erected a splendid porter's lodge and gate, and built a wall round the lawn park—at the cost of upwards of £40,000 or £42,000. He executed other extensive improvements on the estate: in short, Stracathro is a monument to his excellent taste.

His affairs eventually got embarrassed—and he returned to Demerara, where he shortly afterwards made his demise, leaving a son and daughter. Stracathro was afterwards sold by his Trustees to Sir James Campbell.

ARMS—The same as of Keithock. [Family Coach.]

CHIEF SEAT—was Straeathro House.

DALGAIRNS of BALGAVIES.

Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES DALGAIRNS of Balgavies, Angus, son of Mr. Dalgairns, Farmer of Ingliston, parish of Eassie, who it is said got the royal license to add "Dal" to his patronymic of "Gairn." The name is said to have been originally "Gairn," and to have been changed to Dalgairns (Gairn-haugh) for some meritorious services to their country. Colonel Dalgairns got involved in the pecuniary embarrassment of the affairs of his relative the late Mr. Millar of Ballumbie, and was obliged to sell his estate. He sold it to William Baxter, Esq., some years ago.

ARMS—Gules, on a fesse, or, between three boars' heads couped, argent, as many garbs, of the first. CREST—Between two flags flottant, a dexter arm embowed, proper, enwrapped at the shoulder with a red and white tartan scarf, and enfiled above the elbow with an eastern crown (points to dexter), or, and holding a sword, blade wavy, point downward to dexter, azure, hilt and pominel, gold. MOTTO—*Pour ma patrie* (For my country.) [Family Coach.]

RESIDENCE—Ingliston Farm, about three miles west of Glammis.

DAVIDSON of INCHMARLO.

PATRICK DAVIDSON, Esq. of Inchmarlo, Mearns, succeeded his father Duncan Davidson, Esq., who purchased Inchmarlo from

Sheriff Douglass. This family is a branch of the old Clan Chattan, through the ancient family of Davidson of Invernahaven, deducing descent from David *Dow* (Black) fifth son of Murdoch, "person" or parson of Kingousie—of whom are also Clan Maepherson (*i. e.* person's son)—who on the demise of his brother Diarmed, chief of Clan Chattan, succeeded to the chiefship, A.D. 1153. Murdoch obtained a dispensation from the Pope, A.D. 1173, and wedded a daughter of the Thane of Calder, by whom he had five sons. It is said by some authors that the Clan Cay—thirty of whom contended with the Clan Chattan "with claymore and targe," before the king and court, on the North Inch of Perth, A.D. 1396—were the Davidsons, called "Clan Dhai" "Clan Davie," pronounced in Gaelic like "Caie"—and the other thirty were Macpher-sons. There is a relie of this bloody combat preserved at Cluny Castle, which is a chanter of the bagpipes which played the pibroch on that occasion. It is called the "black chanter"—being literally black with age. "Davidson of Tulloch, chief of the name, is representative of Invernahaven."

[*Clans*, p. 184-5.]

ARMS—Azure, on a fesse, argent, between three pheons, or, a buck lodged, gules, attired of the first. CREST—A demi-youth, wreathed, (others a demi-Highlander in full costume), holding in his dexter hand a man's heart, all proper. MOTTO—*Sapienter, si sincere* (Wisely if sincerely.)

[*Family Coach*.]

TARTAN— $\frac{1}{4}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, $\frac{1}{2}$ white, $5\frac{1}{2}$ red, 2 azure, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, $\frac{1}{2}$ azure, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, 2 azure, 3 black, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, 4 green, $5\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 azure, $5\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 azure, $5\frac{1}{2}$ red, 4 green, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, 3 black, 2 azure, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, $\frac{1}{2}$ azure, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, 2 azure, $5\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ white, 2 black, $\frac{1}{2}$ red. BADGE—"Red Whortle-berry."

SEAT—Inchmarlo House, a fine old mansion, embowered

amid extensive grounds, fine plantations, shrubs, and stately old trees, with fine lawn, and gardens, on the north side of the turnpike road, on the north bank of the Dee, about a mile west of Banchory Ternan.

DEMPSTER of DUNNICHEN.

GEORGE HAWKINS-DEMPSTER, Esq. of Dunnichen, Angus, succeeded his father, Mr. Hawkins, who married the daughter of George Dempster of Dunnichen, M.P. This is a branch of the family of Dempster of Knockleith, Aberdeenshire, who had a charter of Knockleith, A.D. 1613—a branch of the ancient family of Muresk, Caraldston, &c. The name is derived from the honourable office of Dempster of Parliament. David Dempster, first of Auchterless, Aberdeenshire, and Caraldston, Angus, was one of the assizers at a preambulation of marches, near Arbroath, A.D. 1370. His son, Andrew Dempster of Auchterless and Caraldston, got a charter of confirmation of the office of Dempster to him and his heirs-male, from Robert II. under the Great Seal :—“*Andreeæ Dempster, judici de feodo amerciumentes, curiarum parliamenti, iusticiariæ sibi et hæreditibus suis hæreditatrie, &c.*” of date 4th July 1379.

[Baronage, p. 531.]

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Ermine, a sword in bend, azure, hilt and pommel, or, surmounted by a fesse, gules (*Dempster*) ; second and third, Per chevron argent, and vert, two cinquefoils, in chief, and a stag lodged, in base, counter-changed (*Hawkins*). CRESTS—1st, a demi-lion, gules, holding in the dexter paw a sword azure hilt, or; 2d, on a hawk’s leure, a falcon, wings expanded proper, belled, or. MOTTOES—Over first crest, *Fortiter et Strenue* (Boldly and strenuously.) Under the arms—*Proridencie with adventure*.

[Family Coach, &c.]

SEAT—Dunnichen House, an old mansion, pleasantly situated amid a finely wooded demesne, about four miles east of Forfar.

DEUCHAR of that ILK.

GEORGE DEUCHAR, Esq., late of Deuchar, Angus, now of New Zealand, is representative of the most ancient family in Angus. He became insolvent, and his trustees sold the estate to James Marnie, Esq., in 1815. The private traditional genealogy traces the progenitor to a second son of Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, in old days; and the name is territorial, and originally derived from the lands of Deuchar—of which the progenitor is said to have got a grant for killing a wild boar, near the coorthill or coortford bridge, A.D. 1000. But no documentary proof of the family exists until A.D. 1369 (? 1379), when Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk granted a charter of the lands of “Deuhqwhyr” to William “Deuhqwhir of that Ilk,” as heir to his father, deceased. It is said that the family paid an annual of “a pair of white gloves” to the Lindsays, as feudal superiors—a reddendo which was not singular for lands, in old days. [Land, p. 188-9.]

The oldest writing in possession of the present proprietress, Miss Marnie, is a precept of “*Salvo jure ejus libet*” in favour of David Deuchar of that Ilk, directed to David Lindsay, and his Bailies, of date A.D. 1394. [Forfarshire illustrated, p. 121.]

The older papers must have been lost. It is said that William Deuchar, younger brother of the last laird, carried off some of them to Jamaica, where he died in 1822. I have also seen some of them in possession of James, his youngest brother, who emigrated to Demerara in 1822. William Deuchar of that Ilk married a daughter of Sir Alexander Straiton, “the Knight of Lauriestoun”—and fell at the battle of Harlaw, along with his father-in-law, A.D. 1411. It is

said that Deuchar of that Ilk fought at the battle of Barry ; and although a person of gigantic form and strength, (and had six fingers on each hand, and as many toes on each foot), he fell by the falchion of some of the Northmen—whom he pursued as far as Markhouse, Tannadice, A.D. 1010. The penultimate laird, George Deuchar of Deuchar, who died 20th January, 1802 ; and his lady, Elizabeth Peter, daughter of John Peter, Farmer, Woodwray, (and aunt of Mr. Speid of Forneth), who died at Easter Ogill, 27th February, 1823—lie interred in the family burial place, on the site of the old church of Fearn (the vault was within the old church until 1805)—where their youngest son, James Deuchar of Demerara, erected a monument to their memory in 1826. The oldest family relic—"the sword" which "cut off the boar's head"—and did good service at the battles of Barry, Bannockburn, and Harlaw—was brought from the latter field by Deuchar's attendant, who, on finding his dead master's hand so firmly clasped in its hilt that it could not be wrested from it—and "knowing that it was an old relic in the family, and in high esteem, he cut the hand off by the wrist, and brought all home with him," as the too true evidence of his master's fate, and the unmistakeable tokens of his valour—bears the following inscription in Saxon characters:—"Da Deuquhyre his swerde.

"At Bannockburn I served the Brus,
Of quhilk the Inglis had na ryss."

The sword, now reduced in size some inches, by Grant, "the rebel laird" of E. Ogil, of '45, "to suit his diminutive stature!"—he having taken it from Deuchar in a family feud —was eventually restored to the family "on certain submissive grounds"—and was given by George Deuchar, the last laird, to Alexander Deuchar, Seal Engraver to his Majesty, to be deposited in the Armoury of Edinburgh—but, is now in the possession of Captain Patrick Deuchar of Morningside, Edin-

burgh, a descendant of a younger son of Deuchar of Deuchar, whose grandfather, son of Deuchar, Farmer, Balshan, was born there in 1743. [Land, p. 190.]

ARMS—Per cross—first and fourth, Argent, a sword in pale, azure, hilt and pommel, or; second and third, Gules, a boar's head couped, or. CREST—A boar's head couped, between two alder-branches, proper. SUPPORTERS—Two savages, wreathed, holding clubs over their exterior shoulders, proper. MOTTO—*Verus ad finem* (True to the end.)

[Family Seal, &c.]

SEAT—Was—Deuchar House, built by the penultimate laird—and bore over the front door, the initials, “G. D. E. P.” and the date of erection. The stone is now built into the south-west corner of the west wing of Deuchar House.

DICK of PITKERRO.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS DICK, Esq. of Pitkerro, a Deputy-Lieutenant, 1843, Angus, is an offshoot of the old stem of Dick of Braid.

ARMS—Argent, a fesse, azure, between two mullets in chief, and a crescent in base, gules. CREST—A stag's head erased, proper, attired, or. MOTTO—“*Virtute*” (By bravery.)

[Baronage.]

SEAT—Pitkerro House, an old mansion, situated amid extensive and finely wooded grounds and gardens, about six miles north-east of Dundee.

DINGWALL-FORDYCE of BRUCKLAW, CULSH, and MATHERS.

ALEXANDER DINGWALL-FORDYCE, Esq. of Brucklaw Castle, Culsh, a Deputy-Lieutenant 1846, Aberdeenshire, and Mathers,

Mearns, is M.P. for Aberdeen. The family of Fordyce seem by their armorial bearings to be a branch of the ancient house of Forbes—and that of Dingwall would seem of the old stem of Mackenzie. The latter name seems derived from the barony and parish of Fordyce, in Banffshire.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Azure, three bears' heads couped, argent, muzzled gules (*Fordyce*); second and third, Azure, a buck's head cabossed, or, between three spurrowels argent (*Dingwall*.) CREST—An eagle displayed proper, armed, or. MOTTO—*Altius ibunt qui ad summa nituntur* (They will rise the highest who aim at the greatest things.) This is the old crest and motto of Forbes, Lord Pitsligo.

[*Family Book-plate.*]

CHIEF SEAT—Brucklaw Castle, in the district of Deer, Aberdeenshire.

DOIG of COOKSTON.

DAVID DOIG, Esq. of Cookston, Angus, had a daughter, Christian, married to Sir James Carnegie of Pitarrow and Kinnaird, who survived her husband fifty-five years, and died in 1820. Christian, daughter and heiress of Doig of Cookston and Unthank, wedded the Rev. Mr. Blair, who was inducted into the first charge of Brechin in 1732—and was progenitor of Mr. Blair, who sold these lands to Mr. Robertson, in 1853.

The name of Doig or Doeg seems to be territorial, and perhaps derived from Glen Doick, Perthshire.

ARMS—Gules, a chevron, between two cinquefoils, in chief, and a dagger palewise, in base, argent. CREST—A falcon, wings endorsed, belled, proper. MOTTO—*Ne cede malis* (Do not sink under difficulties.)

SEAT—Cookston, near Brechin.

DOUGLAS of BRIGTON.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Esq. of Brighton, Angus, succeeded his father, Robert Douglas, Esq. of Brighton. The progenitor of this branch of the great house of Douglas, was James, first son of Sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, about the reign of James V.

[*Baronage*, p. 19.]

Mr. Douglas is unmarried. Heir-presumptive—His brother.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, a man's heart, ensigned with a royal crown, proper; on a chief azure, three mullets, of the first (*Douglas*); second and third, Argent a cross, counter-embattled, sable (*Auchinleck*) all within a bordure engrailed, silver, charged with three sheaves of holly vert, banded, gules. CREST—On a chapeau, gules turned-up ermine, a salamander, vert, in flames of fire. MOTTO—*Jamais arrière* (Never behind.)

[*Family Seal*.]

CHIEF SEAT—Brighton House, a fine mansion, pleasantly situated on the north-east bank of the Kerbit, embowered among unbrageous venerable trees and evergreens, with fine gardens and lawn, on the south side of the turnpike road, about three miles south-west of Forfar.

DOUGLAS of GLENBERVIE.

The Hon. Sir ROBERT A. MACKENZIE DOUGLAS, second U. K. Baronet of Glenbervie, Mearns, is a Major in the Army, succeeded his father, Lieutenant-General in the Army, Colonel of 58th Regiment of Foot, created a Baronet 1831, as representative of the Douglases of Glenbervie, N. S. Barts.

[*Brown's Bart.*, p. 196.]

The first recorded progenitor of the family of Douglas

(famed, “in military reputation capital,”) was a certain “Theobald the Fleming,” who obtained from Arnald, Abbot of Kelso, from A.D. 1147 to 1160, a grant of lands on Douglas water, in Lanarkshire; and from this “Douglas” (Black water) the name is derived. [Clans, p. 323.]

The more immediate progenitor was Sir William Douglas, second son of Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus, who got a charter under the Great Seal, from his father, of the lands of Braidwood, Lanarkshire, of date 25th February, 1510; and married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Auchinleck of that Ilk, Ayrshire, with whom he got the barony of Glenbervie, and quartered his paternal coat with the arms of Auchinleck.

Sir William Douglas, second N. S. Baronet, married the daughter and heiress of James Douglas of Stanypath and Ardit, Fife, and got these lands thereby. Robert Douglas of Ardit succeeded his cousin Sir Robert, in the honours of Glenbervie, as fourth Bart., A.D. 1692, and thenceforth named his lands of Ardit, “Glenbervie.”

From the inscription given in the note following, it will be seen that it traces the valorous deeds, and marriages, of the family of Glenbervie, from A.D. 730, when Hugh Hassa wedded the first recorded heiress, the last of whose male descendants fell at the battle of Barry. Helen Hassa, the last of that name, and heiress of Glenbervie, wedded Duncan Olifart, hereditary Sheriff of Kincardineshire, and laird of Aberbuthnoth at that time. From Margaret, grand-daughter of Helen Hassa, the present Viscount of Arbuthnott is descended. Osbert Olifard, son of Walter, fell in the Syrian wars; and his only daughter wedded James Melvil, “*ex Hungaria Nobili*,” and progenitor of Sheriff Melvil of Glenbervie, whom the barons had “sdden and suppit in broo,” upon the Hill of Garvoock, at that period a dense forest.

Hugh Melvil of Glenbervie married a daughter of Gernardae Macpender (M'Pender, *i. e.* Henryson), Thane of Mearns, in the north of Scotland, and not Kincardineshire.

It is very probable that Glenbervie came to the “Achfleck” family by marriage with the Melvil heiress.

Heir-apparent—His son, born 1837.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, a man’s heart regally crowned, proper; on a chief azure, three mullets, silver (*Douglas*); second, Argent, a cross counter-embattled sable, and in second quarter of same, another cross counter-embattled, of the second (for the knightly family of *Auchinleck of Balmano*, Mearns); third, Argent, a cross counter-embattled, sable (*Auchinleck of that Ilk.*) CREST—On a chapeau, gules, turned-up ermine, a salamander vert, in flames of fire. SUPPORTERS—Dexter, a savage, wreathed, holding over his dexter shoulder a club, proper; sinister, a stag, proper, attired, or. MOTTO—*Jamais arriere* (Never behind.)

[*Baronage*, pp. 18—20; *Burial Vault, Glenbervie*, and *Herald*, Vol. I.]

NOTE—In the Glenbervie ivy-clad yew-crowned aisle, or vault, in the old churchyard, is placed a mural tablet with the initials “S. W. D., D. A. D., A.D. 1442,” and date of erection “1680.” It is illuminated with the armorial bearings, &c. of the ancient families of *Melvil*, 1057.—Arms, The sun in splendour. *Hassa*, 730.—Arms, Three palets; on a chief, a demi-lion, issuant. *Douglas*.—Arms, Quarterly with second, *Auchinleck*; third, *Arbuthnott*. *Achfleck*, 1440.—Arms, A cross embattled; in second quarter, a similar cross. *Olifart*, 1004.—Arms, Three crescents. It contains the following contracted inscription, in grotesque characters:—

“ Milliti (filio 2d Archibaldi com’ Angusiae vulgo Bell ye Cat) Gylielmo Dowglassioa Bredwod, Iacobvm patre Haere-

tricis a Glenbervy, nuptae Eliz Milvil nupta Iohani Achfleck de eode' peperit."

Hic iacent (in spe Bonae revrrectionis) Gle'berviae co'archi i'fra designati et seevd'v' cogo'ina singvlis classib' divisi ab Anno 730. Hvgo Hassa German' illinc hvc perigrinat' vbi praeclaris meritis post'qva insigis apparvisset germvnda derive a Gle'bervy her'rice sibi nupta svb hoc primv' obdormiit tvmvlo ev' coniv'e liberisqvi svis horv' posteri continverv't in Ann: 1004 Helena vltima Hassarum soboles—[This is in capitals.]

Duncan' Olifart' Merniae decurio (interfectis Donaldo & Waltero Hassaeis fratribus praedictae Helenae clara pugna in campo a Barry expulsando Danos') Helenae haereticae nupt' Glenberuiae succedit gignitq' haeredem Waltern' filiamq' Margaretam cum agris nunc Arbuthnott designatis Ort' inde est Robert' a presente Vieecomes 2d de eode' nomine princeps. Walter' duxit uxorem Matilda Sinelli (Angusiae Thani) filia' Osbert horu' fili' Ægidia Hay Arrolii filiam (militae studens) eu' Godefrido Buliogniae in Syriam perrext reicta filia vngenita haereticae in praelio occis' Nupta 1057 Jacobo Meluil ex Hungaria Nobili orto nupta cui peperit filium Hugonem matrimonio Gernardae Macpendarii Merniae Thani filia."

[*Vide also Montrose Standard, Aug. 22, 1851.*]

DOUGLAS of TILWHILLIE.

Sir ROBERT DOUGLAS of Tilwhillie Castle, Mearns, succeeded his father James Douglas, Esq. of Tilwhillie, and married the second daughter of Sir Thomas Burnet of Leys, Knight and Bart., by his second wife Jean, daughter of Sir John Moncrieff of that Ilk, about the middle of the seventeenth century.

[*Baronage, p. 42.*]

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, a man's heart,

crowned with a regal crown, proper; on a chief, azure, three mullets of the first (*Douglas*); second, Argent, three piles issuant from a chief gules, the side ones charged with a mullet, silver (*Wishart of Brechin, Douglas of Lochleven*); third, Argent, three mascles sable; on a chief of the second, as many lions passant guardant, silver (*Ogstoun of that Ilk*). CREST—Out of a cloud, a dexter hand in pale, holding a sword, proper. MOTTO—*God for us.*

[*Herald and Family Blazon.*]

CHIEF SEAT—Tilwhillie Castle, an old edifice, on the south of the Dee, near Banchory Ternan.

DOUGLAS of INCHMARLO.

Sheriff DOUGLAS, deceased, of Maryfield Cottage, Mearns, sold Inchmarlo to Duncan Davidson, Esq. He seems to have been representative of Tilwhillie.

Arms, Crest, and Motto, as Tilwhillie. [Old Blazon.]

DOW of ARNHALL.

JOHN Dow, Esq. of Arnhall, Mearns, left issue three daughters and co-heiresses. Elizabeth wedded Laurence Crawford, Esq. of Jordanhill, Renfrewshire, about the end of the seventeenth century.

ARMS—Or, a mullet, throughout, sable, charged with a dove, argent. [These are punning Arms.] CREST—A dove argent, beaked and membered gules. MOTTO—*Patiens* (Patient.)

[Monument at Perth.]

SEAT—Was—Arnhall House, an old mansion, situated amid noble old trees, and fine gardens, on the north-east bank of the North Esk, about five miles north of Brechin.

DRUMMOND of DRUMTOCHTY.

GEORGE HARLEY DRUMMOND, Esq. of Drumtochty, Mearns, M.P., a Banker in London, purchased the estate of Woodstock from Mrs. Mackenzie of the same, and which he named Drumtochty. He erected the magnificent Castle of Drumtochty, and laid out the grounds with good taste. He eventually sold the estate to Mr. Gammell.

The traditional account of Clan Drummond is, that a Hungarian nobleman of the name of "Maricius," son of George, a younger son of Andrew, king of Hungary, had the command of the ship in which Edgar Atheling, his mother, and sisters, Margaret (afterwards Queen of Scotland), were returning from England to Hungary. They were overtaken by a storm, driven on the coast of Scotland, and landed in the Firth of Forth, A.D. 1078. Princess Margaret became Queen of Malcolm Canmore. In order to induce Maurice to settle in Scotland, King Malcolm conferred on him the baronies of Roseneath, Auchindown, Cardross, and "Drymen," Stirlingshire, which last became the chief title and name of his family. But the first recorded progenitor of the family was Sir Malcolm Drummond, who flourished in the reign of William the Lion. This is a branch of the noble family of Strathallan, Perthshire. They deduce descent from Sir James Drummond of Machary, second son of James, second son of David, second Lord Drummond, who was created Lord *Maderty*, 31st January, 1609; and who was fifteenth in descent from the said Sir Malcolm Drummond.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Or, three bars wavy gules (*Drummond*) ; second and third, Or, a lion's head erased, within a double tressure flory, counter-flory, gules

(*a coat of augmentation.*) CREST—A falcon rising, proper. MOTTO—*Lord have mercy* (“ ‘Tis from the mercy of our God that all our hopes begin.”)

[See *Blazon on stained-glass window in Drumtochty Castle.*]

TARTAN— $\frac{1}{2}$ white, 1 azure, $1\frac{1}{2}$ blue, 4 red, 8 green, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ white, 17 red, $\frac{1}{2}$ white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, 8 green, 4 red, $1\frac{1}{2}$ blue, 1 azure, $\frac{1}{2}$ white. BADGE—“Mother-of-thyme.”

CHIEF SEAT—Was—Drumtochty Castle (see Gammell.)

DUFF of CARESTON.

JAMES DUFF, Esq., M.P., succeeded his father General the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, Knight, G.C.H., brother and heir-presumptive of James, Earl of Fife, on his demise in 1851. His father purchased the barony of Careston at a judicial sale by the Court of Session, for the Earl’s lifetime. The Earl having succeeded his maternal uncle the late Alexander Skene, the last of the direct male line of the ancient family of Skene of that Ilk, in 1828.

The traditional account of the family of Duff is, that they are descended from a younger son of David de Strabolgie, eleventh Earl of Athol, (fifth generation from Duncan, Earl of Fife), by his wife Jean, eldest daughter and co-heiress of John Cunnyn, lord of Badenach, with whom he got a considerable accession to his estate. He fell at the battle of Kilblane, A.D. 1335, leaving issue. David de Strabolgie, twelfth Earl, became an enemy to his country, was forfeited, and died in England without male succession, October 1375. His younger brothers are said to have settled in the north of Scotland—and after their brother’s forfeiture to have quitted the appellation “ De Strabolgie”—and assumed that of Duff, to denote their descent from the MacDuffs, Thanes and Earls

of Fife. The progenitor was David Duff, who got a charter of confirmation from Robert III. under the Great Seal:—“To and in favours of David Duff, and Mary Chalmers, his spouse, of the lands of Muldavit, &c., Banffshire, dated 3d February 1404.” His successors from father to son were:—1st, John; 2^d, John; 3^d, John; 4th, Andrew (died 1519); 5th, John; 6th, George (died unmarried, succeeded by his brother John, died 1580); 7th, John; 8th, John; 9th, John; 10th, John (died issueless 1718, when the succession devolved on the descendants of Adam Duff of Clunybeg, only son of John, ninth generation, by his second marriage); 12th, Alexander of Braco (died 1705); William (died without male issue), when the representation devolved upon his uncle, William of Dipple, father of William Duff, M.P., created Lord Braco, by patent, to him and the heirs-male of his body, 28th July 1735; and Viscount MacDuff, and Earl of Fife, in the peerage of Ireland, 26th April 1759. He died in 1763, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son James, second Earl. The second Earl was succeeded by his next brother, Alexander, third Earl, who died 17th April 1811, succeeded by his eldest son James, fourth Earl of Fife.

[*Baronage*, pp. 136—140, and *Debrett*, p. 542.]

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Or, a lion rampant gules; second and third, Vert, a fesse dancettee, ermine, between a hart’s head cabossed, in chief, and two escallops, in base, or.
MOTTOES—*Deus jurat* (God assists); and—*Virtute et opera* (By virtue and deeds.)

TARTAN—4 red, 3 azure, 4 black, 6½ green, 3½ red, 1 black, 3½ red, 1 black, 3½ red, 6½ green, 4 black, 3 azure, 8 red. BADGE—“Holly.”

CHIEF SEAT—Careston Castle, a large old noble-looking mansion, of four storeys in height—founded by Sir Henry Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, about 1621—remodelled, and

adorned with additional sculptures and blazonry by James Carnegie of Balhamoon, about 1663. It is situated amid old walled gardens, embowered among unbrageous, venerable, magnificent limes, (of twenty-two feet in girth of stem)—yew, balm-of-Gilead pine, red beech, horse chesnut, mulberry, ash, and almost every variety of trees and shrubs ; and at one time it could boast of several magnificent horse-chesnuts which grew after the form of the “Banyan-tree”—perhaps their equal was nowhere to be found—but they were eradicated by the hurricane, 11th October, 1838. It stands amid extensive grounds and plantations, on the north of the turnpike road, about five miles west of Brechin. His other seat and residence is Dalgatty Castle, near Turriff.

DUFF of FETTERESSO.

ROBERT DUFF, Esq. of Fetteresso, Mearns, succeeded his father Robert Duff of Loggie, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Red, who commanded at Gibraltar, A.D. 1779. Admiral Duff wedded in 1764, the Right Honourable Lady Helen, (d. 20th September, 1778) fourth daughter of William, first Earl of Fife.

He is a son of Admiral Duff of Fetteresso, who in 1787 challenged Burns for fishing in the Carron, by putting the peremptory question of—“Sir, who gave you authority to fish on my domains ?” The Poet threw his fishing-rod down the stream, and remarked—

“Your fish are scarce,
Your water’s sma’,
There’s my rod,
And Rob’s awa !”

ARMS—Vert, a fesse dancettee ermine, between a buck’s head cabossed, in chief, and two escallops, in base, or. **CREST**—A demi-lion gules, holding in the dexter paw a cimeter proper. **SUPPORTERS**—Two sailors proper, jackets azure.

vests and breeches argent, hat and neck-kerchief, and shoes, sable, buckles, or, stockings of the third, knee-bands, gules—each holding in the exterior hand a cutlass, proper. MOTTO—*Virtute et opera* (By bravery and energy.) [Family Coach.]

SEAT—Fetteresso House, an elegant mansion, with a portico, on the canopy of which is finely sculptured in bold relief the family crest. It is situated amid extensive grounds and gardens, adorned with fine shrubs and trees, about two miles north-west of Stonehaven.

DUFF of ORTON.

R. WHARTON DUFF, Esq. of Orton, a Deputy-Lieutenant of Morayshire, 1805.

Heir-apparent—His son, A. T. Wharton, yr. of Orton, a Deputy-Lieutenant, 1848.

ARMS—Vert, a fesse dancettee ermine, between a buck's head, in chief, and two escallops, in base, or; on a chief wavy of the second, the Trafalgar medal, subscribed, “Trafalgar,” between two palm-branches, and as many cypress-branches, orlewise, proper. CRESTS—1st, A demi-lion, gules, holding in the dexter paw a sword, proper; 2^d, Out of a naval coronet, inscribed “Mars,” a mast of a ship, all between two cypress-branches, proper. MOTTOES—Above, *Honores cupressus peperit* (The cypress has conferred honours); below, *Virtute et opera.*

[Family Coach.]

DUKE, KNIGHT and BART.

Sir JAMES DUKE, Knight and Bart. er. 1849, London, formerly of the Royal Navy—and some time one of the “Merchant princes” of London, in the “black diamond” trade—by which he amassed a large fortune. Sir James was Lord Mayor of

London, A.D. 1849. His father was a merchant in Montrose —where Sir James was born. Sir James's grandfather was a native of the parish of Careston or Memmuir.

The name may be derived from "St. Duche," in Normandy; or perhaps from the territory of "Glen Doick," (Glen of Dogs), Perthshire, which in some districts in old times was pronounced like *Duke*, or "juke." Here follows an extract from a beautiful dark marble monument in the New Cemetery of Montrose :—

1854.

ERECTED

In grateful affection,
by

SIR JAMES DUKE, BART., M.P.,

To the memory of his Father,

MR. JOHN DUKE,

MERCHANTABILITY IN MONTROSE,

Who died 8th August 1822, aged 63 years;

And of his Mother,

ELIZABETH TAIT,

Who died 14th January 1849, at the advanced age of 93 years,

(&c.)

Also in memory of his Brothers,

J O H N ,

Surgeon in the Royal Navy,

Who died 6th May 1848, aged 61 years,

(&c.)

He served in many parts of the world, and was Surgeon in the Expedition to the North Pole in 1818.

ALEXANDER,

Who died in infaney.

WILLIAM,

Lieut. R.N., who died in the service of his country at Rangoon,
21st October 1825, aged 32 years;

And

DAVID,

Who lost his life by shipwreck, on the Yorkshire coast,
25th February 1820,
In the 30th year of his age.

ARMS—Per chevron, or and azure, two chaplets of roses, in chief, vert, flowered, gules, and one in base of the first. CREST—A demi-griffin, gules, armed, or, holding in the dexter claw, a chaplet vert flowered, of the first. MOTTO—*Gradatim vincimus* (We conquer by degrees.) [Sir James's Seal, &c.]

RESIDENCE, August 1849, Glenogil House, Parish of Tannadice.

DUNCAN of PARKHILL.

JOHN DUNCAN, Esq. of Parkhill, Parish of St. Vigeans, Angus, is a scion of the ancient family of Duncan of Lundy Castle (now named Camperdown.)

ARMS—Gules, two cinquefoils, in chief, and a hunting-horn, in base, argent, stringed, azure. CREST—A ship in full sail, proper. MOTTO—*Disce pati* (Learn to suffer.)

SEAT—Parkhill House, a neat villa, situated amid finely wooded grounds, on the north side of the turnpike road, about three miles north-east of Arbroath.

DURUARD of LINTRATHEN.

The “DURUARDS,” or DORWARDS, of Lintrathen, derived their surname from their office of royal palace doorkeeper. Sir Allan Duruard of Coull Castle, Aberdeenshire, fell in the wars with the Saracens, about 1330–1. They erected the huge strong Castle of Coull, about the middle of the 13th century.

Some writers would have the Duruards to be a branch of Clan M'Dowal; others that of the old family of Lundy of that Ilk. The progenitor was Sir Alan Duruard, the *hostiarius*, who A.D. 1230, erected a Convent of Dominicans at Montrose. Sir Alan was son and successor of Sir Thomas de Lundie, *hostiarius* to William the Lion.

[*Forfarshire Illustrated*, p. 83.]

Sir Alan Durnard of Coull, Aberdeenshire, founded an hospital at Kincardine O'Neil, *circa* 1296.

ARMS—Argent, a lion rampant gules, within a double tressure flory, counter-flory, of the second. CREST—A cross pattee, fitchee, or. MOTTO—*This I'll defend.*

[See *Luing's Poem on the Dee.*]

CHIEF SEAT—Was—Coull Castle (now a heap of rubbish), near the Church of Coull, near Tarland, about four miles north-west of Charleston of Aboyne.

NOTE.—The remote progenitor of the ancient and now extinct house of Doorward, or Duruard, is said to have been “Malcolm de London,” an English gentleman, who came to Scotland with King David I., from whom, or from Malcolm IV., “he obtained, perhaps, the lands of Lundin, or Lundie, in Angus;” and the family was designed “Lundin of that Ilk” until the reign of William the Lion, when Thomas de Lundin obtained the office of *Hostiarius*, or Doorward to that king, and assumed the surname from his office. His son “Sir Alan de Duruard, who was the most accomplished knight, and the best military leader in Scotland,” wedded a natural daughter of Alexander II. He held extensive property in the north, and resided chiefly at Coull Castle, Aberdeenshire. He died A.D. 1275, and was interred at the Abbey of Coupar-in-Angus.

“The Veian and the Gabian Towers shall fall,
And one promiscuous ruin cover all,
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray,
The place where once the very ruins lay.”

Addison.

DUTHIE of RUTHRIESTON.

DUTHIE, Esq., formerly of Ruthrieston, near Aberdeen.

This family seems to have derived their name from “St. Duthac;” or perhaps the name (of Duthie) is territorial, and

originally derived from the barony and parish of Duthie, head of Morayshire.

Some say the name was formerly written “Duthill.”

ARMS—Argent, a lion rampant, gules; within a bordure azure. CREST—A dexter hand proper holding a sword, azure, hilt or. MOTTO—*Data fata secutus* (Following the fate allotted to me.) [Herald, Vol. I.]

ECCLES of that ILK and OURAS.

WILLIAM DE EYCKLES, in the reign of King David Bruce, married Beatrix, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of William Carleton of that Ilk, Ayrshire, and Ouras, Mearns, and got with her half the lands of Ouras, which his son, Mattheus de Eyckles, *dominus de Eodem*, resigned to Thomas Rate, A.D. 1371.

The surname of Eyckles, or Eccles, is territorial, and was assumed from the barony of Eyckles, in Dumfriesshire, by the proprietor of that barony, so soon as surnames became hereditary in Scotland. [Baronage, p. 436.]

ARMS—Argent, two halberts, saltierwise, azure. CREST—A broken halbert, palewise, azure. MOTTO—*Se defendendo* (By defending himself.)

Ouras lies on the south of the turnpike road, about midway between Bervie and Stonehaven.

EDGAR of KEITHOCK.

DAVID EDGAR, Esq., bought Keithock, Angus, from his cousin Thomas Edgar, whose ancestor, a younger son of Edgar of Wadderlie, purchased it from the old family of Lindsay about 1617. He had a numerous family, two of whom—John and James Edgar—bore prominent parts during the rebellion of

1715. His eldest son Alexander succeeded him in Keithoek ; and his younger one, Henry Edgar, was third and last Bishop of Fife for thirty-six years, and Episcopal Minister of Arbroath. The Bishop was baptized at Brechin. Brechin Register :—“ 2d April, 1698—David Edgar of Keythick, husband to Elizabeth Guthrie, had a son baptized named *Hendrie*. Witnesses, Hendrie Maull of Kellie, Henry Graham of Menorgan, Hendrie Guthrie.” He died (as intimated on his tombstone, in the Abbey burial-ground), on the 21st August 1765. Alexander, the penultimate laird, died about 1768, and was succeeded by his son John, who was “out in the 1745,” and died in 1788. The estate was sold in 1790.

[*Land*, p. 272.]

ARMS—Sable, a lion rampant, argent; in dexter chief, a garb; in sinister base, a pen, silver. CREST—A dagger in bend, and a pen, in saltier, proper. MOTTO—*Potius ingenio quam vi* (By skill rather than by strength.) [*Herald*, Vol. I.]

“Edgar,” in Saxon, signifies “happy honour.”

[*Chambers' Journal*.]

EDWARD of BALRUDDERY.

DAVID EDWARD, Esq. of Balruddery, Liff, Angus, Merchant in Dundee, a descendant of the ancient family of “Udnard” or Ednard of Longcroft, Scotland. He purchased the estate from Robert Webster, in 1850. The name is derived from the old Scottish christian name of “Udnard” or “Udard.” “Edward,” in Saxon, means “happy ward,” or “keeper.”

[*Chambers' Journal*.]

ARMS—Azure, a fesse argent, charged with two torteaux—and surmounted by a pillar, gules, issuant out of the base wavy of the second. CREST—A tortoise, gules (of old—“a

torteaу.)—MOTTO—*Nec flatu, nec fluctu* (Neither by wind, nor tide.)

SEAT—Balruddery House, an elegant square mansion, erected by James Webster, in the Grecian style, of three storeys high—with a fine portico and flight of steps in front. It is delightfully situated on a rising ground in south-west corner of the parish of Liff, and south-west verge of Angus. It has a spacious lawn, studded with trees and shrubs; and in a deep fairy den on the east side of the lawn, a fine stream murmurs along its wavy course, crossed by rustic bridges, amid fine walks. There is an extensive series of garden and orchard grounds on each side of the den; presenting altogether a scene of great beauty.

[See *Forfars. Illust.*, p. 7.]

EGLINTON of CHARLTON.

ROBERT EGLINTON, Esq. of Charlton and Kinnaber, Angus, is a branch, if not male-representative of the ancient family of Eglinton of that Ilk, in Ayrshire. He purchased the estate from the representatives of the late Mr. Anderson of Charlton. The first of this family on record is “Ralph de Eglintoun,” who entered into a contract with the town of Irvine, A.D. 1205. The last laird of the old family of Eglintoun of that Ilk, was “the guid Schir Hew of Eglintoun,” mentioned in Dunbar’s “Lament for the Makkaris”—a poem written before A.D. 1508. “Schir Hew” is said to have been author of “Arthur,” and “Gawan,” and the “Epistle of Susan.” Of these pieces nothing now remains, but only the mention of the names in Wintoun’s Chronicle.

[See *Ballads, &c., of Ayrshire.*]

He was married to Egidia, sister of king Robert II. His only daughter and heiress, was married to John de Montgomerie of Egilsham, with whom he got the baronies of Eglin-

toun and Ardrossan, in Ayrshire. Mr. Eglinton sold these estates to John Gordon, Esq., about 1852. Heir-apparent—His son, Henry A. Eglinton, Esq.

ARMS—Gules, three gem-rings, or, gemmed, azure. CREST—A pegasus' head issuant, argent, crined and winged, or, charged on the neck with a gem-ring, gules, gem vert. MOTTO—*Gardez bien* (Guard well.) [Family Seal, &c.]

ERSKINE of DUN.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. KENNEDY-ERSKINE of Dun, Angus, succeeded his father the Hon. John E. Kennedy-Erskine of Dun, who died at Pisa, 6th March, 1831.

Sir Robert Erskine, Knight of Erskine Castle, Renfrewshire, purchased the estate of Dun from William Wiseman, A.D. 1348; and resigned it in favour of his eldest son Sir Thomas, who granted it to his second son John Erskine, A.D. 1357—and it has remained in possession of his descendants ever since. “Dauide Erskine of Dvne”* erected the old North Water Bridge about 1472. His descendant and successor the Hon. David Erskine, “Lord Dun” of the Supreme Court, was admitted an Advocate in 1696—served forty-three years as a Judge, resigned office in 1753, and died in 1755, leaving issue by his wife, a daughter of Riddle of Haining, a son and successor, and a daughter—to the former he had resigned Balhall, in 1732. John of Dun died in 1787, leaving issue a son and successor, and two daughters. This only son William-John Erskine of Dun, Captain of a cavalry regiment, was killed in

* The name and Arms:—Argent, a pale sable, charged with a cross crosslet fitchee. Crest—A griffin's head erased, adorned a pillar on the east parapet wall of the old Bridge—as did the Royal Arms, that on the west—with the date “1472.” These panels are now built into the west parapet wall—but are nearly illegible by the “tooth of Time.”

an attack on the rebels at Kileullen Bridge, Ireland, in 1798, and succeeded by his eldest sister, Miss Erskine of Dun, who also died unmarried, A.D. 1824. [See *Land*, p. 258.]

John Erskine Kennedy-Erskine, second son of the Earl of Cassilis (created 10th September, 1831, Marquess of Aisla) by his wife Margaret, (married 1st June, 1793) second daughter of John of Dun, succeeded his maternal aunt—had the Lord Lyon's authority to assume the name and arms of Dun, A.D. 1827.

He married the Right Hon. Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, daughter of William IV.—by whom he left issue of sons and daughters.

The progenitors of the family of Kennedy had extensive possessions in Carrick, before surnames were much used in Scotland. They were first designed “de Carrick.” “Nicholas de Carrick” son and successor of “Duncanus de Carrick,” made a donation to the Nuns of North Berwick of the patronage of the church of St. Cuthbert, at Maybole, in the reign of William the Lion. He was succeeded by his son “Rollandus de Carrick,” in the reign of Alexander II.—who obtained from Nigellus, Earl of Carrick, a grant of the Bailiery of Carrick—and called “*Caput totius prosapiaæ sue*” (or chief of his kindred) &c. to him and his heirs for ever—which was confirmed by Alexander III. A.D. 1276. They being potent chiefs, began to be called Kennedy, from the Gaelic—“Kean-na-ty,” which signifies “head of the house,” or chief of the clan. There are several charters in the records in which they are called “Carrick” in the body, and “Kennedy” on the margin, in the reign of Robert II. [Douglas' *Peerage*.]

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, a chevron, gules, between three cross crosslets fitchee, sable—in chief a crescent; within a double tressure flory, counter-flory, of the

second (*Kennedy*) ; second and third grand qrs.—quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, a pale sable ; second and third, Gules, a sword in pale, argent (*Erskine of Dun*). CRESTS—*1st*, A dolphin on its back embowed, azure (*Kennedy*) ; *2d*, A griffin's head erased, proper, holding in the beak a sword, inscribed “*In Domino confido*.” SUPPORTERS—Two griffins, argent, winged, and armed, or. MOTTOES—*Avez la fin* (Consider the end) ; and—*In Domino confido* (I trust in the Lord.)

[See *Sun Dial, Dun.*]

CHIEF SEAT—Dun House, an old but fine mansion, erected near the site of the old Castle, beautifully situated on a rising ground, embosomed amid stately trees, and an extensive demesne with fine gardens, porter's lodges, and gates, on the north side of the turnpike road, on the north side of the basin of Montrose, about four miles west from that town.

ERSKINE of BALHALL.

ALEXANDER ERSKINE, Esq. of Balhall, Angus, chief of the sept of Dun, purchased the lands of Balhall of John Erskine of Dun in 1802, whose family had possessed it since David Erskine purchased it from Robert Mill of Balwyllo, A.D. 1722.

His grandfather was Alexander, youngest brother of the Hon. David Erskine, Lord Dun—a merchant in Montrose. On the 17th April, 1833, Alexander Erskine of Balhall was served heir-male of the Hon. David Erskine, Lord Dun, one of the Senators of the College of Justice—his grand-uncle.

[Communicated by Caroline Miss Erskine.]

ARMS, CREST, SUPPORTERS, and MOTTO—the same as those of Lord Dun—borne in second and third grand quarters, &c., of the Arms of the family of Dun.

[Family Seal.]

RESIDENCE—29, Bryanstone Square, London.

ERSKINE of LINLATHEN.

THOMAS ERSKINE, Esq. of Linlathen, Angus, is fourth in descent from David Erskine, second Lord Cardross (created A.D. 1604), whose representative is, Henry David Erskine, Earl of Buchan—[*Debrett*, p. 414]—son of Henry, fourth son of John, Earl of Marr. His father purchased the barony of Fintray from the representative of the ancient knightly family of Graham of Fintray—and changed its name to Linlathen.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, a pale sable; second, Azure, a bend, between six cross crosslets fitchee, or (*Marr*); third, Gules, an eagle displayed, argent, looking at the sun in splendour, in dexter chief point (*Cardross*.) CREST—On the point of a skean, in pale, azure, hilt, or, a boar's head erased, transpierced, proper. MOTTO—*Non insidiis* (Not by treachery.) [Family Blazon.]

SEAT—Linlathen House, a fine large old mansion, of an oblong shape, of three storeys in height, each of the upper ones containing seven windows, in front of the body. It has a large wing on east end, and a similar one on west end. It nestles amid young plantations and heary trees, with fine gardens and extensive grounds, on the north side of the turnpike road, about five miles north-east of Dundee.

FAIRN of NIG.

FAIRN, or FEARN, anciently of Nig, Mearns.

ARMS—Gules, a stag lodged, between the attires three mullets, argent, and surmounted by a crozier, in pale, or. CREST—An open book, between two laurel-branches, proper. MOTTO—*Sub umbra quiescam* (I will rest under the shade.)

[*Herald*, Vol. I.]

FAIRWEATHER of BALUDDERON.

WILLIAM FAIRWEATHER, Esq. of Baludderon, Angus, succeeded his father John Fairweather, 1851.

This sept is said to be a branch of the old tribe of *Morrer*, or Moray, of Elginshire. Be that as it may, they bear similar arms to the *Murrays*, and other septs descended from the old tribe of *Morrer*.

The somewhat odd name of Fairweather is said, according to private family tradition, to be derived from "three brothers," of the ancient *Murrevians*, who being forced to leave the north, assumed the name, in order to perpetuate the remembrance of their northern descent:—it being written in the book of Job, Chap. xxxvii, v. 22, "Fair weather cometh out of the north."

The ancient Celtic Maormor of "Murrev" and his followers rebelled, and were supplanted by David I., in the beginning of the twelfth century. "Murrev" was the name of a large district in the north, latterly curtailed in its limits, and known as "Morayshire." [Vide *Smibert*, p. 284.]

ARMS—Azure, a chevron between three mullets, in chief, argent, and the sun, in base, or. CREST—The sun in splendour, proper. MOTTO—*Volvitur et ridet* (He revolves and smiles.)

BARON FALCONER of HAULKERTON.

The Right Hon. FRANCIS ALEX. KEITH-FALCONER, ninth Earl of Kintore, is representative-male of Baron Falconer of Haulkerton (created 1647.) The surname of Falconer is official, and they have long flourished in the north of Scotland. But unfortunately their chief seat was burned down in 1679, and their family records destroyed, so that a full account of them cannot be given. The first recorded progenitor was "Wal-

terus," a man of rank and distinction, in the reigns of David I. and Malcolm IV. [Chalmer's *Caledonia*, Vol. I., p. 541.] He is said to have been in possession of the barony of "Lonkyir" (Lungair), Mearns, from which he had his designation. His son "Randolphus," or Ranulfus, was designed "filius Walteri de Lonkyir," who obtained the office of royal falconer, from William the Lion; and got from that monarch a charter of the lands of "Luthra," (afterwards called Hawkerton), Balbegno, and several others in the neighbourhood of Kincardine Castle, where the king often resided—in which charter he is designed, "Ranulfus filius Walteri de Lonkyir falconarius noster, &c." It is certain that the family had lands in the neighbourhood, and had the name of Falconer in the reign of William the Lion, for "William de Auceps," or William the Falconer, granted certain lands to the kirk of Marington, or Marykirk, in the reign of that monarch. [Register de Aberbrothoc.] The ancient and modern arms of the family allude to the office whence they have their surname.

ARMS—Azure, on the breast of a falcon displayed, between three mullets, argent, a man's heart, gules. CREST—An angel kneeling, or, between two laurel branches, orlewise, vert. SUPPORTERS—Two falcons, wings endorsed, jessed and belled, proper. MOTTO—*Vive ut vivas* (Live that you may have life.) [Family Blazon.]

CHIEF SEAT—Inglismaldie House, anciently called "Eggisimaldie," an old mansion, situated amid an extensive and finely wooded demesne, about seven miles north-east of Brechin.

FALCONER of PHESDO.

ARCHIBALD FALCONER of Phesdo, Mearns, seems to have acquired the estate about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and was progenitor of this family. He was second

son of Sir Alexander Falconer of Hawkerton, and ancestor of Sir John Falconer of Phesdo, Warden of the Mint, who committed *felo de se* A.D. 1682. His son and successor James, Lord Phesdo, of the Court of Session, was “one of the Privy Council of King William and Queen Ann, and one of the first to treat of the Union.” He died in 1705, aged fifty-seven. In an elegy on his death it is said (alluding to his arms)—

“That he came almost,
Astraea like, for to enlighten dark days
Of vices all, with his clear shyning rayes.”

[*Land*, p. 313.]

Lord Phesdo’s last son died in 1764 without issue, when the succession devolved on the Hon. George Falconer, Capt. R.N., fifth son of David, fifth Lord Hawkerton, who died Commander of the “Invincible,” man-of-war, A.D. 1780. His widow married John Mill of Fearn.

ARMS—Or, out of a man’s heart, gules, a falcon’s head issuant, proper, between three mullets, azure; within a bordure of the third, charged with eight plates. (This last alludes to the Wardenship of the Mint.) CREST—A falcon close, hooded, proper. MOTTO—*Paratus ad aethera* (Prepared for heaven.)

[*Herald*, Vol. I.]

SEAT—Phesdo House, a fine modern mansion, with porter’s lodge and gate, on the north side of the road from Fettercairn to Auchinblae, about two miles N.E. of the former village.

FALSYDE of that ILK.

ALAN FALSYDE of the family of Falsyde or Fawside of that Ilk, Kinneff, in Mearnsshire, held the lands of Balmaquien, parish of Marykirk, Mearns, from at least A.D. 1329 to 1371.

[*Land*, p. 321.]

ARMS—Gules, a fesse or, between three bezants.

[*Herald*, Vol. I.]

FARQUHAR of HALLGREEN.

JAMES FARQUHAR, Esq. of Hallgreen Castle, Mearns, succeeded his uncle the late James Farquhar, Esq. of Doctors Commons, London, of Johnston and Hallgreen, by testamentary deed, in 1842.

James Farquhar, Esq. of Johnston, was for twenty years M.P. for the royal borounghs of Montrose, Brechin, Arbroath, Bervie, and Aberdeen, prior to 1818.

[*Vide Report of Meetings of the Citizens of Montrose, held in 1818 and 1854*, pp. 15—22.]

ARMS—Argent, a lion rampant, sable, between three sinister hands erect, couped, a paumee, gules. CREST—A sinister hand erect, a paumee, gules. MOTTO—“*Sto cado, file, et armis*” (I stand by faith, and fall by arms.) [Family Coach.]

SEAT—Hallgreen Castle, a stronghold of the sixteenth century, remodelled in the Elizabethan style by the present proprietor, and situated on a rocky terrace on the coast, overlooking the sea, at the south end of a very romantic wooded “fairy den” (planted by the present laird), through which the coach-road winds its wavy course in a very unique manner, and alongside of which murmurs a streamlet of “living waters,” with bridges thrown across; and below the one in front of the Castle, there is a gushing cascade. It stands about 300 paces south-west of the borough of Inverbervie.

FARQUHAR of PITSCANDLY.

The Rev. WILLIAM FARQUHAR of Pitscandly, Angus, M.A., Incumbent of St. John’s, Forfar, married in July 1852, the heiress, Miss Farquhar, who succeeded her eldest sister, who succeeded on the demise of her father the late John Farquhar,

Esq. of Pitscandly, A.D. 1844. His own patronymic was Taylor, which he dropped on his marriage, and assumed the name and arms of Farquhar of Pitscandly, only. The original deeds of entail granted by Mr. George Lauder of Pitscandly, in favour of Elizabeth Farquhar, spouse of Mr. James Stormont, younger of Kinclune, (Kingoldrum,) is dated 26th October, 1737. She consequently was the original of the present family of Farquhar of Pitscandly. The deed of entail (which like most of such writs, is in Latin) confines the succession, firstly, to heirs-male; secondly, to heirs-female, the eldest always succeeding without division. On the extinction of the Farquhars of Pitscandly, it would seem, from the entail, that the estate would fall to the line of the Stormonts; but there is none of them known to exist.

[*Inf. communicated by Mr. Christie, Writer, Factor, Forfar.*]

The family of Pitscandly would seem to be a branch of the ancient family of Farquhar of Munie, and to have been descended from a second son of that family.

Sir Robert Farquhar, Knight, of Mumie, "Mombie," Aberdeenshire, left two daughters and co-heiresses—Elizabeth wedded Sir Ludovick Gordon of Gordonston, second Bart. (in the reign of Charles II.), by whom he had four sons and four daughters.

[*Baronage*, p. 6.]

This family derive name and descent from "Ferchard or Ferquhard," the grandfather of "Shaw Farquharson."

[*Clans*, p. 184.]

"Robertus de Lavedre" came to Scotland with king Malcolm Canmore, A.D. 1056. He was progenitor of the Lauders of Lauder Tower, and the Bass—and all the Lauders in Scotland. Lauder of Hatton, of which Lauder of Pitscandly seems to have been a cadet, bore:—Arms—Sable, a griffin segreant, argent, holding in the dexter talon, a sword in pale, ensigned with a Saracen's head, proper. [This was granted for

serving in the “Holy Wars.”] Crest—On a Tower, argent, masoned, and portcullis down, sable, a demi-griffin, gules. Motto—*Strike alike.* [Herald, Vol. II.]

Mrs. Mary Ann Shillito, relict of John Farquhar of Pitscandly, died 10th March, 1855, aged sixty-three years.

Mrs. Farquhar has only one surviving sister, unmarried, (1853.)

Heir-apparent—Their eldest son, born June, 1853.

ARMS—Quarterly—first, Argent, a lion rampant sable, armed, or, langued, gules; second, Azure, a sinister hand a paumee, couped, in pale, argent; third, Or, a galley, sails furled, oars in action, sable, flags flottant, gules; fourth, Argent, out of a mount in base, an oak-tree, vert. CREST—Out of a cloud proper, an etoile of six points, argent. MOTTO—*Vertetur in diem* (It will be changed into day.)

[Blazons in the family Charter Chest, &c.]

SEAT—Pitscandly House, a neat mansion, beautifully situated amid a finely wooded demesne, at the west end of Turin hill, amid venerable trees and fine gardens, about two miles north-east of Forfar.

FARQUHARSON of BALDOVIE.

Captain THOMAS FARQUHARSON of Baldovie, a Deputy-Lieutenant, 1798, Angus, purchased the estate of Balfour Castle, Kingoldrums, from the late David Jobson, Esq., Dundee.

Dr. Ogilvy of Baldovie, who died unmarried, had a sister wedded to a Ramsay, who had issue three daughters and a son—who was set aside. Dr. Ogilvy gifted Baldovie to his eldest niece and her husband John Farquharson, son of Alexander Farquharson, farmer of Inzion, brother or cousin of William Farquharson of Broughdarg, and West Mill of Glenisla. The said John Farquharson was father of the present Captain

Farquharson. The Farquharsons eventually sold West Mill, and went to the Carse of Gowrie.

The first of the Farquharsons who settled in Angus, were younger sons of Ferquhar, the third generation of the Invercauld family, by his wife, a daughter of Chisholm of Strathglass ("The Chisholm")—in the reign of King James III.

[*Baronage*, p. 340.]

They deduce descent from "Sheagh," or Shaw M'Duff, Thane of Fife, A.D. 1350—through Findla, son of Shaw of Rothiemurchus, forester to the Earl of Marr. He settled in Brae-Marr, in the fifteenth century; and had a son named "Ferquhard," founder of the name of Farquharson—who in Gaelic are called "*Siol Jaunlay*"—i.e. the posterity of Findla.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Or, a lion rampant, gules; second and third, Argent, out of a mount, a fir-tree, proper;—on a chief gules, the Royal Banner of Scotland, displayed, proper; a canton of the first, charged with a dagger, point downward, azure, hilt, or. CREST—A demi-lion, gules, holding in the dexter paw a sword, azure, hilt, or. MOTTO—*Fide et fortitudine* (By fidelity and fortitude); and—I force no friend, I fear no foe.

[*Family Blazon*.]

TARTAN— $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 2 blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, 4 black, 4 green, 1 yellow, 4 green, 4 black, 4 blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, 1 red.

BADGE—"Foxglove." SLOGAN—"Carn na cuimhne!" (Cairn of remembrance.)

SEAT—Balldovie House, a fine old mansion, situated amid a finely wooded demesne, at the south base of the Kaim of Kingoldrum, amid venerable hoary trees—and about four miles west of Kirriemuir.

FENTON of BAIKY.

WILLIAM DE FENTON of Baiky, Angus, enriched the old chapel of Baiky, (which stood in the chapel shed, south-west of Lindertis), with a gift of the adjoining lands of Lunross, A.D. 1329. [Robertson's *Index—Land*, p. 283.]

William de Fenton, Lord Fenton of Baiky, Angus, is mentioned, along with Alexander de Chishelme of Erchless, as comportioner of the barony of Ard, or "Orde," in Inverness-shire, in 1368. [Skene's *Clans*, p. 313.] The name seems territorial, and to have been derived from the barony of Fenton in East Lothian. Walter Fenton of Baiky left two daughters and co-heiresses—married to David Lindsay; and Janet, to William Halket, who upon his resignation got a charter of these lands, 29th June, A.D. 1448. [Baronage, p. 284.]

ARMS—Argent, three crescents, gules. [Herald.]

CHIEF SEAT—Was—Baiky Castle, which stood on a rising ground at the west end of the moss of Baiky, in the parish of Airly. It was moated, and was reached by a draw-bridge. Part of the ruins and causeway were visible in the end of the eighteenth century. [Old Statist. Acct. of Airly, Vol. XI.] It stood on the west side of the road leading to Eassie, amid some venerable hoary trees, about five miles south-west of Kirriemuir.

FENTON of OGILL.

"PAULE of Fentoun" (? of Ogill) is charged along with neighbouring lairds, by the Parson of Ferne, confirmed by the Lords of Council—as tacksman of the tiends of Denchar:—"viii. merkis, ii. wedderis, and a Scottis bow, the price of the

bow xs. for the teyndis of Duchre." [Acta Dom. Concil. 25th Oetr. 1488. Land, p. 180.]

JAMES FENTON of Easter Ogill, is one of the arbiters mentioned in the Bond of "Manrent" between David Ogilvy and his brother Thomas Ogilvy of Clova—of date, 24th May, 1524. [Baronage, p. 50.]

ARMS—Argent, three crescents, gules. [Herald, Vol. I.]
CREST—A palm-tree growing out of a rock, proper. MOTTO
—*Per ardua surgo* (I rise through difficulties.)

FERGUSON of WOODHILL.

ADAM FERGUSON, Esq. of Woodhill, Deputy-Lieutenant 1816, Blairgowrie district, Perthshire—seems to be chief of the Athol Fergusons.

According to Smibert, "from Fergus, when it became a pre-name, not to say a christian name, the generic designation of the 'Fergusons' obviously spring." The Fergusons appear in very early times in Marr, and Athol, where they had their seat as a clan. "They are named in the Roll of 1587, as among the septs of those regions who had chiefs and captains of their own."

ARMS—Azure, a round buckle, argent, between three boars' heads couped, or. CREST—A thistle flowered, thereon a lec, proper. MOTTO—*Dulcius ex asperis* (Sweeter from difficulties.)

TARTAN— $\frac{1}{2}$ green, 6 blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 6 black, 6 green, 1 black, 6 green, 6 black, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 6 blue, 1 green. BADGE—"Little sunflower."

FERGUSON of PITFOUR.

GEORGE FERGUSON, Esq. of Pitfour, a Deputy-Lieutenant, Deer district, Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, seems the chief of the Marr sept.

ARMS—The same. CREST—Out of clouds proper, a crescent, argent. MOTTO—*Virtute (By valour.)* [Family Seal.]

FERRIER of KINTROCKET.

ALEXANDER FERRIER, Esq. of Kintrocket, (anciently “Kinderwood,” Angus, sometime surgeon H.E.I.C.S., where he amassed a considerable fortune; and on returning to his native parish, he purchased the estate from John Ouchterlony. He was born at the small farm of Broadmyre, on the estate of Careston, in 1749—and died at Maulesden, 29th June, 1809, in the sixtieth year of his age, without issue. He was younger brother of Captain David Ferrier, commander of a ship in the East Indies—a man of gigantic stature, strength of body and mind, and constitution, who combatted many dangers in his country’s cause—and especially in a voyage round the world in “the Dolphin,” and landed safe home to his native spot—and enjoyed the fruits of his labours in his latter days. Many anecdotes are still afloat regarding feats of strength and daring done by him, amongst which are the following:—At a fox-hunting party, when the chase was at the hottest, one of the gentlemen came to a hedge with a deep ditch at the other side, which in attempting to clear, his nag “did it so much by halves” as to pitch himself and rider topsyturvy, into the bottom of the ditch, and so completely wedged were they that neither man nor nag could extricate himself. Captain Ferrier was happily enjoying his walk amongst his brother’s grounds, and observing the accident, lost no time in relieving the gentleman from his dangerous situation, by lifting up the horse by the legs, clean off him; the gentleman on re-gaining his freedom forthwith re-mounted his steed and fled in terror—exclaiming that he and his charger had been lifted out of a

ditch by the devil! for he could not believe the gentleman could be any other that could do such feats.

The Captain was wont to silence any one whom he might hear brag about strength in his presence, by quietly remarking—"I never was a very strong man, but I once lifted an anchor of *seventy stones!*" Captain Ferrier died in 1804, aged sixty years. The representative of the family is Mr. George Ferrier, farmer, Scotston of Usan, son of James Ferrier, farmer, Broadnyre, brother of Captain and Dr. Ferrier.

ARMS—Or, three horse shoes azure—within a bordure, gules. CREST—A garb, or, banded, gules. MOTTO—*Diligentia ditat* (Diligence maketh rich.)

CHIEF SEAT—Was—Maulesden. (See Maule.)

FIDDES of that ILK, Mearns.

ARMS—Or, a chevron, gules, charged with a stag's head erased, between two mullets, argent. CREST—Out of clouds, two dexter hands fessewise, holding a "Cornucopia" proper. MOTTO—*Industria* (By industry.) [Herald.]

SEAT—Fiddes Castle, now a ruin, situated on an acclivity on the south side of the turnpike road, about four miles south-west of Stonehaven.

FLETCHER of BALLINSHOE.

ROBERT FLETCHER, Esq. of Ballinshoe, Angus, had his Armorial bearings matriculated in the Books of the Lyon, 3d December, 1763. This family seems to have descended from a second son of the family of Fletcher of Salton, East Lothian. Some antiquaries assert that the sept of Fletcher derive descent from Clan Gregor, and their name "Fletcher" ("Arrowsmith") from being "Armourers." But the arms of this

family prove them to be descended from Sir Bernard Fletcher of Yorkshire or Gloucestershire, England, in old days.

The progenitor purchased the estate of Ballinshoe, it is said, from Sir John Lindsay of Woodravy, a son of the tenth Earl of Crawford, about A.D. 1650. Sir George Fletcher, and his brother James, were proprietors of Restennet about the middle of the seventeenth century. They were patrons of the church of Forfar. About A.D. 1669, they sold the “advowson” of the said church, with the parochial tiends, to the Magistrates of Forfar. [*Old Stat. Acet.*, Vol. VI.] The probability is that they were of the Ballinshoe family. The penultimate Fletcher of Ballinshoe, who rose to the rank of a Major in the Indian Army, added by purchase the barony of Lindertis. He afterwards suffered death in India for some misdemeanour. He was succeeded by his only brother, who, in conjunction with the late Lord Panmure, enacted those youthful vagaries, for which, and his bad economy, he is so well known in the district, and remembered as “the daft laird.” After his demise, about 1812, the estates were sold to Mr. Wedderburn of Ballindean. I believe it is an error in *Douylas' Baronage*, p. 281, where it is asserted that the Fletchers of “Salton, Ballinshoe, &c.” are descended of the (knightly) family of Aberlady or Innerpeffer. The arms of Fletcher of Aberlady [*British Herald*, Vol. I.] “The same arms as Salton, within a bordure engrailed argent, for difference.” “Crest—A demi-lion, azure, holding in the dexter paw a cross crosslet fitchee, or. Motto—*Fortis in arduis*” (Brave in difficulties.)

ARMS—Sable, on a cross, flory, between four escallops, argent a crescent, gules. CREST—A demi-bloodhound, azure, collared with a ducal coronet, or, and langued gules. MOTTO—*Dieu pour nous* (God for us.)

[Extract from the Books of the Lord Lyon, per W. Anderson, Esq., Lyon Clerk Depute, *Marschallant Herald*, &c.]

FORBES of FINDHAVEN.

WILLIAM FORBES, Esq. of Craigievar, had a charter of that barony under the Great Seal, February 16, 1610—and another of the barony of Findhaven, and Careston, with advocation to the church—in Forfarshire, July 13, 1619. He was grandson of the Hon. Patrick Forbes of Corse, “Armour-Bearer to king James III.”—third son of the second Lord Forbes—and father of Sir William Forbes, first Bart. (er. 20th April, 1630.) In *Laing's Donean Tourist* there is a story regarding Patrick Forbes of Corse, Bishop of Aberdeen, and his next brother the said William. “He had entered into business in the mercantile line, but was very unsuccessful. The Bishop had frequently supplied him with money, but at length began to weary. William, upon an emergency, applied to him for ‘1000 meiks,’ and expecting a denial, told him that he would find good security for the bond. ‘Well,’ said the Bishop, ‘in that case, I shall try to find the sum wanted,’ and they parted. William came at the day appointed, and asked the money. ‘Well,’ said the Bishop, ‘where is your security?’ ‘God is the only security I have to offer.’ ‘Well, William,’ said his brother, ‘as it is the first time He has been offered, I cannot refuse, and I hope the money will do you good.’ William embarked with the money for Dantzic, and there assiduously applying to business, he soon acquired a large fortune. He married a lady of that country, and returned to Scotland.” He had no fewer than five charters under the Great Seal, on different baronies—Findhaven and Careston being the fifth purchase.

His successor Sir John Forbes of Craigievar, sixth N.S. Bart., resides at Fintray House, Aberdeenshire.

ARMS—Azure, a cross pattee, fitchée, between three bears’

heads couped, argent, muzzled, sable, buckled, or. CREST—A cock, gules. MOTTO—*Watch.*

STUART-FORBES of FETTERCAIRN and PITSLIGO.

The Hon. Sir JOHN STUART-FORBES, N. S. Bart., of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire, and Fettercairn, Mearns, succeeded his father Sir William Forbes, seventh Bart., who died in 1828. Sir William wedded the only daughter and heiress of the Hon. Baron Sir John (Belsches-Wishart) Stuart, N. S. Bart. of Fettercairn, a Baron of the Exchequer; and succeeded his father-in-law, about 1825.

Alexander, fourth Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, was engaged in the Stuart cause of 1715, and also 1745, and was attainted, and died in 1762. His son left a daughter and heiress, Mary Forbes, who wedded John, father of Sir William Forbes of Monymusk, fifth N. S. Bart.—Sir John Stuart-Forges's paternal grandfather. They seem to hold their estates by purchase.

Sir John enjoys the Baronetcies of *Monymusk* (William Forbes of Monymusk was created a N. S. Bart. by Charles I. by royal patent, to him and his heirs-male for ever, 2d April, 1626); of *Castlemilk* (Sir Archibald Stuart of Castlemilk—fourteenth generation—was created a N. S. Bart., to him and his heirs-male for ever, by royal patent, by Charles II., 29th February, 1668); and of *Cliftonhall* (Lieutenant-Colonel George Wishart of Cliftonhall was created a Baronet by royal patent, by King William, to him *and his heirs whatsoever for ever*, 19th April, 1700.) Duncan Forbes of Corsinday (the paternal ancestor of this family), second son of James, second Lord Forbes—left issue. William, his successor, left issue two sons—1st, James, his successor; 2d, Duncan Forbes, who got a charter under the Great Seal—“Duncano Forbes de Monymusk, &c., Aberdeenshire,” dated 1st December, 1554.

His son was William ; grandson, William ; and great-grandson, William Forbes, who was the first Bart. [Baronage, p. 40.] The progenitor of the Pitsligo family was Sir William Forbes of Kinaldy, created a Bart., second son of Sir John Forbes of Drumminor, who wedded Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Sir William Frazer of Philorth,* Lord of Pitsligo, in the reign of James I. His grandson, Sir Alexander Forbes, was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Pitsligo, by Charles I., A.D. 1633. The family of Forbes seems to derive their name from a locality ; for there was a "John de Forbes" in the reign of King William the Lion, according to Douglas and Debrett. Mr. Smibert writes, "that 'Forbois' is said by some to be the proper name of these lands and locality, and refers to a 'wild-wood' country," which seems really the most rational etymon of all suggested. Boethius informs us again, "that one 'Bois,' Castellane of Urquhart, originated the name." The Clan Forbes seems to be of Scoto-Irish descent, whatever may have given them their name.

This is a legitimate branch of the house of Stewart, and descend from Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, second son of Alexander, sixth Lord High Steward of Scotland, who died A.D. 1283. Sir John acquired the barony by marriage with the daughter of Sir Alexander Bonkill of that Ilk, and was killed at the battle of Falkirk in 1298, aged fifty-two, leaving a numerous issue. Sir John Stuart of Castlemilk was granted the family crest, with the motto—"Avant," for his gallant services at the battle of Beague, in France, A.D. 1421. [The barony of Castlemilk, Annandale, including the classic hill of Burnswark, became the property of Andrew Jardine, Esq. of Lanrick

* Thomas (Learmonth) Rymer, it is said, mentions this family thus :—
"While there's a cock in a' the North,
There'll ay be Frasers in Philorth."

(Clan Gregor) Castle, Perthshire, in 1854. The price paid was £85,000.] Mr. Skene writes—"In the present state of our information regarding the Stewarts, the question of their origin seems to have been at length set at rest; and, until the discovery of new documents shall unsettle the decision, there seems no reason to doubt that they are a branch of the Norman family of Fitzalan." He adds, "We must look upon the descent of the Stewarts from the Thanes of Lœchaber, and consequently their native origin, as altogether fabulous. The whole of the Stewarts can be traced to Renfrewshire as their first seat."

The surname of Belsches is of considerable antiquity in the south of Scotland. They were proprietors of the barony of Belsches, in Roxburghshire. They deduce from the family of Ralph des Belasyse, of Belasyse, in the county of Durham, whose daughter and heiress, Elgivia, wedded Rowland, son and heir of Belasius, a Norman, who was a commander in the army of William the Conqueror.

John, a younger son of Belsches of that Ilk (born about 1580), was called to the Scottish bar, as an Advocate, in 1606; and in 1621, he purchased from William Douglas, the lands of Tofts, &c., in Berwickshire. He died in 1631, leaving issue by his wife Janet—third daughter of Sir T. Erskine of Riccarton, Lord-Advocate—two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Alexander, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by Charles I., and was appointed a Lord of Session and Justiciary, by the style of Lord Tofts; and Sheriff-Principal of Berwickshire, 28th September 1650.

John, his younger brother, succeeded him, and was obliged, on account of Sir Alexander's engagements as surety for the Earl of Loudoun, Chancellor, to dispose of part of his estates, among the rest the greater part of Tofts, which was purchased by Sir William Purves, in 1673. He was afterwards designed

of Over Tofts, and wedded Ann, daughter of David Ayton of Balquhumrie, Advocate, younger son of Ayton of Ayton, by whom he left three sons:—1st, John, his successor; 2^d, Alexander, who acquired the estate of Invermay, in Perthshire (“The barks of Invermay” have been immortalised by David Mallet, or Malloch, *alias* Macgregor.) Alexander of Invermay wedded Amelia, daughter of Sir Thomas Murray of Glendoick, Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, by whom he had issue. John, his successor, wedded for his first wife, Mary (died December 1739), second daughter of Daniel Stuart, Captain 2d regiment of Dragoons (of Castlemilk), by his wife Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir George Wishart of Cliftonhall, Bart., by whom he left an only surviving child, Emilia Stuart Belsches. Sir George died without leaving male issue, and the Baronetey of Scotland clearly vested in his grandchildren, by his daughter Margaret Wishart, aforesaid. On the 7th January, 1708, Captain Daniel Stuart executed a disposition and deed of entail of his whole property, heritable and moveable, in favour of his sons—George, James, and William, and the heirs of their bodies; whom failing, to his daughters, Ann, Mary, and Cordelia Stuarts, and the heirs of their bodies; the eldest heir-female always succeeding to the estate without division; and declaring that the whole heirs so succeeding, whether male or female, and the heirs of their bodies, “shall be holden and obliged to assume, use, bear, and constantly retain, my surname and arms (of Stuart) in all time hereafter.”

He died on the 8th April 1708, and his two elder sons died in nonage, soon after, issueless. Emilia S. Belsches, on the demise of her uncle Sir William Stuart, Bart., in 1777, issueless, became the heir of the said Daniel Stuart, as his only surviving grandchild by Margaret Wishart; and entitled to the representation of her grandfather’s family, and to transmit

the baronetcies of Sir William Stuart ; and that of Sir George Wishart, her great-grandfather, to her descendants. She was accordingly served and retoured heir to her said grandfather.

Emilia Stuart (Belsches) married, in 1752, her cousin William, only surviving son and heir of John Belsches of Tofts—who had gone out to India in early life, and there acquired a fortune, and with it he returned home and settled. He died in 1753, aged thirty-six years, leaving an infant son John, who succeeded to the baronetcy of his grand-uncle Sir William Stuart, as lineal male-heir, A.D. 1777. Sir John did not for sometime assume the surname of Stuart, but was designed Sir John Belsches-Wishart of Fettercairn. In 1775, this Sir John, then designed John Belsches, Esq., Advocate, wedded Lady Jane Leslie, eldest daughter of David, Earl of Leven and Melville, by whom he left an only daughter, Willamina Stuart (wedded January 1797, to William Forbes, Esq., afterwards Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Pitsligo.) She died 5th December, 1810, leaving issue by her said husband, four sons—William, John (now Sir John), Charles, and James-David ; and two daughters—Jane, and Elizabeth Forbes.

In 1797, Sir John Belsches-Wishart dropped the names and arms of Belsches-Wishart, and, in compliance with his mother's settlement, enforcing that of her grandfather (D. Stuart), he, by royal licence, assumed the name and arms of Stuart. In the same year, he was elected M.P. for Kincardineshire. He was appointed one of the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, in 1807. In the same year, his mother, Emilia Stuart-Belsches died, having survived her husband fifty-four years as his relict.

Thus, Sir John Stuart of Fettercairn was representative of his great-grandfather, Captain D. Stuart, brother-german of Sir William Stuart of Castlemilk, who was nineteenth gene-

ration in a direct line from Walter, son of Alan, High Steward of Scotland, A.D. 1164.

Sir John Wishart of Pittarrow (tenth in descent from John Wischard, who held considerable property in Kincardineshire, in the reign of King Alexander II.), wedded Lady Jane Douglas, fourth daughter of William, ninth Earl of Angus, and was great-grandfather of Sir George Wishart of Cliftonhall, Bart.

Some ancient writers consider the arms of Wishart, which are sometimes emblazoned as "passion nails," to be illustrative of the tradition that the progenitor was Robert, a natural son of David, Earl of Huntingdon (died 1219), brother of Alexander II. Earl David's cognizance was—"Or, three piles (or passion nails), sable."

This Sir Robert is said to have taken on him the cross, and distinguished himself in the Holy Land, in the time of the Crusades, where, for his gallant exploits against the Saracens, he got the surname of "Guishart."

[*Playfair*, Vol. VIII., Ap. p. civ.]

Sir George Wishart, Bart., of Cliftonhall, wedded secondly, Fergusia McCubbin, a lady from Galloway, by whom he had only two daughters—the eldest married to Lockhart of Carnwath, the youngest to Sinclair of Roslin. He disposed his estates to the issue of this marriage.

Sir John Belsches-Wishart's Arms (prior to 1797)—Quarterly—first and fourth, Or, three pales gules; a chief vair (*Belsches*); second, Argent, three piles in point gules (*Wishart*); third, Or, a bend gules, surmounted by a fesse chequy azure and argent, in chief a crescent of the third (*Stuart*). Crest—On a chapeau gules turned-up ermine, a stump of an oak-tree eradicated, renewing its foliage, proper. Supporters—Dexter—A deer, proper; sinister—A horse argent, furnished gules.

Mottoes—*Revirescit* (It grows green again.) Unde· the Arns—*Fulget virtus intaminata* (Virtue shines unspotted.)

[*Patent of Arms.*]

Heiress-apparent—Miss Forbes, only child of the Hon. Sir John S. and Lady Harriet Forbes.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth grand quarters—quarterly, first and fourth, Azure, on a chevron between three bears' heads couped argent muzzled gules, a man's heart, of the third, winged or (*Forbes of Monymusk*); second and third, quarterly, first and fourth, Azure, three bears' heads couped argent muzzled gules (*Forbes*) ; second and third, Azure, three cinquefoils argent (*Frazer of Pitsligo*); second and third grand quarters, Or, in chief on a bend gules, surmounted by a fesse chequy azure and argent, a buckle, silver (*Stuart*); CRESTS—1st, A man's heart gules winged or; 2^d, Out of a Baron's coronet, a dexter hand holding a cimiter, proper; 3^d, On a chapeau gules turned-up ermine, a dexter cubit arm holding a cimiter proper. MOTTOES—1st, *Spe expecto* (I live in hope); 2^d, *Nec timide nec temere* (Neither cowardly nor rashly); 3^d, *Avant* (Forward.) SUPPORTERS—Two bears muzzled proper. The sinister supporter should be—A horse argent, saddled and bridled gules.

FORBES TARTAN—1 blue, 1 black, 6 blue, 6 black, 6 green, 1 black, 1 white, 1 black, 6 green, 6 black, 6 blue, 1 black, 1 blue. BADGE—“Broom.” SLOGAN—“Loanach!” (This was taken from a hill in Strathdown, 1200 feet in height, which was the rendezvous of the Clan.)

STUART TARTAN— $\frac{1}{4}$ white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 black, 4 red, 8 green, 1 black, 1 white, 1 black, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, 5 black, 3 azure, 16 red, 3 azure, 5 black, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, 1 black, 1 white, 1 black, 8 green, 4 red, 1 black, $1\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 white. BADGE—“Oak.” SLOGAN—“Avant Dernle!”

CHIEF SEATS—Fettercairn House, a large old mansion re-modelled in the Elizabethan style by the present Bart., shortly after his accession. It is delightfully situated amid an extensive demesne, with fine gardens, and an extensive lawn studded with old and young trees and evergreens; surrounded with thriving young plantations and old hoary trees. It stands north-east of the village of Fettercairn—and about twelve miles north of Brechin and Montrose. The other seats:—Pitsligo, Aberdeen; and Greenhill, Edinburgh.

NOTE—“Our correspondent sends us a specimen of “the sublime and beautiful.” It appears that some time ago, a poet of the north, wishing to recommend himself to Sir William Forbes (father of the present worthy Baronet), wrote the following description of the noble Baronet’s House of Colinton:—

“Behold the house of Sir William Forbes!
Surrounded with trees all covered with corbies,
From whence the Pentland hills are seen,
Pastured with sheep for ever green!”

FORBES of DUNOTTER.

WILLIAM NATHANIEL FORBES, Esq. of Dunotter, Mearns, and Auchernach, Aberdeenshire, succeeded his father the late General Nathaniel Forbes of Auchernach and Dunotter, formerly of the 102d Regiment of Foot (mar. 15th July, 1787)—a branch of the family of Skellater, in Strathdon—who purchased Dunotter from Archibald, Earl of Cassilis, about 1832. General Forbes died in 1851.

ARMS—Azure, three bears’ heads couped, argent, muzzled, gules—within a bordure of the second. CREST—A dexter hand couped fessewise, proper, holding a dagger in pale, azure, hilt, or, on the point a bear’s head couped, argent,

muzzled, gules. MORTO—*Solus inter plurimos* (I am alone among many.) [Family Seal.]

CHIEF SEAT—Dunotter House, an elegant modern mansion, beautifully situated amid luxuriantly wooded grounds and exquisite gardens, on the north of the turnpike road, about half a mile west of Stonehaven.

FORD of FINDHAVEN.

JAMES FORD, Esq. of Findhavon, Angus, sometime manufacturer in Montrose, purchased the barony from Colonel the Hon. Douglas G. Hallyburton, in the spring of 1804. He executed extensive improvements on the estate, and embellished it with plantations. His affairs getting embarrassed he went to America, but again returned, and eventually retired to France, where he became a teacher. He married a daughter of Mr. Aitkin, sometime in India, deceased, brother of the Rev. Mr. Aitkin, proprietor of Tarrie, by whom he left issue. Two of his sons were lately writers in Edinburgh. In 1817, Mr. Ford's Trustees sold Findhavon to George, fifth Earl of Aboyne, for £65,000—and had a better bargain of it than his father had of it at £39,000. The name of Ford is territorial, and derived from Ford Castle, in the ancient barony of Chillingham, in the county of Northumberland—which in old days formed a part of the kingdom of Scotland. This family were from England, and their principal residence was in London, prior to their grandfather's marriage with a lady of a Forfarshire family.

ARMS of Ford of Findhavon, as matriculated in the Herald Office, London, in the spring of 1804—Gules, two bends, vaire, argent and sable; on a chief, or, a greyhound courant, between two towers of the third, masoned of the second.

CREST—On the top of a tower, argent, masoned sable, a demi-greyhound rampant, of the last, holding between the paws, an oak-branch, vert, acorned, or. MOTTO—*Persevere.*

[*Family Seal, &c.c.*]

His brother, William Ford, Esq., Merchant in London, is titular of Westwood of “Platan,” in the barony of Findhaven.

FORREST of EASTER OGILL.

WILLIAM FORREST, Esq., yr. of Easter Ogill, Angus, had the estate conveyed to him (I believe by marriage-contract) by his father James Forrest, Esq. of the same—formerly Merchant and Banker in Kirriemuir, where he amassed a fortune, and purchased the estate from the Trustees of Captain George Simpson, H.E.I.C.C.S., at a judicial sale by the Court of Session, about 1838. He married in 1850, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the late James Marnie, Esq. of Deuchar.

By private family tradition this is said to be a scion of the ancient noble family of “Forester,” which name is said to have been derived from the office of “Forester or Keeper of Forests” to one of the old kings of Scotland.

ARMS—Argent, a hunting-horn, sable, stringed, gules; in chief, three oak-trees eradicated, vert. CREST—On a mount, in front of an oak-tree growing, vert, a hunting-horn, sable, stringed, gules. MOTTO—*Vivant dum virent* (Let them live while they are green.)

SEAT—Easter Ogill House, a neat mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected by Mr. Forrest, Senr., about 1842, on the site of the old manor house erected by Grant, “the rebel Laird,” in 1744. It is situated amid finely wooded, and well cultivated grounds, and walled gardens, closely embowered amongst young

plantations and hoary old trees, on the north-east bank of the diamond-sparkling “Peerless Noran”—of song—peeping out “like some coy dame afraid to shew her face.” It stands about eight miles north of Forfar.

FORREST of TULLOCHS.

ALEXANDER FORREST, Esq. of Tullochs of Garvoeck, Mearns, was bred a Doctor of Medicine.

This family seems a branch of the ancient family of Forrest of Fingask—which was a flourishing house about the middle of the sixteenth century. [Baronage.]

ARMS—Argent, a martlet sable, between three oak-trees eradicated, vert. CREST—On a mount an oak-tree growing, vert. MOTTO—*Vivant dum virent* (Let them live while they are green.)

RESIDENCE—Hillside, Montrose.

FORSYTHE-GRANT of ECCLESGREIG.

WILLIAM FORSYTHE-GRANT, Esq. of Ecclesgreig, (formerly called “Criggie,” and “Mount Cyrus”) Mearns, succeeded his maternal uncle Mr. Grant of “Mount Cyrus,” about 1843.

He assumed the name and arms of Grant of Mount Cyrus; and changed the name of the estate to Ecclesgreig.

He is a branch of the ancient family of “Forsythe of that Ilk;” and representative of a cadet of the old house of Grant of Castle Grant.

The Celtic clan of Grant is now proved to be a branch of the very ancient stem of Clan M’Gregor. The progenitor was Gregor, second son of Sir Malcolm M’Gregor of Glenorchy, who, according to Douglas, was raised to the peerage

by the title of Lord M'Gregor, by David I.—and died A.D. 1164. [Baronage, p. 494.]

Gregor “More,” was so called from his large stature, and “*graund more*” from his being “ill-favoured.” He was of a warlike disposition, got a numerous following of his own clan from his brother William, second Lord M'Gregor, went north, and became one of the greatest chiefs in the county of Inverness. His followers called themselves *Graundich*, after their gallant leader. He was appointed Sheriff of Inverness-shire, A.D. 1214; and of him are all the Grants in Scotland descended. In the *Highland Clans* (folio), by Logan, illustrated with coloured plates by M'Iau, a different hypothesis is given; but I concur in the *Baronage* account, seeing no reason for any other.

Heir-apparent—His son.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Gules, three antique crowns, or (*Grant*); second and third, Or, a chevron engrailed, gules, between three griffins segreant, azure, armed, and ducally crowned of the second (*Forsythe*). CRESTS—1st, A rocky hill in flames, proper; 2^d, A demi-griffin, vert, armed, and crowned with a ducal coronet, or. MOTTOES—Over the first crest—*Craig Elachai*; over the second—*Instaurator ruinae* (A repairer of ruins)—*Forsythe of that Ilk*. Under the arms—*Stand fast*.

GRANT TARTAN—1½ red, ¼ blue, ½ red, ½ blue, 18 red, ¼ azure, ½ red, 5 blue, 1 red, ½ green, 1 red, 21 green, ½ red, ½ blue, 2½ red, ½ blue, ½ red, 21 green, 1 red, ½ green, 1 red, 5 blue, ½ red, ¼ azure, 18 red, ½ blue, ¼ red, ½ blue, 2½ red. BADGE—“Pine.” SLOGAN—“Craig Elachai!” or “Elchies.”

SEAT—Ecclesgreig House, a splendid mansion remodelled, in the Elizabethan and castellated style, curiously and beauti-

fully adorned with round spires, and a square tower canopying the portico. It stands on a mount, amid fine young plantations and tall hoary trees, with beautiful gardens and porter's lodge, on the north of the village of St. Cyrus, and about five and a half miles north-east of Montrose. It is tastefully and elaborately adorned on the battlemented tower with the family shields, both singly and quartered, in the antique style, and date "Ano. Dom. 1845." It has altogether a magnificent appearance. The most striking features of the interior of this splendid mansion, are the very unique and antique styles of its rooms and furniture. For one instance, the dining-room is all magnificently panelled, walls and ceiling, with wainscot—with corresponding massive furniture—and boasts of a unique marble mantelpiece, adorned on the canopy with statuettes of those immortal champions of Scottish liberty, King Robert the Bruce, and Sir William Wallace—in full panoply. But it altogether defies description. Here, all around, "Romance bears the touch of reality."

FOTHERINGHAM of that ILK and POURIE.

THOMAS FREDERICK SCRYMGEOUR-FOTHERINGHAM, of Pourie, and Tealing, Angus, son of Mr. Fotheringham of Pourie, by his wife M. Scrymgeour, heiress of Tealing.

The ancient name of "Foderinghay," or "Fotheringhay," now Fotheringham, seems to be territorial, and derived from the Castle of Fotheringhay (a place so noted in after days as the last scene in that cruel tragedy, the murder of Mary Queen of Scots.) "Henry de Foderinghay" swore fealty to Edward I., A.D. 1296.

The family was one of distinction, being witnesses to several important charters; and bore armorial bearings (ermine, three

bars, gules) in the reign of William the Lion. Their first recorded estates were in Tweeddale. The first property they acquired in Angus was Baluny (? near Coupar Angus), of which Thomas, the son of Henry de Fotheringhay, had charters A.D. 1378—according to Nesbit. The barony of Wester Pourie was acquired by marriage with the daughter of Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, A.D. 1399.

[*Playfair*, p. 107.]

“ Nicholas Fotheringham was designed of Pourie, 14th March, 1492.”

[*Land*, p. 299.]

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Ermine, three bars gules (*Fotheringham*); second and third, Gules, a lion rampant, or, holding in the dexter paw, a cimiter, argent; in chief a martlet, for difference (*Scrymgeour of Tealing*). **CRESTS**—1st, A griffin segreant, proper; 2^d, A lion's gamb erased, holding a cimiter, proper. **SUPPORTERS**—Two savages, wreathed with laurel, proper. **MOTTOES**—*Be it fast*; and—*Dissipate* (Disperse.)

SEATS—Fotheringham House (so named by the late laird), a fine mansion of two storeys in height, in the Greekian style, erected by the late proprietor, on the site of the old village of Kirkton of Inverarity, at the south base of the wood-crowned hill of Fotheringham. It has a beautiful portico on the south side, supported by four Corinthian columns. At the west end there is a semi-circular projecting corner, containing a room on each storey, and a wing extending backwards adjoining a lower wing fronting the south. The site of the old burial ground is marked by a mound planted with shrubs and evergreens, opposite the west windows of the house. It stands on the east of the Dundee turnpike road, about four miles south-west of Forfar—amid fine pleasure grounds and gardens; and commands an extensive prospect over a highly cultivated,

and richly wooded demesne. The other seat, Tealing House, is an old mansion, situated amid finely wooded grounds, and fine gardens, on the west side of the Dundee turnpike road, about seven miles south of Forfar.

FRASER of HOSPITALFIELD.

PATRICK ALLAN-FRASER, Esq. of Hospitalfield, and Kirkton, Angus, and Black-Craig, in Blackwater, Perthshire, &c., succeeded to the estate by marriage with the only daughter and heiress of Major John Fraser—and in consequence assumed the name and arms of Fraser.

Major John Fraser of Hospitalfield and Kirkton, died 16th December, 1809, aged fifty years. Elizabeth Perrott,* his wife, died 2d February, 1851, aged eighty-eight years.

[*Vide Mont. Abbey Grounds.*]

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Azure, three cinquefoils argent (*Fraser*); second and third, Gules, a lion rampant

* In point of antiquity and grandeur of descent, few families in Europe equal that of the noble House of Perrott. Descended from a numerous race of kings, monarchs of Britain; they were feudal lords of Haroldston, and upwards of twenty other manors in the counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen, and had numerous lands in other counties. William de Perrott, fourth in descent from Howel, Prince of Anglesey and king of Man, by his wife Alfwyn, Queen of Mercia, was father of Richard, who wedded Bonna, daughter of Rollo, Duke of Normandy. Their son Sir Richard, whose name appears in the Roll of Battle Abbey, furnished his quota of men at the conquest. He wedded Blanch, daughter of Sancho Ramyro, second King of Aragon, by whom he left a son; Sir Richard, who wedded the celebrated Princess Ellyn, daughter of Ap-Howel Dha, the Great, king of all Wales. Their lineal descendant Sir Owen de Perrott, Knight Banneret, was so nearly related to Henry VII., (both by Tudor and Plantagenet affinity) that the royal letters style him “our dearly beloved cousin.” The representative of this illustrious House is Sir Edward B. Perrott, Bart. of Haroldston, Pembrokeshire.

SIMPLE ARMS—Gules, three pears or; on a chief argent, a demi-lion, issuant, sable, armed of the first. [Vide *Sir R. Brown's Baronetage*, pp. 116, 117.]

argent (*? Ross*)—all within a bordure indented or—a canton ermine, for distinction. CREST—A blood-hound's head erased, holding in the mouth, a sprig of strawberries, proper. MOTTO—*Nosce te ipsum* (Know thyself.) [Book-plate.]

SEAT—Hospitalfield House, a magnificent mansion, situated on a rising ground on the north of the turnpike road, about one and a half miles west of Arbroath. It was remodelled some years ago by the present proprietor. It fronts the west, and consists of an oblong hall in centre, with bartizan, joined to a square tower—with an oblong range of buildings of two storeys, on each side, in the Elizabethan style. It is a unique and picturesque edifice. There is an elegant porter's lodge at the road side, with arched gateway, adorned with men's faces, and lion's faces. The coach road winds its wavy course at the bottom of a little dell, amid thriving shrubs, and exquisitely beautiful undulating grounds, stud'd with noble old, and thriving young trees. It has excellent gardens.

FULLARTON of that ILK.

WILLIAM FULLARTON, Esq. of Fullarton, near Meigle, Angus, representative of the ancient family of Foulerton or Foullerton of that Ilk, in Ayrshire, and chief of his name, wedded the Hon. Margaret Lindsay, heiress of Spynie, by whom he left an only son, who, agreeably to the deed of entail, assumed the name, arms, and title of Lindsay of Spynie; and wedded a daughter of Carnegie of Boysack, by whom he left a son, who married Miss Strachan of the ancient noble family of Thornton, Mearns, by whom he left a numerous issue. He was father of the late Colonel William Fullarton-Lindsay, Esq. of Spynie, who wedded his own cousin-german Miss Carnegie, heiress of Boysack.

ARMS—Argent, three otters' heads couped, gules. CREST—A camel's head couped, proper. SUPPORTERS—Two savages, wreathed, holding clubs over their exterior shoulders, all proper. MOTTO—*Lux in tenebris* (Light in darkness.)

ANCIENT SEAT—Fullarton House, situated amidst venerable trees, on the south side of the turnpike road, about a mile east of Meigle.

FYFFE of SMITHFIELD.

DAVID FYFFE, Esq., younger of Smithfield, Angus, Major 46th Regiment, deduces descent and name from the ancient Thanes and Earls of Fife, through a younger son of Duncan M'Duff, fifth Earl of Fife, in the reign of David I. The Earl died A.D. 1154. [Smibert's *Clans*, p. 195.]

The estate of Smithfield, parish of Moukie, consists of 717 acres of arable land, and about 200 acres of thriving woods. It lies five miles north of Broughty Ferry, and eight miles from Dundee. It was sold by auction in Dundee, on Friday the 11th May, 1855, at the price of £21,500, to John Paton Watson, Esq., Merchant in London.

ARMS—Or, a lion rampant, gules, armed and langued, azure; on a chief of the second, a crescent, between two mullets, of the first. CREST—A demi-lion, gules, armed and langued, azure. MOTTO—*Decens et honestum* (Becoming and honourable.) [Family Seals, &c.]

SEAT—Broughty Lodge, a neat villa, of two storeys in height, erected by Major Fyffe, some years ago, in the Elizabethan style. It has an elegant portico, with the family crest neatly sculptured on a shield on the canopy. It is beautifully situated amid finely wooded grounds, and gardens, at Broughty Ferry.

GAIR of NIG (Ancient.)

GAIR is Gaelic, signifying “short.”

ARMS—Argent, a fleur-de-lis, sable; on a chief of the second, a mullet, of the first. CREST—A mill-rind, sable.

[*Herald.*]

GALL of AUCHNACREE.

CHARLES GALL, Esq. of Auchmacree, Angus, sold the lands to Mr. David Craik, Farmer, Balgarrock, brother of James Craik, Esq. of Balglassie, about 1832. He died 17th June, 1837. The name of Gall is said to be Gaelic, and signifies “a cock.” This seems a branch of the ancient family of Gall of Maw, in Fifeshire—Alexander Gall held the lands of Maw, A.D. 1599. [Baronage, p. 241.]

According to Peacock (p. 611), Mr. Cant—in his notes on the *Muses' Threnodie* (written about 1620, by Mr. Henry Adamson of Perth)—says, the representative of the Gall family was John Gall of Kimloch, Esq. [The *Threnodie* is a poem in nine “Muses”—chiefly an elegy on Mr. John Gall, Merchant in Perth, adorned with antiquarian lore.]

ARMS—Argent, a bear sejant rampant, sable, muzzled, gules. CREST—A galley, oars in action, sails furled, proper, flags flottant, gules. MOTTO—*Patientia vincit* (Patience prevails.) [Herald, &c.]

GAMMELL of DRUMTOCHTY.

Major ANDREW GAMMELL of Drumtechty Castle, Mearns; Countess-wells, Aberdeen; Whitewell, Angus; and Lethendy, Perthshire, succeeded his late uncle James Gammell, Esq.,

who purchased Drumtochty from George H. Drummond, Esq., and died 13th September, 1825, without surviving issue. James Gammell of Drumtochty, aforesaid, and Janet Giles, his wife, had issue—"Lieutenant-General Andrew Gammell, who lies interred in Westminster Abbey; and Lieutenant-Colonel William Gammell, who lies interred in Martinique."

Major Gammell succeeded to the estate of Lethendy, in 1849. He is unmarried. Heir-presumptive—His brother, or his son.

ARMS—Argent, a chevron, between three men's hearts, pierced by a square-linked chain, couped and enarched, in chief, gules, and a dagger, and laurel-branch, saltierwise, in base, proper. CREST—An eagle, wings endorsed, neck embowed, pierced through the breast by an arrow, proper. MOTTO—*Moriens sed invictus* (Dying but unconquered.)

[*Family Seal, and Print.*]

CHIEF SEAT—Drumtochty Castle, a magnificent castellated mansion, picturesquely situated behind "Strathfmla" Hill, in a niche of rock in the "Wizard Glen" of Bowglens, amid extensive grounds, and fine walled gardens, adorned with luxuriant young plantations and tall old trees. It was erected by Mr. Drummond, near the site of Woodstock House, and greatly augmented in the same style by Major Gammell. It is one of the most picturesquely beautiful seats anywhere to be seen. It stands about two miles north-west of Auchinblae.

GARDEN-CAMPBELL of TROUP and GLENLYON.

FRANCIS GARDEN-CAMPBELL, Esq. of Troup, Banffshire, and Glenlyon, Perthshire, chief of the sept of Garden, or Gardyne—is representative of Major Alexander Gairden, son of David Gairden, last laird of Banchory and that Ilk, who went with the troops sent by Charles I. to Gustavus of Sweden, and was

present at the battle of Lutzen, A.D. 1632, when that great prince lost his life. He returned to Scotland on the abdication of Queen Christina, in 1634, and purchased the estate of Troup from Troup of that Ilk. His great-grandson Peter Garden, Esq. of Dalgaty, Aberdeenshire, heir to his brother Francis Lord Gardenston of the Court of Session, married the heiress of Campbell of Glenlyon, and assumed the additional name and arms of Campbell of Glenlyon. He was grandfather of the late Francis Garden-Campbell, Esq.

[*See Burke's Illustrations.*]

The name of Gairden, Gairne, or Gairdyne, is territorial, and assumed from the barony of Gairdyne Castle, Angus, which is said to signify “the short den.” “Garden-Campbell” is Captain of the Campbells of Glenlyon.

Francis William Garden-Campbell, Esq. of Troup, Banffshire, and Glenlyon, Perthshire, succeeded his father Francis Garden-Campbell, Esq., who, some years ago, was unfortunately killed in his carriage, in consequence of the horses taking fright, running away and dashing it to pieces. He was born on the 23d day of October, 1840.

[*Inf. from W. Wernham, Esq., Troup.*]

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth grand quarters, Argent, a boar’s head erased, sable (*Garden*) ; second and third—quarterly—first and fourth, Gyronny of eight, or and sable ; second, Argent, a lymphad, oars in action, sails furled, sable, flags, gules ; third, or, a fesse chequy azure and argent : in the centre of the quarterings, a man’s heart, royally crowned, proper (*Campbell of Glenlyon.*) **CRESTS**—1st, A boar, passant, argent, armed and unguled, or ; 2d, A demi-lion guardant, gules, holding in the dexter paw a man’s heart royally crowned proper. **SUPPORTERS**—Dexter—A boar, argent, armed and unguled, or ; sinister—A lion guardant, gules, armed, azure. **MOTTOES**—Above—*Quae recta sequor* (I follow what is right)

(*Campbell.*) Under the arms—*Vires animat virtus* (Virtue
animates strength.) [Seal, &c.]

[The Arms are beautifully engraved in *Burke's Heraldic Illustrations*, pl. exiv. But he has the Garden quarters erroneously “Or”—wants the crowned heart—has not the “lions guardant, gules,” but merely and erroneously “lions, proper.”]

SEATS—Troup House, Banffshire—which is his residence—and Glenlyon House, an old mansion, situated on the north-east bank of the river Lyon, at the foot of Glenlyon, Perthshire—on the west of the village of Fortingal.

GARDEN of GARDENSTON.

The Hon. FRANCIS GARDEN (Lord Gardenston of the Court of Session) of Johnston, Mearns, was founder of the village of Laurencekirk, and got a charter for erecting it into a free Borough of Barony, A.D. 1779. He was brother of Peter Garden of Dalgaty, Aberdeenshire.

ARMS—Argent, a boar’s head couped sable, armed and langued, gules. CREST—An open book, proper, gilt edges, or. MOTTO—*Vires animat virtus* (Virtue inspires strength.)

[*Gardenston Arms Blazon.*]

SEAT—Johnston Lodge.

GARDYNE of MIDDLETON.

THOMAS M’PHERSON BRUCE-GARDYNE, Esq. of Middleton-Gardyne, Angus, succeeded his father the late Major William Bruce-Gardyne, about 1849. Major Bruce succeeded by testamentary deed of his maternal uncle, the late Thomas Gardyne, Esq. of Middleton, about 1842; and assumed the name and arms of Gardyne. This family is representative of the family of Lawton, a cadet of Gardyne of that Ilk. Gar-

dyne of Lawton married Janet Lindsay, daughter of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell, A.D. 1603.

[*Family Monument at Inverkeillor.*]

ARMS—Argent, a boar's head couped sable, armed and langued, gules. CREST—Two dexter hands couped, fessewise, clasped in amity, proper, holding a cross crosslet fitchee, or. MOTTO—*Cruciata cruce junguntur* (Troubles are connected with the cross.)

[*Family Coach.*]

[The family motto seems to have been changed since 1692, as there are two sculptured stones built into the front of one of the offices at Middleton House, with the arms and initials "D. G." and that date, and the old family motto—*My hoip is only in the Lord.*]

SEAT—Middleton House, an old mansion, with fine modern additions, in the Elizabethan style, by Major Bruce-Gardyne. It is situated on rising grounds amid an extensive demesne, beautifully wooded with young plantations and hoary umbrageous trees, with tastefully laid out grounds and gardens, with neat gate and porter's lodge, on the south side of the Forfar turnpike road, about seven miles north-west of Arbroath.

GARDNER-RANKINE of DUDHOPE.

RICHARD GARDNER-RANKINE, Esq. of Dudhope, Angus, a Deputy-Lieutenant 1847, succeeded on the demise of his maternal uncle, David Rankine, Esq., A.D. 1852.

The first recorded progenitor of the family of Rankine, or Rankin, was "Jacob de Rankine," from Flanders, who came to Scotland in the train of the Ambassador of the Duke of Burgundy, Lord of the seventeen provinces of the Netherlands, in the reign of King Alexander III. He fell into a contest at the Scottish Court, with Andrew de Keith, second

son of Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland, and killed him in a duel, whereupon he fled towards England, but was seized at Belford, but being a gallant man and having been first provoked, and not to offend the Duke of Burgundy, he was pardoned ; and “Marischal being satisfied of his innocence, was reconciled to him, and gave him in marriage his niece Margaretta de Keith, being informed that he was sprung from a noble family in Flanders, and his father Burgomaster of Ghent, one of the capital cities of that country.” His grandson, “John de Rankine,” laird of Ludquhorn, being a military man, was in great favour with King David Bruce. The estate of Ludquhorn was afterwards sold to Keith Marischal, from whom it was first acquired, and into whose possession it came by marriage with the heiress of Ogstoun and Ludquhorn. “Ext. ex. 5 Lib. al.”

“Extract from the Lord Lyon’s office” (Mr. Gardner.) This family is a branch of Rankine of Orchardhead. The family of Gairdner, or Gardiner, or Gardner, is of Scottish extraction.

Although I have not had access to the family papers, I believe that this family is of the same stock as that of Colonel James Gardiner of Bankton, second and eldest surviving son of Captain Patrick Gardiner, of the family of Torwood-head, by his wife Mary Hodge, of the family of Gladsmuir—sister of Colonel Hodge, who was slain at the battle of Steenkirk, 1692. Colonel Gardiner was born at Carriden, Linlithgowshire, 10th January, 1687–8; wedded, 11th July, 1726, the Right Honourable Lady Frances Erskine, daughter of the Earl of Buchan, by whom he had thirteen children, five only of whom survived him—two sons, and three daughters. The eldest, David Gardiner, Esq., was Cornet in Sir John Cope’s regiment of Dragoons. Colonel Gardiner, that “Christian hero,” was killed, fighting for his king and country, at the

battle of Prestonpans, on Saturday, 21st September, 1745; and his remains were interred on Tuesday following—24th September—at the Parish Church of Tranent.

[*Vide Life of Colonel Gardiner*, by Philip Doddridge,
D.D.—1747—pp. 26, 27, 105, 200.]

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, a fret, gules, in each interstice a man's heart, point to the centre; all between four roses of the second, barbed vert (*Gardiner*) : second and third, Gules, three boars' heads erased, argent, between a lance issuant out of the dexter base, and a Lochaber axe, out of the sinister, both in pale, of the second. CRESTS—1st, A demi-leopard, proper; 2^d, A lance issuant, in pale, argent. MOTTOES—*Fidus ad finem* (Faithful to the end); and—*Fortiter et recte* (Boldly and rightly.)

SEAT—Dudhope House, a neat villa, nestling beautifully among fine trees, at the south base of Dudhope Hill, with a large lawn in front, about two miles west of Dundee.

GAVINE of BRAIKIE.

ALEXANDER “GAVIN,” or GAVINE, Merchant, Montrose, (son of “Johnnie Ganin, Beadle of Lunan,”) married 23d June, 1713, Elizabeth, daughter of John Jamieson, in Hawkhill, by whom he left issue—Alexander, and other sons and daughters. About 1752, he purchased for his eldest son, the lands of Easter Braikie, in the barony and parish of Kinnell. The last male-representative of this family was David Gavine, Esq. of Langton, who married Lady Elizabeth Maitland, daughter of James, seventh Earl of Lauderdale—whose daughter and co-heiress, Mary Turner Gavine, was married 2d September, 1793, to John, fourth Earl and first Marquess of Breadalbane, by whom he left issue—John Campbell, the present Marquess.

[*Debrett's Peerage*.]

ARMS—Argent, a saltier, couped, gules, surmounting a sword, in pale, azure, ensigned on the point with a mullet, of the second. CREST—A three masted ship in full sail, proper. MOTTO—*By industry we prosper.*

[*Blazon of Breadalbane Arms, at Kenmore, and
Marble Monument in Church of Kinnell.*]

NOTE.—The Castle of Braikie, an old manor house, forming two sides of a square, is still under roof but otherwise ruinous. Over the entrance, a low doorway in the angle formed by the junction of the south wall of the north part with the east wall of the south—is placed a panel with the arms of Thomas Fraser, lord of Lovat, and those of his lady:—"three cinque-foils" (*Fraser*); impaling, quarterly, first and fourth, "three crescents;" second and third, "three mullets." Over the shield, on a scroll, the Motto—*Soli Deo confido* (I trust in God alone.) Under the arms are the Initials, "T. F." and date, "1581."

GIB of ST. ANNS.

JOHN BINNY-GIB, Esq. of St. Ann's Well, near Brechin, Angus, son of the late Captain Gib, sometime of St. Anns, by his wife, the eldest daughter of the late Thomas Binny, Esq. of Maulesden and Fearn, purchased the lands from Herbert N. I. Kerr, Esq., about 1850.

This is a branch of the ancient family of Gib of that Ilk.

ARMS—Gules, a dexter hand couped, fessewise, holding a spear, in pale, broken at the top, to the sinister, argent (*Gib of that Ilk*), between two spur-rowels, in chief, or, all within a bordure of the last, charged with eight annulets, of the first. CREST—A man's heart, ensigned with two dexter hands couped, fessewise, clasped, in amity, proper. MOTTO—*Stark
love and kindness.*

[*Family Seal.*]

SEAT—St. Ann's Lodge, a beautiful villa, with fine lawn in front, studded with trees, and surrounded with plantations, and gardens, on the north side of the turnpike road, about two miles west of Brechin.

GIBBON of JOHNSTON.

ALEXANDER GIBBON, Esq. of Johnston, Mearns, a Deputy-Lieutenant 1842, succeeded to this estate by testamentary deed of gift of his late maternal uncle, James Farquhar, Esq. of Doctors Commons, London, and Johnston and Inverbervie. He is married to a lady of the family of Innes, and has issue.

ARMS—Sable, a lion rampant, guardant, or, between three escallops argent. CREST—A demi-lion guardant, argent, ducally crowned, and holding between his paws, an escallop, or. MOTTO—*Per mare et terras* (By sea and land.)

[*Family Seal, &c.*]

SEAT—Johnston Lodge, a neat villa, situated amid extensive pleasure grounds and gardens, surrounded with fine plantations, on the north of the tower-crowned wooded hill of Johnston, with elegant gate and porter's lodge—the pillars of the gate being each ensigned with an effigy of an eagle, with wings expanded—on the south-west of Laurencekirk.

GIBSON of AUCHENREOCH.

ARCHIBALD GIBSON, Esq. of Auchenreoch, Angus, was for sometime in the West Indies, where he made his fortune, and after his return to his native county, he purchased the lands of Muirton, from the late James Turnbull, Esq. of Muirton, and son of the last laird of the ancient family of Smiddiehill, about 1831. He changed the name of the lands to Auchenreoch. He is a scion of the ancient family of Gibson of Durie, Fife. The

armorial bearings of the family were granted by the Pope,* to William Gibson, Dean of Restalrig, and a Lord of Session, son of Thomas Gibson, a feudal baron, progenitor of Durie. (Records of Parliament *ad annum 1537.*) [Baronetage, p. 568.]

ARMS—Gules, three keys, barwise, wards downward to the dexter, or. CREST—An ostrich, proper, holding in the beak, a key, ward upward, or. MOTTO—*Pandite cœlestes portæ* (Open O ye heavenly gates.)

SEAT—Auchenreoch House, a fine modern mansion, erected by Mr. Turnbull, about 1827—situated on a rising ground amid luxuriant trees and fine garden, on the south-west bank of the Dye, about four miles north of Brechin.

GILLIES of KINTROCKET.

The Hon. ADAM GILLIES, Lord Gillies of the Court of Session, titular of Kintrocket, youngest son of Robert Gillies, Esq. of Murlingden, Merchant in Brechin, and grandson of the Rev. John Gillies, who was ordained Minister of Cares-ton, 18th September, 1716; and died 1st March, 1753; by his wife Mary Watson. He was called to the bar A.D. 1787; appointed Sheriff of Kincardineshire, 1806; and was raised to the Bench in 1811. His Lordship died in 1842.

[Land, p. 222.]

Anecdote of Lord Gillies on Circuit.—Instead of travelling in the coach-and-four provided for his progress, he was wont to send forward the carriage, and ride on a quiet ambling Galloway. In these progresses he had much the appearance

* PAPAL ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, a lion rampant, azure; second and third, Argent, two bends Over the shield is placed the Tiara or Mitre. SUPPORTERS—Dexter—St. Paul, sejant, holding in his dexter hand a book; sinister—St. Peter, sejant, holding in his sinister hand two keys, or. Behind the shield are placed two keys, saltierwise, wards upward, with trefoil-shaped bows, through which passes a ribband or scroll.

of a country surgeon, well to live, but in no great haste to make his visits, and with no inclination to overwork himself, or over-ride his horse, in the course of his duty. The learned judge might thus be seen taking his constitutional, for eighteen or twenty miles before breakfast, in advance of his retinue. Any one not in the precise situation in which he might be expected to be, was sure to meet with some amusing—probably ludicrous incident. Leaving Aberdeen one morning after Circuit, Gillies rode into Stonehaven, and was there before the Circuit intelligence had arrived so far south. When he dismounted, the cannie ostler immediately made friends with the traveller. Gillies was too good a master not to look after his nag; and, in looking into the stable, the ostler, taking it for granted that he came from Aberdeen, set about all kinds of enquiries after the accused and their fate. “Ye wad hear that the Lords were in Aberdeen; what mischief have they been about this time—terrible gruff tyke that Gillies they tell me—and fu mony are there to suffer?” The last thought that could have occurred to his simple mind of course, was the fact that the awful Gillies was bodily before him at the moment; and the perfect good-nature of the judge did not prevent but rather encourage him to proceed in his queries, and to pour out his remarks on the severity of the judges, to whose account all the hardships of the prisoners’ futures were ascribed. John was tolerably acquainted with the cases of the leading culprits; and, upon the whole, he was rather surprised that any one, although only passing through the town in which the assizes had been held, should know so little of the merits of the cases. Gillies however gave him all the satisfaction he could, but it was not very complete. Still the ostler was in perfect ignorance of the quality of his inmate. A short space brought up the servants and others, who, for the moment, occupied a much

higher place in the estimation of the ostler than their superior. "Have you looked well to the judge's pony?" said somebody. "To wha's pony?" "To Lord Gillies's; did I not see his Lordship speaking to you a minute ago?" "You mean the decent man in the ribbed pantaloons, and the black cuitikins?" (Anglice, gaiters.) "I mean my lord who has just left you." Very little farther explanation convinced the quaking "rub-him-down" that it was to no other than the judge himself that he had taken the liberty of propounding the questions that had been so scantily answered. Lord Gillies had not told him that any one was to suffer; but he never doubted that he himself would be doomed, for the freedom of his remarks. In dread of the worst, he fled to some place of refuge until he had reason to believe that the judge and his pony had evaporated. Gillies heard no more of the matter at the time, otherwise he would have quieted the fears of his recent acquaintance; and was not a little amused at the ordeal to which he had been subjected. Without any precise information on the subject, one may venture to say that this delinquent has not yet been indicted for the offence of which he no doubt deemed himself guilty.

[*Caledonian Mercury*, 2d February, 1854.]

ARMS—Azure, a galley, oars in action, sails furled, or, flags flottant, gules; on a chief of the second, a dexter hand couped, fessewise, holding a dagger, in pale, in dexter chief, proper; and a cross crosslet fitchee, in the sinister, of the third. CREST—A cat-a-mountain, courant, proper. MOTTO—*Touch not a cat but (without) a glove.*

[*Family Seal, &c.*]

GILLIES of BALMAKEWAN.

THOMAS GILLIES, Esq., M.D., of Balmakewan, Mearns, elder brother of Lord Gillies, sometime Surgeon, Bengal Army,

where he acquired a large fortune ; and after his return to his native country he purchased the estate of Balmakewan, and other lands adjacent. He was a very benevolent man, but rather eccentric, and “had a passion for grey horses, and would have no other in his possession.” He died in August 1808, and lies interred in a vault in Marykirk Churchyard.

The sub-Clan Gillies is descended from “Gillies or Elias” Maepherson, third son of Ewan “Baan” (white), second son of Murdoch, “person” of Kingousie, about the close of the twelfth century. His posterity were called *Slioch* or *Siol Gillies*, or the offspring of Gillies. [Baronage, p. 360.]

His son and successor, Robert Pearce Gillies, born at Brechin in 1789, was called to the Scottish bar in 1812 ; and gave a history of his after life in his own work, “Memoirs of a Literary Veteran.” He sold the estate. [Land, p. 224.]

Arms, Crest, and Motto—the same as Lord Gillies’s.

GLADSTONE of FASQUE.

Sir THOMAS GLADSTONE, second Bart. of Fasque (“Faskie,” or Fasque, means “the lee or warm side”), and Balfour, Mearns, succeeded his father, the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., on his demise, 7th December, 1851. The late Baronet purchased the estates of Fasque and Balfour from the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, in 1829. He was eldest son of Mr. Thomas Gladstones, Merchant, Leith, son of John Gladstones, Esq. of Toftcombs, in Clydesdale. He amassed a large fortune (some say two millions sterling) by commerce. He got a Royal licence, of date 10th February 1835, to drop the final “s” of his patronymic. Sir John had the honour of the Baronetey conferred upon him, in 1846, through the merits of his talented third son, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone,

M.P., President of the Board of Trade, Master of the Mint, in 1845. His family is a branch of the ancient family of "Gladstones of that Ilk," who originally assumed their name from their territorial possessions of "Gladstones," in Clydesdale. The family of Gladstones was a knightly one in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Sir Thomas was born 25th July 1804, is married, and had a son and heir born in July 1852.

ARMS—Argent, a savage's head, couped, distilling drops of blood, proper, wreathed with bay and holly leaves, vert, within eight martlets, orlewise, sable. CREST—A demi-griffin, gules, holding in the dexter talon, a sword in pale, proper, ensigned with a fleur-de-lis, or. MOTTO—*Fide et virtute* (By faith and valour.)

[*Family Coach, Seals, &c.*]

CHIEF SEAT—Fasque Castle, a magnificent castellated mansion, considerably remodelled in the same style by Sir John Gladstone. It contains a "grand conservatory." It is situated at the base of the Grampians, amid extensive grounds, and fine gardens—with fish pond—nestling beautifully amongst young plantations, and stately hoary trees; and is altogether a very elegant seat. It stands about a mile north-east of Fettercairn, and about thirteen from Montrose. This is a place suited to satisfy every feeling capable of being excited, or rapt, by picturesque rural beauties, from the hilarity of the glittering lake, studded with the gay and majestic swan, "with wings mantling," to the sombre romance of the deep bosky thicket—with the castle peering through venerable trees, like some coy dame robed in white—over-topped, in the back ground, by the "cloud-capped," "heath-robed" mountain.

GORDON of THE BURN.

The Hon. Lord ADAM GORDON of The Burn, and Arnhall, Mearns, fourth and youngest son of Alexander, second Duke of Gordon, by his wife the Right Hon. Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, daughter of the renowned and eccentric Earl of Peterborough (the friend of the Poets Pope and Swift). He purchased the estates from Sir David Carnegie of Kimair', A.D. 1791; and took his designation from that part on which he chose to erect his mansion—then moor and boglands, covered with furze and heather, without shelter or ornament—and the only erection on it being a small thatched cot. This he set about cultivating with vigour—planting, draining, building ornamental cottages, walls, laying out the grounds, and erecting the House of the Burn—in short, rendering it one of the most picturesque seats to be seen anywhere. He employed all the old men he could find—“calling the Roll” every morning—and if they *answered*, they had their day’s wages, whether they did much work or little; but *if not*, they got no pay though they came after and wrought the rest of the day. One day a party of them were taking “a game at cards,” and placed one as sentinel—he unfortunately fell asleep, and Lord Adam came and seeing how matters stood, awoke him with the exclamation—“By military law you ought to be shot!”—and then walked on, saying nothing to the card party. The false sentinel was paid off next morning.

“Lord Adam served long under the Hanoverian Government, and made himself ‘a useful, though not a brilliant soldier,’ both at home and abroad. In 1789 he was appointed Commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, and held the post for some years. He died in 1801, without issue.”

[*Smibert's Clans*, p. 264.]

His next elder brother Lord Lewis—the “Lewie Gordon,” of song—became noted in 1746, as an adherent of Prince Charles—following him in his hour of triumph, and sharing his overthrow at Culloden. He escaped to France, and died an exile there in 1754. How different the fates of the two brothers!

The family of Gordon is probably of Anglo-Norman extraction. The name seems to have been assumed from the barony of Gordon, in Berwickshire—which was granted to the progenitor by David I., it is said “for killing a wild boar,” which infested the Borders. The descent from father to son:—His son; 2d, Richard; 3d, Thomas; 4th, Thomas—died about 1258, leaving an only daughter, who married her cousin; 5th, Adam de Gordon. Their son, 6th, Sir Adam—had the honour of Knighthood, and a grant of the forefeited barony of “Strabogie,” from King Robert Bruce, (before 1329.) 7th, His son, Sir Alexander, (and William, ancestor of Viscounts Kenmuir); 8th, Sir John; 9th, Sir John—still a powerful Border Baron, in 1377; 10th, Sir Adam—married Elizabeth Keith, daughter of the Great Marischal of Scotland. 11th, Their sole issue, Elizabeth, gave her hand and estates to Alexander Seton, second son of Lord Winton. 12th, Their eldest son, Alexander, was created Earl of Huntly [“Hunt-Lee”] by James II. in 1449–50. 13th, His eldest son (by his third marriage with a daughter of Lord Crichton) George—second Earl, (suc. 1470)—married a daughter of James I. 14th, Their son, Alexander—third Earl; 15th, His grandson, George—fourth Earl; 16th, George—fifth Earl; 17th, George—sixth Earl—created Marquess of Huntly, 1599, died 1636; 18th, George—second Marquess—executed at the Market Cross of Edinburgh, 22d March, 1649. 19th, His third son, Lewis—third Marquess—had the honours restored by Charles II. in 1651.

[His next brother Charles was created Earl of Aboyne, 1660; and had a charter of Aboyne, 1661.] 20th, George—fourth Marquess—was raised to the dignity of Duke of Gordon, in 1684. 21st, Alexander—second Duke—was Lord Adam's father, as aforesaid.

ARMS—Quarterly—first, Azure, three boars' heads couped, or (*Gordon*); second, Or, three lions' heads erased gules (*Badenach*); third, Or, three crescents, within a double tressure flory, counterflory, gules (*Seton*); fourth, Azure, three cinquefoils, argent (*Fraser*). In the centre of the quarterings a martlet, for difference. CREST—Out of a ducal coronet, or, a stag's head a-frontee, proper, attired with ten tynes, gold—charged on the next with a martlet. MOTTOES—Above—“*Bydan.*” Under the arms—*Animo non astutia* (By courage not by craft.)

TARTAN— $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, 1 black, $5\frac{1}{2}$ blue, 6 black, 6 green, 1 yellow, 6 green, 6 black, 1 blue, 1 black, 1 blue, 1 black, 6 blue, 1 black, 1 blue, 1 black, 1 blue, 6 black, 6 green, 1 yellow, 6 green, 6 black, $5\frac{1}{2}$ blue, 1 black, 1 blue. BADGE—“Ivy.” SLOGAN—“By dand!”

GORDON of DRUMLITHIE.

JOHN GORDON, Esq. of Mayen, Aberdeen, and Drumlithie, Mearns, a Deputy-Lieutenant 1844, succeeded his father John Gordon of Avchie, representative of that ancient family.

ARMS—Azure, on a chevron, between three boars' heads couped, or, a dexter hand couped fessewise, holding a sheaf of arrows, proper. CREST—A stag's head cabossed, proper, attired, or, between two oak branches, vert, acorned, of the second. MOTTO—*Byde together.* [Family Seal, &c.]

SEAT—Mayen House, near Huntly.

GORDON of CHARLETON.

JOHN GORDON, Esq. of Charleton and Kinnaber, Angus, purchased these lands from Robert Eglinton, Esq., A.D. 1851. This is a branch of the ancient family of Gordon of Beldorney and Wardhouse, Aberdeenshire.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Azure, a lion rampant, between three boars' heads erased, argent; second and third, Azure, three boars' heads, erased, argent. CRESTS—1st, A cross crosslet fitchee, or; 2^d, A stag's head erased, a-frontee, proper, attired with ten tynes, or. MOTTOES—Above—*In hoc spes mea* (In this is my hope.) Under the arms—I byde my time. [Family Seal, &c.]

CHIEF SEATS—Charleton House, a fine square mansion of three storeys high, in the Grecian style, with a portico—situated on a rising ground, amid extensive walled-in grounds and gardens, on the north side of the turnpike road, surrounded with luxuriant young plantations and old hoary trees, and has a beautiful gate and porters' lodges on the road side, about two miles north-east of Montrose. Kinnaber House, an old manor house, forming two sides of a square—stands amid several gigantic old trees—about half a mile east of Charleton—on the north-east side of the road to Bervie, &c.

GRAHAME of MORPHIE.

BARRON GRAILAME, Esq. of Morphie, Mearns, is representative of line of the ancient family of “Morphy-Graham”—who were in possession thereof A.D. 1398—for the first Earl of Craufurd wadset the lands of Kinneff to Gilbert Graham of Morphie, about that year. [Land, p. 315.]

The Grahams of Morphie are an ancient branch of the

house of Grahame, in the reign of Robert the Bruce; and got a charter of confirmation of the lands of Morphie from David II. [Playfair, p. 40.]

From the reign of Queen Mary to that of Charles I., there were three Sir Roberts, Knights of Morphie, in succession. They are of the Old Montrose stem, which, so early as A.D. 1360, was designed—"Dominus de Auld Munross."

Morphie was often "Tutors" during minorities for the house of Montrose; an instance in point occurred so early as the fifteenth century. The family was completely ruined by following James, the Great Marquess of Montrose. Their lands were adjudged, but the lady of Morphie, a sister of Lord Dundee, prevented the creditors from getting possession; for the Sheriff often complained to the Court "of her having defeated all his attempts." After her death, the lands were eventually sold, about 1727, and "the home farm bought back by her son, the gentleman mentioned in the patent of arms"—of whom hereafter. The first recorded progenitor of this distinguished house, who settled in Scotland, was "William de Graham," who got a grant of the baronies of Abercorn and Dalkeith, from King David I. He was a witness to the foundation charter of the Abbey of Holyrood House, A.D. 1125. [Buchanan's Clans.]

His second son John was father of Sir David Graham, who, according to Buchanan, got charters of the baronies of Auld Montrose and Charleton, in the reign of William the Lion. His grandson, David of "Auld Munross," &c., died about 1270, leaving three sons—Sir Patrick; Sir John, compatriot in arms of Sir William Wallace, and killed at the battle of Falkirk, without issue; Sir David, the third son, swore fealty to Edward I., 3d August 1292, and left no issue. Sir Patrick's great-grandson, Sir Patrick Graham, was father of Robert, the progenitor of the Grahams of "Claverhouse,"

and great-grandfather of William Graham, who was created Earl of Montrose, by James IV., 3d March 1504-5.

[*Debrett*, p. 392.]

The present laird of Morphie is representative-male of "Barclay of Balmiquuan," a younger branch of the Mathers family. In the deed of conveyance by the last of the male line of Morphie, to the grandfather of the present proprietor, he styles him his cousin, and binds him and his heirs to bear the name and arms of Grahame of Morphie, only. The title-deeds being scattered at the sale, it would be difficult to make out a "Tree of the Family." He, in 1852, made an excambion of Ballindarg, for Stone O'Morphie (then belonging to J. R. Scott, Esq., heir-apparent of Brotherton.) Here follows a copy of the patent of armorial bearings—kindly communicated to me by Barron Grahame, Esq. :—

"To all and sundry whom these presents do or may concern, Alexander Brodie of Brodie, Esq., Lyon King of Arms of Scotland, and Isles, and Dependancies thereof—Greeting. Whereas it is represented to me by Captain Francis Graham, of the Honourable Colonel Philip Anstruther's regiment of Foot, that he is the undoubted heir-male and representative of the ancient family of Grahame of Morphie, in the shire of Kincardine, and that the said family have been in use and wont to bear the following Arms, viz.—'Sable, a chevron argent, between three escallops, or—with two savages for Supporters, wreathed about the head and middle, proper,' which coat he desires may be registered in my books, and ratified and confirmed to him: Wherefore, wit ye me the said Alexander Brodie, Lyon King of Arms, to have given and granted, like as by thur presents I hereby give, grant, ratifie, and confirm to the said Captain Francis Graham of Morphie, and to his heirs-male, the foresaid coat of arms, which are matriculated in the public register of my office,

and are thus blazoned, viz.:—‘ Sable, a chevron argent, between three escallops, or—with a mantle gules doubling argent, and on a wreath of his colours is set for Crest, a falcon killing a stork, (blazoned—stork lying on its back, and the falcon standing on it); and in an escroll above, this Motto—*Ne oublie* (Do not forget), supported by two savages wreathed about the head and middle, all proper.’ In testimony whereof, I have subscribed thur presents, and have appended my seal of office hereunto, at London, the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three years, in the sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Second.—ALEX. BRODIE, *Lyon.*”

TARTAN— $\frac{1}{2}$ black, 6 smalt, 6 black, $\frac{1}{2}$ green, 1 azure, 8 green, 1 azure, $\frac{1}{2}$ green, 6 black, 6 smalt, 1 black. BADGE—“Native-laurel.”

RESIDENCE—No. 30 George Square, Edinburgh.

GRAHAM of LARGIE.

ROBERT GRAHAM “de Large,” Kinneff, Mearns, descended of, or a third son of “Morphy-Graham,” died A.D. 1597. There is a monument to his memory inserted into the back wall within the church of Kinneff.

ARMS—(Sable) on a chevron, (argent) between three escallops, (or) a mullet, (gules.) [Monument at Kinneff.]

Escallops were the badges of pilgrims, and were so highly esteemed, that a Papal bull prohibited all pilgrims, unless those truly noble, from using them.

GRAHAM of DUNTRUNE.

WILLIAM STIRLING GRAHAM, Esq. of Duntrune, Angus, representative of the Viscounts Dundee. On the demise of James

Graham, third Viscount Dundee, the title was claimed by Duntrune. But they were attainted both in 1715 and '46. The first of the family who acquired lands in the neighbourhood was John Graham of Balargus, a cadet of the same house, who acquired the lands of Claverhouse, A.D. 1530. David Graham of Abercorn, (third of the name in succession) who died 1270, left issue—Sir Patrick, &c. Sir Patrick's great-great-grandson, Sir William of Dundaff, married secondly the Princess Mary or Mariota, second daughter of King Robert III. (relict of George, Earl of Angus) by whom he had three sons—first Robert, ancestor of the Grahams of Claverhouse.

ARMS—Or, three piles, in point, wavy, sable (*Lovell of Ballumbry*); within a double tressure flory, counterflory, gules (*for Royal descent*); on a chief engrailed, of the second, as many escallops, of the first. CREST—A flame of fire, proper. MOTTO—*Recta sursum* (Things are right which are above.)

[*Herald.*]

SEAT—Duntrune House, an elegant modern mansion in the Elizabethan style, beautifully situated amid picturesquely wooded grounds and excellent gardens, about four miles north-east from Dundee.

GRAY of CARSE-GRAY.

WILLIAM GRAY, Esq. of Carse-Gray.

Mrs. CARSINA GORDON GRAY of Carse-Gray, Angus, married 17th December, 1850, William Hunter, Esq. (80th Regiment of Foot) second son of the late Major Hunter of Burnside, by whom she has issue, a son and heir, born 28th October, 1851. She succeeded her grandfather the late Charles Gray, Esq., April, 1850; and attained her majority, 22d May, 1852. Captain Charles Gray, son of Andrew Gray of Balbunno, a cadet of Lord Gray's family, acquired the estate of Carse, by

purchase, A.D. 1741, to which he made various additions prior to 1765, in which year he executed a deed of entail of Carse and other lands, restricted to his own issue—which failing, to that of his nephew Patrick Lowson, Auchterhouse ; which failing, to Master Charles Gray, second son of Lord Gray. In 1768, through failure of the entaller's own issue, the succession opened to Walter Lowson, who thereupon assumed the name and arms of Gray, only. He was son of the said Patrick. He died in 1771, and was succeeded by his son Charles Gray of Carse, lately deceased, who was predeceased by his eldest son Walter, who left no issue—and his second son Charles Gordon Gray, whose only child Carsina Gordon, succeeded as aforesaid. [*Information kindly communicated by Mrs. Gray—*

and Graham Binny, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh.]

The French progenitor of this family was “Fulbert,” chamberlain to Robert, Duke of Normandy, who got a grant from that prince of the castle of “Croy,” “Cray,” or “Gray,” in Picardy, from which he assumed his name. He left issue, a son “John Lord Gray,” and a daughter “Arlette,” who became the mother of William the Conqueror. There were several of the name of Gray who came to England in the army of that heroic prince, A.D. 1066. The progenitor who first settled in Scotland was Sir Andrew de Gray, a younger son of Baron Gray of Ford Castle, in the barony of Chillingham, in Northumberland—who got from his father the lands of “Rowfield,” or Broxmouth, in Roxburghshire. Sir Andrew was a faithful adherent of Robert the Bruce, who attaining the crown, rewarded him with a grant of the lands of Sir Edmund Hastings, of the barony of Longforgan, county of Perth, of date 12th February, A.D. 1315. His representative Sir Andrew, was created Lord Gray of Gray, Angusshire, before 9th October, 1445. But to return. William Hunter, Esq., has a royal license to use the name and arms of Gray of

Carse, only (lately obtained by Mrs. Gray); and a patent from the Herald Office, London, where the Arms were matriculated shortly after his marriage. Heir-apparent—Their son.

ARMS—Gules, a lion rampant, within a bordure wavy, argent, and for distinction, a canton ermine. CREST—An anchor fessewise cabled proper, surmounted by a saltier, gules. MOTTO—*Anchor fast.*

[Extract from Patent by G. Binny, Esq., W.S.]

NOTE.—(Copy)—“ We, John Lord Gray, do hereby certify and declare, That, upon examination and perusal of the writings of our family, it appears to us that the predecessor of Andrew Gray of Balbunno, deceased, father of Captain Charles Gray of Carse, Esquire, was a lawful son of our family of Gray; and we agree that the said Captain Charles Gray, son of the said Andrew Gray of Balbunno, be matriculated in the Lord Lyon’s books as descended of a son of our family, and have a proper coat of arms accordingly: In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hand and seal, this twentieth and first day of July 1741. (Signed) GRAY.”

CHIEF SEAT—Carse-Gray House, an old mansion, presently (1854) undergoing alterations. It is beautifully situated on the brow of the hill of Carse, amid a finely wooded demesne, nestling among hoary trees, conspicuously adorned with a row of stately yew trees, which bear grand crops of beautiful and “valuable” scarlet berries—the glory of the landscape in autumn and winter. It stands about two miles north of Forfar.

GREENHILL of CRAIGNATHRO.

DAVID GREENHILL, Esq. of Craignathro, Angus, sometime of the H.E.I.C.C.S., second and now only surviving son of the late Charles Greenhill, Esq. of Fearn, by his wife, a sister of

the late Thomas Gardyne, Esq. of Middleton—and heir-apparent of entail to the barony of Findhaven, by testamentary deed, and Trustees of his late maternal uncle aforesaid. In the event of succeeding his cousin the present James Carnegy, Esq. of Findhaven, he and his heirs will assume the name and arms of Gardyne. His father was a native of Glammis, of humble parentage, but being bred to the law, was eventually appointed Factor on the estates of Sonthesk, which office he held for the long period of upwards of forty years; and being a good economist, he was fortunate enough to purchase the barony of Fearn from John Mill, Esq., A.D. 1797.

[*Land*, p. 192.]

The name of Greenhill seems of English extraction; for the arms of this family were borne by a family of “Greenhill of Greenhill,” in the county of Middlesex, in old days. The same coat was granted to a Greenhill of London, A.D. 1698—with the crest powdered with “thirty-nine mullets, in commemoration of his being *the thirty-ninth child of one father and mother!!*”

[*Herald*, Vol. I.]

Heir-apparent—His son.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Vert, two bars, argent—in chief a leopard passant, or (*Greenhill*): second and third, Argent, a boar’s head couped, sable, armed and langued gules (*Gardyne*). CRESTS—1st, A demi-griffin, gules; 2d, Two dexter hands, couped, fessewise, clasped in amity proper, holding a cross crosslet fitchee, in pale, or. MOTTOES—*Honos alit artes* (Honour nourishes the arts); and *In te Domine speravi* (In thee O Lord I have placed my hope.) [This is the old motto of Gardyne of that Ilk, which is still to be seen on a sculptured panel containing the arms on the Castle of Gardyne.]

[*Family Coach, &c.*]

GRIERSON of BALLUNO.

HOMER GRIERSON (or Grigorson) of Balluno, Stracathro, Angus, married Isobel Doig of the Cookston family, by whom he left a daughter Christina Grierson, heiress of Balluno, wedded to Robert Speid, Esq. of Ardovie. [*Paton's Family Tree of Mudie of Pitmuis.*] This was an offshoot of the ancient family of "Grier," "Grierson," or "Grigorson" of Lag, Dumfriesshire. The remote progenitor was "Gilbert, second son of Malcolm, *dominus de MacGregor,*" (died A.D. 1374), eleventh generation of that most ancient Celtic house. He emigrated to the south; and he or his son was "Armour-Bearer" to the Earl of Douglas; and had the lands of Lag conveyed to him, A.D. 1408. [Statistical Acct.]

ARMS—Argent, a fir-tree growing out of a mount in base, vert, surmounted by a sword in bend azure, ensigned with an antique crown gules; within a bordure of the fourth, charged with three fetterlocks, of the first. CREST—A fir-tree on a mount, proper. MOTTO—*Spem renovat* (He renews hope.)

NOTE.—The late Sir Robert Grierson, Bart. of Lag and Rockhall, chief of the name, died A.D. 1839, at the great age of one hundred and three years.

GUTHRIE of that ILK.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Esq. of Guthrie Castle, Angus, a Deputy-Lieutenant 1831—Captain in the army—succeeded his father, John Guthrie of that Ilk, convener of the county. The early history of the family is rather obscure. Some say that the name is territorial, and derived from the lands of "Guthry." Others again say that when David II. and his Queen Johanna,

landed at the then fishing hamlet of Bervie, after a storm, in May 1341—being very hungry, his Majesty entered a fisherman's cot, and asked for meat. “I'll gut twa haddocks,” said the man's wife. “Gut three!” said her guidman. “Gut three! your name shall be,” said the King, well pleased with the frank reception of his humble host.

In 1440, George Guthrie of that Ilk grants to Sir John Ogilvy of Lintrathen, his half of the barony of “Eroly” (Airlie), which he held of Sir John as superior. Sir David Guthry purchased the barony of Guthry about 1465.

[*Land*, p. 295.]

Mr. Harry Maule of Kelly writes—“Sir David Guthry of that Ilk was designed, first, Captain of the King's Guard; afterwards, Comptroller; then, Registrar; and afterwards, Lord-Treasurer; and last of all, Justice-General—as is to be seen in the charters of James III., in the public records.” Sir David was eldest son of Alexander Guthrie of Kincaldrum, and the family held Kincaldrum down to 1674–6.

Sir David was succeeded in Guthrie by his eldest son Alexander, who, along with three brothers-in-law, fell at Flodden. His grandson Alexander was killed in a feud with the Gairdens of Leggiston, in October 1587. His son James was murdered by his own near relations, in June 1599. His son and successor James was father of James Guthrie the martyr, who was executed at the Grassmarket of Edinburgh, in 1651. The family difficulties about this period caused them to alienate the lands of Guthrie to Mr. John Guthrie, Bishop of Moray, about 1640.

Bishop Guthrie was of the Guthries of Collieston, in which family there was a N. S. Baronetcy. He left the barony of Guthrie to his only daughter, who wedded her cousin Guthrie of Gaigie, whose posterity (1854) still enjoy these estates.

[*Land*, p. 297.]

The name of Guthrie is said to be Gaelic, signifying “the neck, or outlet of the river,” and derived from the situation of the lands on the Lunan.

In Sir David Lindsay’s Book of Blazons, the arms of “Guthry of that Ilk” are blazoned :—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, a cross sable; second and third, Azure, three garbs, or (supposed to be for *Cumyn*.)

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Or, a lion rampant, gules; second and third, Azure, a garb, or. CREST—A dexter hand erect, grasping a sword, proper. SUPPORTERS—Two knights in armour at all points, each holding in his exterior hand, a Marshal’s baton, proper. MOTTO—*Sto pro veritate* (I stand for truth.) [Family Coach.]

CHIEF SEAT—Guthrie Castle, the old tower of which was erected by royal warrant of A.D. 1468—was a place of great strength. The square tower is sixty feet in height, the walls about ten feet in thickness—to which the late laird added about 1818 an embattled top, and joined therewith an elegant Gothic addition to the old house, which stands on the east side. The present proprietor has remodelled the whole in the castellated style, adding a spacious “bartisan” and cape-house, similar to Inverquharity Castle, and over-topped the watch-tower with a spire, A.D. 1849–50, at a cost of £9000. It is a most magnificent mansion, situated amid extensive and finely wooded grounds, with beautiful gardens, at the south base of the wood-crowned hill of Guthrie, on the north bank of the Lunan, about eight miles east of Forfar. The magnificent arched gateway, and porter’s lodge, on the north side of the turnpike road—a Gothic erection, over which the Arbroath and Forfar Railway passes—is flanked with embattled towers, and the centre canopy contains a large panel with the arms beautifully sculptured by Mr. G. Mill, Sculptor.

GUTHRY of CARSEBANK.

This was an ancient branch of the ancient family of Guthry of that Ilk.

ARMS—The same as Guthry—all within a bordure, gules. CREST—A cross Calvary on three grieces, gules. MOTTO—*Pietas et frugalitas* (Piety and carefulness.)

[*Herald, and a Seal.*]

HAIG of GLENOGIL.

JAMES RICHARD HAIG, Esq. of Over Glenogil, Angus, succeeded his father David Haig, Esq. of Lochrin, who purchased the Highland part of Glenogil from G. Lyon, Esq.—and died A.D. 1848. This family is a branch of the very ancient family of “Haig of Bemerside.” Haig of Bemerside, Berwickshire, is a family of great antiquity in the south of Scotland. In old writs, the name is written “De Haga.” They are undoubtedly of native, some say Pictish, origin. The first recorded ancestor of the family is “Petrus de Haga,” proprietor of Bemerside, who lived in the reigns of Malcolm IV., and William the Lion, and died about A.D. 1200.

Petrus de Haga, fourth Baron of Bemerside, granted a charter to the Abbot and Convent of Melrose, to which his seal is appended; and the witnesses to it are, Oliver, Abbot of Dryburgh (who lived in the reign of Robert I.), and “Thomas Rymer of Ersilton,” the ancient “prophetic poet,” who in his prophecy A.D. 1293, mentions this family thus:—

“Tide whate'er betide,
There'll ay be Haigs of Bemerside.”

[*Baronage*, p. 133.]

ARMS—Azure, a saltier, between two mullets, in pale, and as many crescents addorsed, in fesse, argent. CREST—A rock, proper. MOTTOES—Above—*Tide what may.* Under the arms—*Sola virtus invicta* (Virtue alone is invincible.)

[*Family Coach.*]

SEATS—Lochrin House, Edinburgh; and Redheugh, Angus. Redheugh is situated on the east side of “St. Arlan’s Hill,” the front of which is wooded to the top, on which there is a large cairn, called “St. Arlan’s Seat”—

“Flowery hill, St. Arlan, with sound of bees’ industrious murmur.”

The cairn has been greatly destroyed by the late Mr. Haig having erected a dyke with part of it, and piled up a pillar to hold a flag-staff thereon. Some suppose that the first of the Lyons of Wester Ogil may have named this hill; as there is an obelisk near Cossen’s Castle, called “St Orland’s Stane.” Be that as it may, at least an instance in point occurred in 1822, when Mr. Lyon changed the name of St. Arlan’s next neighbour from “Whang-lather” to “the Conneller Hill,” on which occasion there was a humorous paper read by an old man of the name of James Keith, and a great ball given; and I was one of the invited party.

NOTE.—It is matter of surprise, at least to heraldists, that so many noblemen and gentlemen of ancient families should not more frequently display a banner with their own armorial bearings, on the towers of their castles, or mansions, instead of the National or Union flag, which, properly speaking, they have not the slightest right to use. This ridiculous custom arises perhaps as much from ignorance and indifference as from modesty. They would laugh loudly at the idea of blazoning a shield, charged with the Union badge, on the panels of their coaches; and yet they place it conspicuously enough,

over their domiciles, although it would be as appropriate in the one place as in the other. This ridiculous custom cannot be too much condemned.

HALDANE of GLENEAGLES.

ROBERT HALDANE, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh, is male-representative of the ancient family of Haldane of Gleneagles and Airthrey—being grandson of Captain James Haldane, to whom his uncle, Captain Robert Haldane of Gleneagles, &c., gave the estate of Airthrey (now the well-known seat of Lord Abercromby); and entailed Gleneagles on his sisters—the eldest of whom wedded Mr. Duncan of Lundie; and in this way the estate of Gleneagles, and barony of Haldane, came into possession of Lord Viscount Camperdown, as heir of entail. The family of Haldane, or “Halden,” of Gleneagles, is one of the most ancient baronial families in Scotland. According to Mr. Haldane, W.S., “there is a charter granted by William the Lion, in favour of Rodger or ‘Roger de Haldane,’ A.D. 1175, and the estate has been in possession ever since. They are representatives of the old Earls of Levenaux, ‘Leven-ach,’ or Lennox; and succeeded, on the extinction of the earldom, to a considerable portion of their estates in Dumbartonshire, and quarter the arms of those Earls.”

Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles established a distinctly superior claim on the Earldom of Lennox to that of the Stewarts, but they proved too powerful for him. Mr. Haldane, W.S., may be held therefore as true representative of that Earldom.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, a saltier engrailed sable (*Haldane*); second, Argent, a saltier engrailed,

between four roses, gules (*Lennox*); third, Or, a bend chequy sable and argent (*Menteith.*) CREST—An eagle's head, erased, or. MOTTO—*Suffer.* [Family Plate, &c.]

HALLYBURTON of PITCUR.

The Hon. Lord JOHN FREDERICK GORDON HALLYBURTON of Pitcur, Angus, K.C.H., Captain R.N., and M.P. for Forfarshire from 1841 to 1852—third son of George, fifth Earl of Aboyne, and eighth Marquess of Huntly (suc. George, fifth Duke of Gordon, 1836—and died 17th June, 1853, aged ninety-two)—succeeded his half-uncle, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Lord Douglas G. Hallyburton, ex-M.P. for the county, an eminent Engineer-Colonel of Sappers and Miners in the Army, (to whom his father resigned Findhaven in 1781), only child of Charles, fourth Earl of Aboyne, by his second wife Mary Douglas (m. 23d April, 1774), daughter of James, fourteenth Earl of Morton, by his wife Agatha, daughter and heiress of Colonel James Halliburton (died 1765), son of the “Laird of Pitcur,” who fell at Killiecrankie with Viscount Dundee, fighting in the cause of the expatriated James II., 17th June 1689; and perhaps grandson of the “Laird of Pitcur,” who died suddenly in Edinburgh, January 1661—after the funeral of the collected members of the great Marquess of Montrose.

The Hon. Hamilton Douglas-Hallyburton, Captain R.N., second son of Sholto, fifteenth Earl of Morton—succeeded his grandmother in the baronies of Hallyburton (“Balgilloch”) and Pitcur; and was drowned in America, A.D. 1784, without issue—when these baronies fell to his aunt, the Countess of Aboyne. Lord Frederick G. Hallyburton married, 1836, the Right Hon. Lady Augusta Fitzclarence, daughter of William

IV., and relict of the Hon. John E. K. Erskine of Dun, and has issue. This family is representative of the Lords Halliburton of Dirleton Castle, East Lothian, forfeited 1600—and of the very ancient family of “de Haly-burgh-ton,” or Haly-burton of that Ilk, in Berwickshire, from which the name is derived. The first recorded progenitor of the family was “Tructe,” or “Truite,” who lived in the reign of David I. His son David, gave the church of his village of “Haly-burghton” to the Abbey of Kelso, about A.D. 1176; which grant was confirmed by his son Walter de Halyburton, who first assumed the name. Sir William de Halyburton, fourth of that Ilk, married Catharine, daughter and heiress of Richard “Fachnes of that Ilk” (now Fawnes), in Berwickshire. In remote times there were two places in that county called “Meikle Burghton,” and “Little Burghton.” Eventually there was a chapel built at Meikle Burghton, and hence it was called “Haly-Burghton”—which was soon applied to both places, and from this territory the name was derived. The progenitor of the Piteur family was Walter, second son of Sir Walter Halliburton of Dirleton (afterwards Lord Halliburton), who wedded Catharine, daughter and heiress of Alexander de Chisholm of Piteur, Angus, and got a charter of the barony under the Great Seal, A.D. 1432. Colonel the Hon. D. G. Hallyburton, on succeeding his mother in the barony of Piteur, assumed the name and arms of the Hallyburtons, only. He married, 16th July, 1807, Louisa, only child and heiress of Sir Edward Lesslie, Bart. of Tarbert, in the county of Kerry, Ireland—succeeded his father-in-law—and sold his estate. On the succession of his half-brother George, to the Marquessate of Huntly, the Hon. D. G. Hallyburton was by royal warrant by William IV., of date, 24th June, 1836, to have the same title (of courtesy) and precedence, as if his late father had succeeded

to the Marquessate ; and his majesty commanded the same to be recorded in Herald's College, London. He died at London about 1841, and was interred in Westminster Abbey —without legitimate issue. I believe his only son—a Post-Captain R.N.—has got some part of his father's estate.

ARMS—Or, on a bend, azure, (*Hallyburton*), between three boars' heads couped sable (*Chisholm*), as many mascles, of the first (*Hallyburton*.) CREST—A negro's head couped at the shoulders, in profile, proper, on the head a morion-helmet, azure, crested gules. SUPPORTERS—Two cats-a-mountian, proper. MOTTO—*Watch well.*

[*Family Old Blazon, Coach, and Seals.*]

SEAT—Hallyburton House, an old ivy-clad mansion, situated amid an extensive and finely wooded demesne, with fine gardens, on the east side of the Dundee turnpike road, about one mile south-east of Coupar-in-Angus.

CRAIGIE-HALKETT of GLENDOIK.

LAURENCE CRAIGIE-HALKETT, Esq. of Glendoik, Perthshire, is representative of the ancient family of Craigie of Glendoik—and a cadet of the ancient noble family of Halkett of Pitfirrane, Fifeshire. The remote progenitor, David de Halkett, was proprietor of the lands of Ballingal, in Fife, under King David II. The name is territorial, and derived from their ancient barony of Hawlk-head. In ancient times, the Head of the house was designed Hawlkhead, or Halkett of that Ilk.

The name of Craigie, or *Craig* (for their arms are similar), is territorial, and no doubt derived from the castle and barony of Craigie, Ayrshire—long the chief seat of the family of Wallace the martyr-champion of Scotland. In the immediate neighbourhood of Barnweil Hill, the gaunt ruins of

the very ancient castle of Craigie still stand, amidst the moorish high grounds between Kilmarnock and Ayr.

[*Vide Blackie and Son's Illustrated Edition of the Works of Burns*, 1853, Vol I.]

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Sable, three piles, in point, argent; on a chief gules, a lion passant, guardant, or (*Halkett*); second and third, Per pale gules and azure, on a fesse ermine, three crescents, per pale of first and second (*Craigie*.) CREST—A hawk's head erased proper. SUPPORTERS—Two falcons rising, proper. MOTTO—*Fides sufficit* (Faith is sufficient.) [Book-plate.]

SEAT—Glendoik House, an elegant mansion of three storeys high, in the Grecian style, with a range of lower buildings stretching eastward. It is situated in the Carse of Gowrie, at the base of a wooded hill, and amidst beautifully wooded grounds—with porter's lodge on the north side of the turnpike road, eight miles east from Perth.

HARVEY of KINNETTLES.

JOHN INGLIS HARVEY, Esq. of Kinnettles, Angus, has long been resident in India, is a widower, and has issue of sons and daughters resident at Kinnettles. This family seems to be an offshoot of the same old stem as the Marquess of Bristol. The progenitor seems to have first settled in the Lothians, in Scotland, and given his name to a territory still bearing the name of Harvey. The first recorded ancestor of this ancient and noble stock was “Osbert de Hervey,” who held lands in Helfestune, as appears by the Register of the Monastery of St. Edmund's bury. He is styled “son of Hervey,” and here we have the origin of the name. He is mentioned as one of the King's Justices, along with Roger le Bigot, A.D. 1190.

He died in 1205, leaving issue by his wife Dionysia, daughter of Jefferey de Grey—Adam de Hervey, who was in ward to King John. He left issue, John, and other children.

[*Debrett's Peerage.*]

Heir-apparent—His eldest son, a minor.

ARMS—Azure, a bend, argent, charged with three trefoils, slipped, vert. CREST—Out of a crescent, or, a dexter hand proper, holding a trefoil, slipped, vert. MOTTO—*Omnia bono* (Good in every thing.)

“Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.”

SEAT—Kinnettles House, a fine neat mansion, beautifully situated in front of the wood-crowned hill of Kinnettles. It has fine gardens, in which stands a splendid white marble monument, to the memory of his deceased wife. The lawn is surrounded with stately old trees of various sorts, conspicuous amongst which are some balm-of-Gilead pines, and limes. It stands about three miles south-west of Forfar.

HASSA of GLENBERVIE.

DONALD HASSA of Glenbervie, Mearns, and his brother Walter, the last of the male-line of this ancient family, fell at the battle of Barry, A.D. 1010—leaving an only sister Helen Hassa, who wedded Duncan Olifart of Aberbothnoth, hereditary sheriff of Mearns, A.D. 1004. (Olifart of Mearns' arms—Three crescents.) Their son or grandson Osbert Olifart, left an only daughter and heiress Margaret, who wedded the progenitor of the Arbuthnotts. The remote progenitor Hugh Hassa (a German), is said to have wedded the first recorded heiress of Glenbervie, and thereby acquired the estate, A.D. 730. Osbert Olifart, Walter's son, fell in Syria, fighting under the banner of Godfrey of Bologne, leaving an only

daughter and heiress, who wedded "James Meluil, *c.c Hungaria nobili;*" the progenitor of the Melviles of Glenbervie, A.D. 1057.

The Melvils again failed in an heiress, "Elizabeth Melvil," who wedded "John Achfleck of that Ilk," A.D. 1440. (Melville of Glenbervie's old arms—The sun in splendour.)

ARMS OF HASSA—Three palets...; on a chief, a lion issuant rampant...

[*Monument in family vault at Glenbervie Churchyard.*]

HAY of LETHAM-GRANGE.

JOHN HAY, Esq. of Letham-Grange, Angus, succeeded his father about 1828—a cadet of the ancient house of Balhousie (*via* Perth) through John, second son of Francis Hay of Balhousie W.S. (about 1590) an eminent Lawyer, who became Lord Chancellor of Scotland; was created Viscount Dupplin, and Baron Hay of Kinfauns, A.D. 1627—and Earl of Kinnoull, in 1633, by King Charles I.

[*Geneal. Tree of the family of Hay by Dr. Thos. Hay, son of Seggieden.*]

In the list of great Captains who came to England with William the Conqueror, "le Sieur de la Haya" is expressly mentioned, with several others of the same name. The first recorded progenitor who had charters of the barony of Errol, was a descendant, "William de la Haya," who had a charter of it A.D. 1188. It is said also that the shield of arms of the "de la Haya's" in Normandy, were the same as the Hays of Errol.

[*Wood's Douglas Peerage.*]

Mr. Hay purchased the estate of Newgrange, and named it Letham-Grange.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Azure, a unicorn rampant, argent, armed crined, and unguled, or; within a bordure

of the third, charged with eight thistles slipped, vert, flowered, gules (*Coat of augmentation*); second and third, Argent, three inescutcheons, gules (*Hay.*) CREST—On the stock of an oak tree couped renewing a branch before and behind, a falcon close, proper, armed and belled, or. MOTTO—*Renovate animos* (Renew your courage.)

[*Mr. Hay's Letter and Seal.*]

SEAT—Letham-Grange House, a beautiful mansion erected by the present laird, about 1828, near the site of the old manor house of Newgrange. It is finely situated on a beautiful terrace, overlooking the vale of the Brothock, amid a richly wooded domain, about three miles north of Arbroath. The Arbroath and Forfar Railway skirts the pleasure-grounds on the west, from which an excellent view of it is obtained. [See plate of it, *Forfarshire Illustrated*, p. 71.] It consists of a square body of two storeys in height, with two flat-roofed wings of one. It has a fine semi-circular portico facing the west, supported by four Corinthian columns. It has fine gardens; and is altogether a beautiful seat.

HENDERSON of GRANGE of BARRY.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, Esq. of Grange of Barry, Angus, is a branch of the ancient knightly family of Henryson or Henderson of Fordell, in Fifeshire.

The progenitor was James Henderson of Fordell, &c., son and successor of Robert Henderson, who is a witness to a charter of Patrick Baron of the lands of Spittlefield, A.D. 1478. He was bred to the law, and was appointed Advocate to King James IV., A.D. 1494—and afterwards Lord Justice Clerk. He got a charter under the Great Seal, of the barony of “Straiton,” &c., dated 21st February, 1508. He and his son fell on the field of Flodden, in 1513. [Baronage, p. 518.]

ARMS—Gules, three piles, issuant out of sinister side, argent; on a chief of the second, a crescent, azure, between two ermine spots. CREST—A dexter hand in pale, proper, holding a crescent, ensigned with an etoile, or. MOTTO—*Virtus sola nobilitat* (Virtue alone ennobles.)

HILL of COTTON.

DAVID HILL, Esq. of Cotton (or Craig-Isla), Angus, succeeded his brother John Hill of Cotton, Baron Bailie of Alyth, who died unmarried about 1852.

This seems a territorial name, and, no doubt, derived from the lands of Hill, in the south-west of Scotland.

ARMS—Azure, the sun rising, proper, from behind a hill, vert. CREST—A stag's head erased, proper. MOTTO—*Veritas vincit* (Truth prevails.)

SEAT—Craig Isla Villa, an old, unique, modest-looking domicile, in the antique cottage style, pleasantly and picturesquely situated on the east side of the road, about three miles north of Alyth. It has an exquisitely-beautiful parterre in front, and is altogether one of the most picturesquely-beautiful seats anywhere to be seen. It is situated on the south-western bold rocky bank of the wavy Isla, close by the far-famed “Reekie Linn,” whose lofty rock-walls are crowned with balm-of-Gilead, silver, larch, spruce, and Scotch pine, oak, ash, elm, maple, chestnut, sycamore, tasselled birch-trees, and gemmed with bay, holly, and blushing *rhododendrons*, and a carpet broidery of monthly wild flowers. About a hundred yards down the stream from the Linn, “as the daw flies,” is perched on the top of a bold-projecting lofty rock, a romantic hermitage (the key of which is kindly granted to tourists by Mr. Hill), from which a picturesque view is obtained of the gurgling, snow-white falls, inky pools, and

framework of lofty rock-walls. In the immediate background, on the north side of the Isla, stands the wood-crowned hill of "Knock of Formall," with its "ground" of Scotch firs, gorged with a coronet of the name of its late proprietor, in living letters of larches, to wit, "J.O.H.N . S.M.Y.T.H." (of Balharry), with a diamond-shaped point between each letter. It has quite a picturesque and unique effect in the landscape.

HONEYMAN, KINNEFF.

The Rev. JAMES HONEYMAN, was settled Minister of Kinneff, 30th September, A.D. 1663. He was brother of Andrew, Bishop of Orkney, and of Robert, Arch-Dean of St. Andrews. He died 25th May, 1693; and was succeeded in his charge of Kinneff by his eldest son Andrew, who died 1732. He again was succeeded in his charge by his eldest son James—died 5th August 1781. [Monument, Kinneff.]

ARMS—Argent, a bend engrailed, gules, charged with a bendlet, of the first. CREST—A broad arrow, in pale.

HOOD of BALLUDERON.

DAVID HOOD, Esq. of Balluderon, Tealing, Angus, is a branch of the family of Hood of Stoneridge, Berwickshire. The name seems to be derived from "a chief" of the olden time—as "hood" signifies "head," and head means chief.

The name of Hood seems of English origin. The most celebrated member of the sept would seem to have been "Robin Hood," the renowned Captain of the "Yeomen" of Sherwood Forest, who was such an excellent archer that he clove two willow wands with as many arrows, at "double distance"—as every schoolboy knows.

ARMS—Per cross, sable and azure, a bend argent, charged

with three cocks, gules. CREST—A bent bow, in bend sinister, or, strung gules, surmounted by an arrow, in bend, point upward, barbed and feathered of the second. MOTTO—*Olim sic erat* (Thus it was formerly.)

HORN of HORN and WEST HALL.

Sir JAMES D. H. ELPHINSTONE, second Bart. of West Hall and Logie, Aberdeenshire, who succeeded his father Sir R. D. Horn-Elphinstone (created 10th December, 1827), son of General Robert Horn-Elphinstone, 1824—is the representative of the old family of Horn.

Hew Dalrymple of Drumore, Haddingtonshire, Lord Drumore of the Court of Session (1745), died in 1755, leaving by his wife, (Miss) Horn of Westhall, a numerous family. Robert, third and only surviving son, assumed the name of Horn, and also by marriage that of Elphinstone.

According to tradition, there was a battle fought, before the Christian era, in the valley of Dalrymple, in the parish of Ayr, in which King Fergus, and King Coilus, fell; and it is said that Dalrymple, or *Dal-roi-mal*, signifies the valley of the slaughter of kings. [Playfair, Ap., p. cciv.]

The progenitor of the family of Horn, who first settled in Scotland, was “John de Horn,” a cadet of the illustrious house of Horn, “whose branches, like a lofty cedar, have spread over all Europe,” who came over from France with a congratulatory letter from his kinsman Otho de Horn, High Admiral of France, to King David II., after his restoration. His Majesty retained him at Court; and, for services done by Admiral de Horn to his Majesty when in exile in France, he was pleased to give him in marriage his own cousin, Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander Fraser of Cowie, Mearns, and

gave them the lands of Glenlyon :—“ We, David, by the grace of God, King of Scotland, &c., Be it known, that we here give to our faithful and beloved friend John de Horn, and to our cousin Janet, his spouse, so highly esteemed by us, the lands of Glenlyon in Athol, with all the rights and pertinents, as a free tenure, and to remain hereditary : In testimony of this donation, we therefore grant these charters under the Royal Seal, to be appended thereto. Witnessed by Patrick, Bishop of Brechin, Chamberlain of Scotland; Robert Stuart, Seneschal of Scotland, Earl of Strathearn; Sir Robert Erskine, and Sir Archibald Douglas.—Perth, March 12, in the thirty-ninth year of our reign.” (A.D. 1367.) These lands continued in the family until the return of James I. from England.

This princely name is very ancient among the continental courts. They are called “Cornare,” “Cornu,” and “Cornus,” which in English is “Horn.” After the Goths had evacuated Sweden, the Horns settled on the Maese, and erected the castle and city of Horn, on the verge of that river—Horn in Holland, and Hornburg in Low Germany, &c., of which they at first had the sovereignty. The house of Horn is indeed the most ancient of all the seventeen Provinces, and deserves to be placed among the Sovereign States ; it being illustrated that the Lords of Horn have possessed their estates without any dependence or homage to any other princes, and were absolute sovereigns of the country on the Maese. But they lost their sovereignty about A.D. 1106.

John Horn of Horn and West Hall, Aberdeenshire, was representative of the house of Glenlyon, and carried the arms, and in some measure restored the breaches made by his predecessors ; for, in the civil wars, John and Andrew Horn raised a great force for the service of Charles II., and

attended him to Worcester; and by these means, James, the younger brother, was deprived of all his paternal inheritance while a child, except some small reversion.

John Horn, Advocate A.D. 1608, wedded Ann, daughter of John Lesslie of Pitcairle. He greatly adorned West Hall with wood. “An elderly woman who lived in the neighbourhood of the castle, was accused of the crime of witchcraft, on which she went to Mr. Horn and told her complaint, asking if he thought she was or could be a witch? To which he replied, with *sang froid*, ‘indeed, woman, you look not well.’ On which the woman returned home, and taking with her a little of the one thing needful, came to West Hall, and presenting the precious ore to Mr. Horn, again asked his opinion. After surveying the metallic mirror, and then looking at the woman, he observed, ‘that she looked not so bad as at first view.’ O wise Advocate! O learned Judge! A Daniel; yea, a second Daniel has come to judgment!”

[*Dounean Tourist*, pp. 313–18.]

ARMS—Or, three hunting horns, unstrung, gules. CREST—Two bull’s horns conjoined per fesse or and sable, counter-changed. SUPPORTERS—Dexter, A bull sable, armed, or; sinister, An eagle, wings expanded, sable, armed, gold. MOTTO—*Monitus et munitus* (Warned and fortified.)

[*Nisbet*, Vol. II.; *Herald*, Vol. III.]

HUME of BURNLEY HALL.

JOSEPH HUME, Esq., M.P., and F.C.S.E. and L., of Burnley Hall, Norfolk, was born in Ferry Street, Montrose, in 1777. His father was master of a small vessel, and died when his eldest son Joseph was about five years of age. Of his father, little is known; but the efforts and success of his mother, give evidence that she was a remarkable woman. Left in

humble circumstances, with a large family, she opened a small stoneware shop, and toiled hard for their support. With a mother's pride, she determined that Joseph should be a doctor of medicine—procured him admission into the Grammar School of Montrose, where he greatly distinguished himself—and in due time he was apprenticed to Dr. John Bale, Physician and Surgeon in Montrose. Having obtained his diploma of Surgeon, he went to London—and made several voyages to India and China, in the Company's ships. In 1799, he obtained an appointment to the Bengal Presidency, as a Surgeon in the Company's army. In a few years he was employed in the various offices of Surgeon, Persian Interpreter, during the Mahratta war; and from 1802 to 1808, Paymaster, Postmaster, &c.; all of which duties he discharged in such an exemplary manner, as to call forth the public thanks of Lord Lake, and other high officials in the Indian government. "Being gifted with no slight share of the enterprise and plodding shrewdness so natural to Scotia's sons," he very properly, during his residence in India, and from his frequent voyages to England, applied himself to trading speculations, and was so eminently successful, that what with his savings of fixed income, and large dealings with the merchant-princes of the east—when he returned to England, A.D. 1808—he had amassed a fortune. After spending a year in Montrose, and two more in travelling in Spain, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, &c., he returned to England, and in 1811, prevailed upon the constituency of Weymouth to return him to Parliament. From that time his name is linked with the parliamentary history of his country. The following is a statement of the places and dates of elections:—Weymouth, 1811 (? January, 1812); Montrose, 1818; Middlesex, 1830; Kilkenny, 1837—unseated, 1841; Montrose, 1842. For which district of boroughs he has ever since sat—making a period of upwards

of forty-three years since the poor fisherman's boy first enjoyed the position of a seat in St. Stephen's.

About 1814, Mr. Hume married the only daughter and heiress of Mr. Burnley of Burnley Hall, West India Merchant, by whom he has issue three sons and four daughters. The name of Home, or Hume, is territorial, and derived from the barony and castle of Home, in Berwickshire. The sept derive descent from the illustrious house of Dunbar and March—through Patrick, second son of Cospatrick, third Earl of Dunbar and March—descended from the ancient Earls of Northumberland. His grandson “William de Home,” Lord of Home and Greenlaw, was the first who assumed the surname; and was the progenitor of all the families of the name of Home, and Hume, in Britain.

[*Debrett*, p. 419.]

Mr. Hume died at his seat, Burnley Hall, on Tuesday, the 20th February, 1855, aged seventy-eight years.

ARMS granted to Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.—Per pale vert and gules, a lion rampant, argent; on a chief, or, a serpent, nowed, between two crescents, azure. CREST—A demi-leopard, holding on the dexter paw a spirit-level, proper. MOTTO—*Perseverance.*

[*Monument at Montrose.*]

“Whether doing, suffering, or forbearing,
You may do miracles by persevering.”

SEAT—Burnley Hall, Norfolk.

NOTE.—The late Mr. Joseph Hume, who in his prime was a very brave and powerful man, was the first person to collar Lieutenant Bellingham, on the melancholy occasion of his shooting Mr. Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister (from June 1810), in the lobby of the House of Commons, in June, 1812—and held him tightly until the arrival of a Magistrate.

[*Vide Daily News, Dundee Advertiser*, 20th March, 1855.]

HUNTER of BURNSIDE.

WILLIAM GEORGE HUNTER, Esq. of Burnside (a minor), succeeded his father David Hunter, A.D. 1847, who succeeded his father Lieutenant-General David Hunter of Burnside and the Dodd, who died in 1846. The estate of Burnside is a strict male entail. This is a branch of the ancient family of Hunter of Polmood, Peeblesshire, and was anciently designed "Hunter of the Dodd." The Rev. Mr. Marshall, maternal grandfather of the present proprietor, thus writes—"The lands and barony of the Dodd, is the expression applied to the estate in the title-deeds, and Burnside is, or was, a distinct property, which adjoins this, and is now a part of the Dodd, being only a pendicle, or very small farm of a few acres." The Rev. gentleman adds—"When the proprietor of the two properties began first to be called 'Hunter of Burnside,' I am unable to determine." The name of Hunter was given to the remote progenitor by Malcolm Kenmore in the following curious charter:—"I Malcolm Kenmore, King, the first of my reign (A.D. 1153) give to thee Normand Hunter of Polmood, the 'Hope,' up and down, above the earth to heaven, below the earth to hell, 'as free to thee and thine,' 'as ever God gave it to me and mine,' 'and that for a bow and a broad arrow,' 'when I come to hunt in Yarrow.'"

"And for the mair smith,
I bite the white wax with my tooth."

[It was the royal "cross," his Majesty's usual mode of attesting documents. According to the *Durham Chronicle*, he could neither read nor write.]

"Before thir witnesses three,
May, Maud, and Marjorie."

[*Smibert's Clans*, p. 218.]

From this Normand Hunter, all the Hunters in Scotland are descended. This ancient family continued in possession of Polmood up to the end of the last century, when Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Walter Hunter of Polmood, was wedded to James Ochonchar, seventeenth Lord Forbes, 2d July 1792.

ARMS—Argent, three hunting horns, vert, stringed, gules; in the centre, a mullet of the third. CREST—A hunting horn, vert, stringed gules. MOTTOES—Above—*Spero* (I hope.) Below the arms—*In cornua salutem spero* (I hope in the horn of salvation.) [Family Print.]

SEAT—Burnside House, a modern edifice, erected near the ancient “Fortalice” of the Dodd, about three miles east of Forfar.

HUNTER of BLACKNESS.

DAVID HUNTER, Esq. of Blackness, Angus, a Deputy-Lieutenant 1831, is a branch of the Burnside family. He sold his estate of Eskmount or Kintrocket to Captain Chalmers, some years ago. He succeeded his father Alexander Gibson Hunter, Esq.

ARMS—Argent, on a chevron gules, between three hunting horns, vert, stringed of the second, as many cinquefoils, or. CREST—A hunting horn, vert, stringed gules. MOTTO—*Spero* (I hope.) [Family Seal, &c.]

SEAT—Blackness House, an old mansion, situated on a rising ground, amid finely wooded pleasure grounds, and beautiful gardens, on the north side of the Perth turnpike road—with a neat modern porter’s lodge, adorned with the family arms sculptured in bold relief—on the west side of Dundee.

IMRIE of LUNAN.

WILLIAM TAYLOR BLAIR-IMRIE, Esq. of Lunan, Angus, First Lieutenant Forfar and Kincardine Militia (commissioned 1855), succeeded to the estate by testamentary gift of his maternal uncle, William Taylor-Imrie, in 1849—is a branch of the family of Crubie. The name seems territorial, and derived from the barony of Imbrie, or Imbre, Wiltshire, England. [See Seymour of Imbre—*Herald*, Vol. II.]

Mr. Blair-Imrie seems paternally a branch of the ancient family of Blair of that Ilk, in Ayrshire. The first recorded of this ancient family is William de Blair, who flourished in the reign of William the Lion, and is mentioned in a contract with Ralph and the town of Irvine, of date 1205. He was father of William Blair of that Ilk (his successor), who in a charter of Alexander III. to the Abbey of Dunfermline, about 1260, is designed “Willielmus de Blair, dominus de eodem.” His son and successor Sir Bryce Blair, joined the famous patriot Sir William Wallace, and was taken prisoner by the English, and ingloriously executed in Ayr, A.D. 1296—and was succeeded by his only brother David, who with the most of the nobility and gentry of Scotland, was compelled to swear fealty to Edward I.

Magdalene Blair, heiress of Blair, the seventeenth generation of that house, wedded William Scott, Advocate, second son of John Scott of Millenie, who in consequence assumed the name and arms of Blair, but retained his paternal crest and motto. Although the arms of the families of Blair of that Ilk, and Blair of Balthayock are quite distinct, seemingly shewing them to be distinct families, though of the same name—yet the heads of these houses long contended for the chiefship, until,

at length, James VI. determined "that the oldest man in either family should have precedence of the younger." However, I opine, that each is an independent chief of his own sept.

ARMS--Quarterly--first and fourth, Barry of eight, sable and argent, three fusils counter-changed (*Imrie*); second and third, Argent, a saltier sable, charged with nine mascles, of the first (*Blair*.) **CRESTS**--*1st*, An antique plough, gules, ironed, sable; *2d*, A stag lodged proper, attired, or. **MOTTOES**--Above the first crest—*Evertendo facundat* (It makes fruitful by turning over); *Amo probos* (I love the virtuous.)

SEAT--Lunan House, a neat mansion, which has been augmented by the addition of two back wings by the present spirited young proprietor. It is situated on the sea-coast, on the north bank and at the efflux of the Lunan, amid fine trees, grounds, and gardens, about four miles south-west of Montrose.

INNES of RAEMOIR and COWIE.

WILLIAM INNES, Esq. of Raemoir, and Cowie, Mearns, Convener of the county, is a branch of the Edingicht branch of the ancient house of Innes of that Ilk (in the shires of Elgin, &c.), of which the Duke of Roxburgh is representative and chief of the name.

The name seems to be territorial, and derived from the lands of Innes. The first who assumed the name was Walter de Innes, grandson and representative of "Berewald the Fleming," the first of this family found upon record, who got a charter from Malcolm IV. "Berowaldo Flandrensi, &c., Innes et Easter Urcard, &c."—dated at Perth, at Christmas, A.D. 1155–6. He appears to have been the progenitor of all the Inneses in Scotland. [Baronage, p. 13.]

Heir-apparent—His son Alexander.

ARMS—Argent, three étoiles of six points, azure; within a bordure chequy, of the first and gules. CREST—A palm branch slipped, vert. MOTTO—*Ornatur radix fronde* (The root is adorned with foliage.) [Family Seal.]

TARTAN—8 red, 1 black, 1 red, 1 black, 1 red, 6 black, 1 blue, 6 black, 1 red, 1 black, 1 red, 1 black, 6 red, 1 white, 2 red, 3 green, 2 red, 1 black, 5 green, 1 black, 2 red, 1 white, 2 red, 1 black, 5 green, 1 black, 2 red, 3 green, 2 red, 1 white, 6 red, 1 black, 1 red, 1 black, 1 red, 6 black, 1 green, 6 black, 1 red, 1 black, 1 red, 1 black, 3 red. BADGE—“Holly.”

INVERARITY of ROSEMOUNT.

JAMES INVERARITY, Esq. of Rosemount, Angus, sometime of India, purchased the lands from John Duncan, Esq. of Parkhill, brother of the late Mr. Duncan of Rosemount, who died unmarried. The name is local; its ancient form was “Innerarithe.”

Mr. Playfair makes a mistake in Vol. viii, p. 106., under the head, Inverquherty. He writes—“This barony includes a whole parish, now commonly spelled *Inverarity!* There is nothing remarkable respecting it, except some notices in an ancient record of various charities, &c., and which drew the following observations from a late topographical writer—“Our former poverty, and indeed the country in general, is strongly marked by description of those who solicited charity as beggars:—‘stranger gentlemen,’ ‘poor gentlemen,’ ‘distressed gentlemen,’ are the appellations very frequently given them; and what must have been the poverty! what the spirit of the times! when as the record informs us, a gentleman accepted ‘a farthing,’ and a young gentleman, *recommended by a nobleman*, was relieved by ‘a sixpence!’”

SEAT—Rosemount House, a neat villa, situated on the

brow of the hill of Montrose, amid beautifully wooded grounds—fine gardens—with an elegant gate and porter's lodge, about two miles north-west of Montrose.

IRVINE of DRUM, (anciently of Kelly.)

ALEXANDER FORBES-IRVINE, Esq. of Drum Castle, Aberdeenshire, succeeded to the estate on the demise of his maternal uncle Alexander Irvine, Esq. of Drum, without issue, about 1847. [Irvine of Bonshaw is now chief of the clan.] The chief of the Erevines was Abbthane of Dull, an ancient title of honourable signification. According to Major, “Erevine the Abbthane of Dull wedded a daughter of King Malcolm II., A.D. 1004.”

A younger branch settled on the river Esk, and got possession by marriage of the lands of Bonshaw. Sir William Irvine, the elder son of Bonshaw, was Secretary and Armour-Bearer to King Robert Bruce, and for his fidelity to that monarch, got a grant of the barony of Drum, A.D. 1323; and also of three sheaves of holly-leaves for his arms; in imitation of the laurel-leaves, which formed the private device or cognizance of that monarch. [Playfair, p. 39.]

His son and successor, “the guid Sir Alexander Irving,” “the strong undaunted Laird of Drum,” was a gallant champion, one of the chief commanders of the King’s army, and encountered Hector M’Lean of Duart, Lieutenant-General to the Earl of Ross, at the bloody battle of Harlaw, in 1411—and they fought like lions and killed each other on the spot—over which is piled “Drum’s Cairn,” beside many others bearing the names and covering the bones of the great men that fell on that field of fight. It is a saying among the Highlanders when one does them a favour—“Gin I live ahin’ ye, I wat Ise add a stane to your cairn.” Old people never

pass any of these cairns without throwing a stone on the top of it. Their belief is that the spirit of the departed hovers about the place of sepulture; and the higher the cairn rises, the higher the spirit soars from earth to heaven. It is said that the successors of these two champions exchanged their swords. Drum's sword and bloody shirt were deposited in the Armoury of Aberdeen. Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum was knighted by Charles I., who also issued a patent for creating him Earl of Aberdeen, but it never passed the Great Seal, owing to the troubles of the times. The patent I believe is still preserved in the charter-chest at Drum. The peerage was likewise offered by Charles II., but Sir Alexander declined accepting the honour. The baron of Drum stood boldly for the King, and the old castle of Drum stood a siege by the Covenanters.

The name of Irvine is derived from the ancient borough and river of Irvine, the stream on whose banks Wallace—the martyr-champion of Scottish Independence—performed so many feats. It is situated in the district of Cunningham; and in later times famous as the residence for a time of Burns the Poet; as also, as the birth-place of two men of genius—Mr. James Montgomery, and Mr. John Galt.

Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, wife of Alexander F. Irvine, Esq. of Drum, died 25th March, 1855.

ARMS—Argent, three sheaves of holly, of as many leaves, slipped, vert, banded, gules. CREST—A sheaf of holly, of nine leaves, slipped, vert, banded, gules. SUPPORTERS—Two savages, wreathed with holly, each holding in the exterior hand a Marshal's batoon, tip resting on the shoulder, proper. MOTTO—*Sub sole, sub umbra, virens* (Flourishing both in sunshine and shade.) [Family Seal.]

SEAT—Drum Castle, the old embattled tower of which is said to have been erected (according to "Don," a poem),

before the battle of Harlaw—a huge building, sixty feet in length, forty in width, and sixty-three in height—the walls of the first storey above ground are twelve feet thick, and more below. Its walls are without a rent, and the windows are small; and it had been fortified by a porteullis. It stands upon the north bank of the Dee, on the north side of the turnpike road, about ten miles west of Aberdeen.

IRVINE-BOSWELL of KINCOUSIE.

JOHN IRVINE-BOSWELL, Esq. of Kincousie, Mearns, is representative of a branch of the house of Drum, as also, that of the house of Balmuto, in Fifeshire.

The family of Boswell is of French origin. “Sieur de Bosville,” a man of rank, came from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror, and had a considerable command at the battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066.

The family seems to have settled in Scotland in the reign of David I. “Robert de Bosville de Oxmuir,” Berwickshire, is a witness to a charter of William the Lion, to William de la Haya of Errol, A.D. 1188. [Baronage, p. 307.]

He was the remote progenitor of this family.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, a fesse, sable, charged with three cinquefoils of the first (*Boswell*); second and third, Argent, three sheaves of holly, vert, banded gules; within a bordure chequy of the second and first (*Irvine*); quarterly with, argent, an eagle displayed sable, armed gules, within a bordure of the second (*Ramsay*). CRESTS—1st, A dexter hand, holding a cimiter, proper; 2^d, A Decusis, in form of a saltier within an annulet or circle, sable. MOTTOES—*Fortiter* (Boldly); and—*Deo, regi, et patriæ* (For God, my king, and country.) [Blazon at *Kincousie*.]

SEAT—Kincousie House, a fine mansion, situated on the

south bank of the Dee, amid picturesque scenery—grey-rocks rising boldly, and crowned with pine trees, and “gushing water-falls harping to the breeze”—about seven miles west of Aberdeen. Near this, on the top of a hill, a little west, is the site of an old Roman camp, traces of which are yet visible. This is said to be the site of the Roman “Devana.”

IRVINE-BURNETT of MONBODDO.

JAMES B. IRVINE-BURNETT, Esq. of Monboddo, (*i.e.* Bog-lands) Mearns, Captain R.N., is representative of Colonel Irvine of Monboddo, and of Lord Monboddo (of the Court of Session), through his mother Miss Burnett (one of Burns's heroines), daughter and heiress of Lord Monboddo—who wedded Kirkpatrick Williamson, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh, by whom she left issue—the present proprietor, who dropped his own patronymic, and assumed the name and arms of Irvine-Burnett of Monboddo, on his accession to the estate on the demise of his mother. He is also representative of the Burnetts of Craigmyle. The family of Burnett or “Bnrnard,” is of great antiquity in the south of Scotland. “Robert de Burnard” is a witness to the foundation charter of the Abbey of Kelso, by King David I., A.D. 1128. It is uncertain at what period they settled in Aberdeenshire, but “Alexander de Burnard,” got a charter from King Robert Bruce, (to whom he is said to have been “Forester”) “*dilecto et fideli suo,*” &c., of the lands of Kilhenach, Clerach, Cardneys, &c., in Aberdeenshire, A.D. 1323–4.

[*Baronage*, p. 41.]

Colonel Irvine was a cadet of the chief house of Drum, and founder of the family of Monboddo. He was Colonel of a Scotch regiment, which served the great Gustavus-Adolphus, King of Sweden, and was at the battle of Lutzen, A.D. 1632, when that great prince lost his life. He returned to Scotland

on the abdication of Queen Christian, in 1634; and erected the old tower of Monboddo, in 1635. It bears that date and his arms, impaled with those of his wife Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie (his neighbour), by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Auchinleck of Balmano. He left an only child and heiress, who married Alexander Burnett of Lawgavin (Glenbervie), and these estates were settled upon the issue of this marriage, James Burnett, the eldest, a very handsome man (but rather eccentric), called by his admirers “Bonnie Monboddo.” He “went out in the year 1715,” and thereby lost much of his extensive property, by fines, &c. He however retained the old keep of Monboddo, and Lawgavin—all then in a natural state. He was father of Lord Monboddo, and other children. His Lordship, along with Mr. Barelay of Ury, introduced high farming into the Mearns, “and thereby did more good than by all his metaphysical speculations.” He died in 1800, leaving a daughter and heiress, who succeeded. She died in 1832, and was succeeded by her son, the present laird.

Heir-apparent—His son, Arthur Irvine-Burnett, younger of Monboddo.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, three holly leaves slipped, in chief, vert, and a hunting horn, in base, sable, stringed gules (*Burnett*); second, Argent, three sheaves of holly, each of as many leaves, slipped, vert, banded, gules (*Irvine*); third, Azure, two garbs, in chief, and a crescent, in base, or (*Craigmyle of that Ilk.*) CRESTS—1st, A dexter hand holding a palm branch, proper; 2^d, a sheaf of holly, of nine leaves, slipped, vert, banded, gules. MOTTOES—Above—*Sub sole, sub umbra, virens* (Flourishing both in sunshine and shade.) Under the arms—*Quae rernant crescent* (The things which are green will yield increase.) [Family Seal, &c.]

SEAT—Monboddo House, a fine old keep, erected by Colonel Irvine, A.D. 1635—with additions by Lord Monboddo—situated amid an extensive demesne, with neat gardens, surrounded with luxuriant young plantations, and old hoary ancestral trees, about a mile and a half east of Auchinblae.

NOTE.—Mr. Irvine-Burnett's maternal aunt, Elizabeth Burnett, who died of consumption, on the 17th June, 1790, at the early age of twenty-three years, has been immortalized by Burns. Her monody begins :—

“Life ne'er exulted in so rich a prize
As Burnett, lovely from her native skies ;
Nor envious death so triumph'd in a blow,
As that which laid the accomplished Burnett low.”

JOBSON of BALFOUR.

DAVID JOBSON, Esq., deceased, sometime Merchant, Dundee, purchased the barony of Balfour Castle, Kingoldrum, Angus, about 1810. He executed extensive improvements on the estate, and eventually sold it to Captain Farquharson of Baldovie, in whose possession it now remains. After alienating Balfour, Mr. Jobson was titularly designed of Haughhead of Glenogil. The family of Jobson seems to have originally been of English extraction.

There was a family of Jobson settled at and designed of Isleford, in the county of Essex, in the reign of Edward VI., who had a grant (according to *British Herald*) of armorial bearings (similar to those borne by this family, barring the crest and motto) of date “April, 1548–9.”

Representative—His son, R. Jobson, Esq., Merchant, of Dundee.

ARMS—Paly of six, azure and argent, a chevron, ermine,

between three eagles displayed, or, armed, gules; on a sinister hand couped, fessewise, a falcon close, proper. MOTTO—*Patientia et animus* (Patience and courage.)

[*Book-plate, and Seal.*]

RESIDENCE—Crawford Lodge, Dundee.

KEITH-MURRAY of OCHTERTYRE and DUNOTTER.

Sir WILLIAM KEITH-MURRAY, (seventh) N.S. Bart. of Ochtertyre, Perthshire, Ravelstone, Edinburgh, and Dunotter Castle, Mearns—succeeded in 1837. Sir William succeeded to the baronies of Ravelston and Dunotter, in right of his wife “Dame Helen Margaret Oliphant Keith, daughter and heiress of the late Sir Alexander Robert Keith, twenty-ninth hereditary Knight, Grand Marischal, of Ravelston and Dunotter—male-representative of George, tenth Earl Marischal, and twenty-seventh Great Marischal of Scotland (attainted A.D. 1716).” He had engaged in the rebellion of “15”—went to France—and died in 1778, without issue. The name of Keith is now considered to be territorial, and derived from the barony of Keith, East Lothian. The remote progenitor was “Hervey, son of Warin,” an Anglo-Norman baron, who came to Scotland with David I.—and got charters from him, of the barony of Keith, East Lothian, from which he assumed his surname. [*Caledonia, Vol. I.; Land, p. 308.*]

Sir William Keith married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Fraser of Cowie, by whom he got all his Mearnsshire lands, and was the first of his name who had lands in that county. [*Douglas' Peerage.*]

A Sir Robert Keith is said to have married the daughter and heiress of the Great Marischal of Scotland—and the King conferred upon him “the dignity and office of hereditary

Grand Marischal of Scotland—to him and his heirs male for ever."

The progenitor of the paternal line of this house was Patrick, third son of Sir David Murray, sixth baron of Tullibardine, who got a charter under the Great Seal, of the lands of Easter and Wester Dollarie, in Perthshire, of date 19th June, 1467. He afterwards acquired the barony of Ochtertyre, which has ever since been the chief title of his family. He died, 1476. [*Baronage*, p. 145.] The remote progenitor is said to have been "John de Moravia" or "Murrev," who was Sheriff of Perthshire, A.D. 1219; and died, 1225.

[*Debrett's Peerage*, p. 390.]

Sir William Keith-Murray, Bart. &c., is author of "Lithographic Sketches of Scenes in Scotland," (published by D. Morison, Perth, about 1829.)

Heir-apparent—His brother John, who married the heiress of Gartshore.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Azure, three mullets, argent, in the centre a cross couped, silver, surmounted by a saltier couped, gules; all within a double tressure flory, counter-flory, or (*Murray*); second and third, Argent, a chief, gules, charged with three palets, or (*Keith*.) CRESTS—1st, An olive branch in pale, vert; 2d, A hart's head erased, proper, attired with ten tynes, or. SUPPORTERS—Dexter, A lion, gules, charged on the breast with a cross and saltier, and gorged with a collar, azure, charged with three mullets, argent; sinister, A stag, proper, attired with ten tynes, or. MOTTOES—Over the first crest—*Ex bello quies* (Peace springs from war); over the second—*Veritas vincit* (Truth conquers.) Under the arms—"Furth fortune and fill the fetters." (This was the motto, armorial, of the Stewarts, ancient Earls of Athole.)

[*Family Coach*.]

CHIEF SEATS—Ravelston House, near Edinburgh; Dunotter Castle (a ruin); and Ochtertyre House, an elegant mansion in the Grecian style, beautifully situated amidst picturesque, undulating, wooded grounds, on the north bank of the Earn, and “on the last and lowest terrace of the Highlands of Perthshire,” with a splendid view of the more fertile south—about two miles from Crieff.

[*Vide a beautiful Print of Ochtertyre in Blackie and Son's Edition of Burns' Works, p. 89.*]

NOTE.—“Furth fortune and fill the fettters,” alludes to a recommendation in a royal commission given by James IV. (before 1477), to Stewart, Earl of Athole, to act against John (Macdonald), Lord of the Isles, and Earl of Ross, and his followers, then in rebellion. [*Anderson's Guide*, p. 369.] It came as motto, along with the title, to the eldest son and successor of William (Murray), second Earl of Tullibardine, by his wife Lady Dorothea Stewart, daughter and heiress of the fifth Earl of Athole, of the Stewarts—in the beginning of the seventeenth century. The Athole Earls and Dukes have ever since gloried in it as their armorial motto. But it might be improved by being altered to—“Forth fortune and *break* the fettters.”

KEITH of USAN.

GEORGE KEITH, Esq. of Usan, Angus (“Oisin,” in Gaelic, means “a corner”)—sometime of the West Indies, where he amassed a fortune—and on his return to his native county of Angus, he purchased the estate from the representative Mr. Scott, about 1808.

George Keith, Esq. of Usan, died on the 15th January, 1855, aged 97; and was interred in the family burial place, within the ancient and romantic churchyard of St. Skeoch,

on the 23d of said month. Mr. Keith's own issue having predeceased him, he has left the estate to his nephew, Mr. George Keith, son of the late Mr. Alexander Keith, baker, Montrose.

ARMS—Argent, a chief gules, charged with three palets, or.
 CREST—a stag's head, erased, proper, attired with ten tynes, or.
 MOTTO—*Veritas vincit* (Truth conquers.)

[*Family Coach.*]

SEAT—Usan House, a fine square mansion, erected by the late laird, in the Grecian style, of three storeys in height, each side similar, having a jutting out centre, with triangular canopy, crowned with three vases—one at each of the corners; and a fine portico and flight of steps—fronting the west. It is situated on a rising ground, amid fine trees, and gardens, about two miles south-east of Montrose.

KER of ST. ANNS.

HERBERT N. I. KER, Esq. of St. Ann's Well, Angus, son and successor of the late General David Ker (sometime of Jamaica) of St. Anns. He sold the lands to J. B. Gib, Esq. The Border clan of the illustrious name of Ker, or Car, has flourished in the south of Scotland since the reign of Alexander III. Some have supposed the Cars came over from France with William the Conqueror, in 1066. The first of the name on record who settled in Scotland, were two brothers of Anglo-Norman lineage, "Ralph, and John," who settled in Teviotdale, about A.D. 1330; at least Ralph, the ancestor of the house of Ker of Fernihurst settled there and then.

[*Debrett*, p. 403.]

This family is a branch of the house of Lothian, male-representative of Fernihurst.

General David Ker was son of William Ker, Esq., sometime

Provost of Forfar—to whose memory there is a marble tablet inserted into the back wall of the parish church of Forfar.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Azure, the sun in splendour, proper, (a coat of augmentation for the earldom of *Lothian*); second and third, Gules, a chevron, argent, charged with three mullets, of the first (*Ker.*) CREST—The sun in splendour, or. MOTTO—*Sero sed serio* (Late but in earnest.)

[*Family Coach.*]

KINLOCH of that ILK.

GEORGE KINLOCH, Esq. of Kinloch, Perthshire, and of Nevay, Angus, is the chief of the name. The name is territorial, and derived from the barony of Kinloch, situated at the head of Rossie Loch, in Fifeshire. The chief of the old house of Kinloch, long after the alienation of the barony to Balfour of Balgarvy, was John Kinloch, an officer of the customs at Alloa.

This family gave their name to the lands of “Balmyle,” now Kinloch, on occasion of the dignity of the baronetcy being conferred on Sir David Kinloch of Aberbothry and Balmyle, by King James VII.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Azure, a boar’s head, erased, argent, (the old family bore the boar’s head *couped*) between three mascles, or (*Kinloch*); second and third, Sable, a Knight on horse-back, armed at all points, wielding a sword, argent (*Nevay.*) CRESTS—1st, An eagle looking at the sun in splendour, proper; 2d, A pegasus, proper. MOTTOES—Above—*Marte et arte* (By strength and art.) Under the arms—*Non degener* (Not degenerate.) [Family Coach.]

SEAT—Kinloch House, a neat old mansion, situated amid a finely wooded demesne, on the north side of the turnpike road, about two miles west of Meigle.

KINLOCH of KILRIE and LOGIE.

Colonel JOHN KINLOCH of Kilrie and Logie, Angus, Knight of the Spanish order of St. Ferdinand, formerly of the 2d Life Guards, now of the British Foreign Legion, Deputy-Lieutenant for the county, 1828—is representative of Dr. James Kinloch, second son of James Kinloch of Aberbothry, (whose eldest son Sir David, was knighted by James VII.) Dr. Kinloch was bred a physician—and acquired the barony of Kilrie from James Crichton of Ruthven, in the reign of James VII. With the exception of the title, Kilrie has long ago passed from the family.

ARMS—Azure, on a chevron, argent, between two mascles, in chief of the second, and a boar's head couped, in base, or, a mullet, gules. CREST—An eagle reguardant, wings expanded, looking at the sun in splendour, proper. MOTTO—*Altius tendo* (I aspire higher.) [Family Seals.]

SEAT—Logie House, a neat old mansion, finely embowered amid young plantations and hoary ancestral trees—about half a mile south of Kirriemuir.

NOTE.—Kilrie is now the property of Charles Spalding, Esq. of Broomhall (the properties are adjacent), late of Maryland, America, who succeeded his brother David, who died unmarried in 1853. The old house of Kilrie, four miles north-west of Alyth, bore initials and date:—I.K.-C.F. “1688,” as these are incised on a lintel, now inserted into the front wall of the steading.

KINLOCH of PARK.

ALEXANDER J. KINLOCH, Esq. of Park, a Deputy-Lieutenant for Kincardineshire, 1842.

ARMS and CREST, the same as Kinloch of Kinloch. MOTTO
—*Yet higher.* [Family Coach.]

SEAT—Park House, a neat mansion, finely situated on the north banks of the Dee, amid beautifully wooded grounds—having fine gardens, gates, and every thing befitting. It stands about twelve miles west of Aberdeen.

KINLOCH of KAIR.

JAMES JOHN KINLOCH, Esq. of Kair, a Deputy-Lieutenant, Kincardineshire, 1844—son of James Kinloch, Esq., Banker in London (who died in 1840), by his wife Helen, daughter of James Ferrier, Esq., one of the principal clerks of Session. Mr. Kinloch holds (1854) an appointment in the “office of Robes,” in the Queen’s Household.

He succeeded his uncle George Kinloch, Esq., Banker in London, in 1844. He married, in 1836, Sophia, daughter of General Sir George Anson, G.C.B. and M.P., &c., brother of the late Viscount Anson.

The estate of Kair came into the possession of his paternal grandfather, George Farquhar, Esq., Banker in London, A.D. 1749—his father, James Farquhar, Esq., having wedded Catharine, only child and heiress of George Kinloch, Esq. of Kair, at whose demise, he (G. Farquhar) assumed the name and arms of Kinloch of Kair, in compliance with the terms of his maternal grandfather’s settlement.

ARMS—First and fourth, Azure, a boar’s head erased, between three mascles, or (*Kinloch*) ; second and third, Argent, a lion rampant, sable, between three sinister hands couped, a paume, palewise, gules (*Farquhar.*) Impaling—Argent, three bends engrailed, gules (*Anson.*) CRESTS—1st, An eagle reguardant, wings expanded, proper; 2^d, A dexter

hand in pale, a paumee, gules. MOTTO—*Altius tendo* (I aspire higher.)

[*Mr. Kinloch's Letter, and Card stamped with the Seal of the Heraldic Office, Lincoln's Inn, Great Turnstile, London.*]

SEAT—Kair House, a neat modern mansion, conspicuously and beautifully situated on a rising ground, amid fine trees, on the north-east bank of the Bervie, about five miles north of Inverbervie. Town House, 2 Conduit Street West, Hyde Park, London.

KNOX of KEITHOCK.

ANDREW KNOX, Esq. of Keithock, deceased, formerly Merchant-Tailor in London, purchased the estate of Keithock from Colonel Bowie, about 1810. He formerly purchased the estate of Marcus, which he sold to Captain Alexander Skene, R.N., about the same time. He married a daughter of James Carnegy of Balhainoon, by his wife Margaret Arbuthnott (married 1734), heiress of Findowrie, by whom he left issue. He eventually sold Keithock to Patrick Cruikshank of Strathcathro, who seems to have passed it to Mr. Richardson, who again sold it to the late Mr. Cruikshank, whose son still enjoys it.

The ancient and illustrious name of Knox is territorial, and derived from the estate of “Knox,” in the barony of Renfrew, Renfrewshire, Scotland, by the progenitor of the sept. The family was long seated there.

[*Debrett*, p. 605.]

ARMS—Gules, a falcon volant, or; within an orle, argent.

CREST—A falcon close, proper. MOTTO—*Moveo et propitior* (I strike and am appeased.) [Family Coach.]

KYD of CRAIGIE.

PATRICK KYD, Esq. of Craigie, Angus, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness (knighted A.D. 1642), by his wife Matilda, daughter of Fletcher of Innerpeffer. This family held Craigie, before A.D. 1534.

[*Baronage*, p. 473.]

ARMS—Argent, a pine-tree eradicated, vert, a hunting horn, pendant from a branch, or, stringed, gules; on a chief azure, three mullets, gold. CREST—A hunting horn, or, stringed, gules. MOTTO—*Donec implet orbem* (Until it fill the world.) This alludes to the older crest—“a crescent.”

KYD of WOODHILL.

WILLIAM KYD, Esq. of Woodhill, Angus, brother of Patrick of Craigie, wedded Jean Wedderburn, sister of his brother's wife.

[*Baronage*, p. 281.]

Woodhill seems eventually to have succeeded to Craigie—for Mr. Thomas Kyd, Merchant in Edinburgh, “son of Woodhill and Craigie,” wedded Rachel, daughter of Dr. William Eccles (died 1723) of Kildonan, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness—by whom he left issue.

[*Baronage*, p. 438.]

ARMS, CREST, and MOTTO, the same as Craigie.

[*Herald*, Vol. II.]

LAING-MEASON of LINDERTIS.

MAGNUS G. L. MEASON, Esq. of Lindertis, succeeded his father Gilbert L. Meason, Esq., brother of Malcolm Laing, Esq. of Orkney, the historian of Scotland—who purchased the estates

of Lindertis and Ballinshoe from Mr. Wedderburn, about 1814. His trustees sold the estates—Lindertis to Sir Thomas Munro, and Ballinshoe to the trustees of the late Earl of Strathmore.

ARMS—Argent, a bend wavy, azure, between two mullets, in chief, and a fleur-de-lis, in base, gules (*Meason*); on an escutcheon of pretence, argent, three piles, in point, azure (*Laing*.) CREST—A castle, argent, masoned, sable. MOTTO—*Firm*. [Print of *Lindertis* by Patterson.]

LAING of RENMUIR.

JOHN LAING, Esq. of Renmuir, Angus, purchased the estate. He has lately sold it.

ARMS—Argent, three piles, in point, sable, the middle one charged with a battle-axe, in pale, of the first. CREST—A bear's head, couped, gules, muzzled, argent. MOTTO—*Labor omnia superat* (Labour overcomes all things.)

LAIRD of STRATHMARTIN.

DAVID LAIRD, Esq. of Strathmartin, Angus, a Deputy-Lieutenant 1846—(and of Pilmore House, Darlington, England) representative of Admiral Laird of Strathmartin, of the Glenhuntly family.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, a chevron, between two boar's heads couped, in chief, and a crescent, in base, gules (*Laird*); second and third, Azure, a chevron, between three covered-cups, or (*Shaw*.) Impaling the arms of his wife—Quarterly—first and fourth, Or, on a bend, azure, an etoile, between two crescents of the first; in the sinister chief, a rose, gules, stalked and leaved, vert (*Scott of Harden, ancient*)—all within a bordure, sable; second and third, Per

cross, argent, and gules—in the first and fourth quarters, a cross crosslet fitchee, of the last. CREST—A stag's head issuant, proper. MOTTO—*Spero meliora* (I hope for better things.) [Family Blazon, kindly sent me by Mr. Laird.]

L'AMY of DUNKENNY.

JOHN R. L'AMY, Esq. of Dunkenny, Angus, Captain of the Forfar and Kincardine Militia Artillery (commissioned 1855)—succeeded his father James L'Amy, Esq., Sheriff of Forfarshire from 1819 to 1853, when he resigned the office, and died 15th January, 1854. The name was originally written Lamby, Lambie, Lammie; but latterly L'Amy (the friend). The first recorded of the family was “James Lamby, who along with Alan Vipont—*two true Scotsmen*, bravely defended Locheven Castle, A.D. 1345.” [Baronage, p. 527.] The first of the family designed of Dunkenny, was John Lamby, designed thereof A.D. 1542. [Land, p. 284.]

ARMS—Azure, three crosiers, palewise, in chief, or, and a saltier, couped, in base, argent. CREST—A dexter hand, proper, holding a crosier, in pale, or. MOTTO—*Per varios casus* (Through many vicissitudes of fortune.)

[Herald, Vol. II.]

Dunkenny is situated in the parish of Eassie, Angusshire.

LAURENSON of INVERIGHTY.

Colonel J. LAURENSON of Inverighty, Angus, of the 17th Lancers, succeeded his father Colonel Laurenson. He shortly after his accession, sold the estate to the trustees of the late Earl of Strathmore. This family is a branch of the ancient and once powerful Clan MacLaurin. The arms are similar to those of MacLaurin of Broich.

SEAT—Was—Inverighty House, beautifully situated on the north bank of the Kerbit, amid finely wooded grounds—on the west side of the turnpike road to Dundee—about four miles south-west of Forfar.

LEIGHTON of BEARHILL.

DAVID LEIGHTON, Esq. of Bearhill, sometime in India, a cadet of the old family of Usan, purchased the lands from Captain Anderson, about 1830. He died 1st May 1846, leaving an only daughter, married to the Rev. Henry Brewster, Minister of Farnell.

The ancient Scottish name of Lichton, Lighton, or Leighton, seems derived from the lordship of Leighton, in England, which was conveyed to the progenitor of the noble English family of Leighton, shortly after the Norman Conquest. This very ancient and noble family was settled in England prior to the Conquest, and deduce from “*Totilus de Leighton*,” whose name appears in *Doomsday Book* (*temp. William the Conqueror*) as a landed proprietor in Salop.

[*Vide Sir R. Broun's Baronetage*, p. 58.]

SEAT—Bearhill House, a fine mansion, with neat garden, embowered among trees, with porter's lodge and gate, on the north side of the turnpike road, on the west side of Brechin.

ANECDOTE.—*Marrying a Bishop*.—When Bishop Leighton was one day lost in meditation in his own sequestered walk in Dunblane, a widow came up to him and said that it was ordered that he should marry her, for she had dreamed three times that she was married to him. The Bishop coolly answered: “Very well! Whenever I dream thrice that I am married to you I will let you know, and the union will take place.”

LEITH of WHITERIGGS.

JAMES LEITH, Esq. of Whiteriggs, Mearns, an offshoot of the family of Leithhall, and father of Major-General James Leith, H.E.I.C.S., who died at Madras, and Dr. Leith of the Army Medical Department, who died in the West Indies. He died in 1788. [Monument, *Fordeown*.]

His representative is James Arnott, Esq. of Leithfield, W.S.

The surname of Leith is of great antiquity in Scotland. The original extensive possessions of the family, in Mid-Lothian, were Restalrige, &c., in the territory of Leith, whence the name is derived. [Baronage, p. 224.]

At what period the family settled in Aberdeenshire is unknown. The first recorded progenitor of the Leithhall family was "Patrick de Lethe," who settled on the lands and was designed of Edingarrioch, in Aberdeenshire, A.D. 1120.

[*Laing's Donegal Tourist*, p. 307.]

William Leith of Barns, &c., who flourished in the reigns of David II. and Robert II.—male-representative of the very ancient house of Edingarioch—was Provost of Aberdeen, in 1350. He wedded Jean, daughter of Donald Mar, twelfth Earl of Mar; and in consequence, added the cross crosslet of Mar to his own paternal coat. Provost Laurence Leith, of Aberdeen, presented to the church of St. Nicholas, the largest bell, on which are his name and arms, and the following inscription:—"Soli Deo gloria (Glory to God alone), Michael Burgherhuys made me, 1634."

His representative (1854) is Major Sir Andrew Leith-Hay of Rannes, &c.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Or, a cross crosslet fitchee, sable, between three crescents, in chief, and as many

fusils, two, and one, in base, gules (*Leith*); second and third, Per fesse argent and azure, three inescutcheons, in chief, gules (*Hay*); and as many cinquefoils, two and one, in base, silver (*Fraser*.) CRESTS—1st, A cross crosslet fitchee, sable; 2^d, A goat passant, argent. SUPPORTERS—Two savages, wreathed, each holding in his exterior hand a club, proper. MOTTOES—*Trusty to the end*; and—*Spare nought*. ARMS of Whiteriggs—The same as first quarter, &c., of the above.

LIGHTON of USAN.

JOHN LIGHTON, heir of his father Robert Lighton of Usan, Angus, about A.D. 1608, was retoured in the barony of Ullishaven, with the mill, port, and fishing town, and fishings, of old erected into the barony of Ullishaven, stmented at £3 old, and £33 6s. 8d. new extent.

[*Forfarshire Illustrated*, p. 76.]

Walter Lighton of Ullishaven was slain, along with his uterine brother, “the gude Schir Walter of Ogylvie,” “Sheriff that time of Angus”—and many Angus barons, in the dreadful onset with the natural son of (Stuart) the Wolf of Badenach (son of Robert II.), at Glenbrierachan, in the Stormont, A.D. 1391.

Sir Henry de Lichton (? Ullishaven) was renter of the tiends of the Cathedral Church of Brechin, A.D. 1354–84.

[*Black's History of Brechin*.]

The most famous member of the family was Archbishop Leighton of Glasgow.

ARMS—Argent, a lion rampant, gules, armed, or, langued azure. CREST—A lion’s head erased, gules. MOTTO—*Light on*. Some members of this family bore a lion rampant for Crest, with the Motto—*Dread shame*. [Family Seal.]

LINDSAY EARL of CRAWFORD.

JAMES LINDSAY, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, &c., chief of the noble house of Lindsay—had the dignities of Earl of Crawford and the older Barony of Lindsay adjudged to him by the House of Lords, 11th August, 1848, whereby he succeeded as twenty-fourth Earl of Crawford, and takes rank as “Premier Earl” in the Union Roll.

Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, on the death of his uncle Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, in 1397, without male issue, became chief of the name, and heir to the extensive estates of the house in Clydesdale, &c. He married the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Robert II., and had his estates augmented by his royal father-in-law, by a gift of the barony of Strathnairn in Inverness-shire; and on the 21st of April, 1398, he “was created Earl of Crawford, by solemn belting and investiture, in the Parliament held at Perth that year.” [*Lives of the Lindsays*, Vol. I., p. 97.] He assumed the “*fesse chequy*” in his arms, in consequence of his royal marriage, and dropped “*the eagle*”—the old bearing.

Sir David Lindsay of Balcarres, grandson of John Lindsay, second son of David, eighth Earl of Crawford, was served heir to his father, John, 19th May, 1601. And when King Charles I. visited Scotland, he was advanced to the dignity of Lord Lindsay of Balcarres, 27th June, 1633. His son Alexander, second Lord, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Balcarres, by Charles II., 9th January, 1650. Alexander, sixth Earl, married, 1st June, 1780, Elizabeth, only child of his maternal uncle, Charles Dalrymple of North Berwick, by Elizabeth, only child and heiress of John Edwin, Esq. and his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Roger Bradshaw, of the Haigh, Lancastershire, Bart. Upon failure

of male issue of the family of Bradshaw, the estate of Haigh Hall descended to the Countess of Balcarres. By this Lady (who died 1836) the Earl (died 27th March, 1825) left issue —first, James, the present Earl, &c. He was created Baron Wigan, U.K., 1826. The illustrious Anglo-Norman name of Lindsay, is derived from the Norman “Lindeseye,” or “Limes-eye,” implying “Isle of Limes, Linden, or Lime-trees.” From earliest to latest record the name has been spelled eighty-six different ways.

[*Lives*, Vol. I., p. 2, and 413.]

The first recorded progenitor was “Randilp de Limesay,”* who came over with the Conqueror A.D. 1066. Walter de Lindsay, an Anglo-Norman, a witness and juror in the inquest of Prince David regarding the possessions and rights of the See of Glasgow, A.D. 1116—was the first of the name in Scotland. His grandson, William de Lindsay, who was designed of Ercelton and Luffness, and who possessed the barony of Crawford, is the first of this family of whom anything certain is known, as landowners in Scotland. Sir William

* Mr. Rolt writes that the remote progenitors of the ancient peerage house of Lindsay, were Anglo-Saxon kings of Mercia.

[*Vide Rolt's Life of John, 21st Earl of Crawford.*]

Mr. Kemble remarks that—“Among the Anglo-Saxons, the term king signified something very different from the sense which we attach to the word. It did not involve the idea of territorial influence. The kings are kings of tribes and people, not of the soil; kings of the West-Saxons, Mercians, or Kentings—not of Wessex, Mercia, or Kent.”

Mr Smibert writes that the original of the name, as accounted for by Lord Lindsay (the historian of the sept), is a strange compound of English and Gaelic:—Limes-*I*, or Lindens-*I*, Lindens-*Hy*, or Lindens-*Aoi*; but remarks, that the noble author's hypothesis may be correct. He still, however, thinks that there were Lindsays of Saxon lineage, who derived their name from the territory of Lindsey. He demurs to the noble and learned Lord's claim for his remote progenitor's near relationship to the Conqueror; and remarks that his lordship's claimed descent from Odin! (a mythic personage and hero-god of the Scandinavian mythology—identical with the Woden, the head deity of the Anglo-Saxons) is “laughable in the extreme.” So it is indeed!

is said to have wedded the daughter and heiress of "John de Craufurd," of that Ilk. His eldest son and successor, Sir David, left a son and successor, Sir James de Lindsay, who wedded one of the daughters and co-heiresses of "Sir Alexander de Abernethy," of that Ilk—with whom he got a great augmentation to his estates. His eldest son David succeeded him, and quartered the Abernethy arms with his own paternal coat. His second son Sir Alexander de Lindsay, wedded Catharine, daughter and heiress of "Sir John de Stryveline, de Glenesk"—before A.D. 1333.

Heir-apparent—His eldest son, Alexander William Crawford, Lord Lindsay.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth grand quarters, first and fourth, Gules, a fesse chequy, azure, and argent (*Lindsay*) ; second and third, Or, a lion rampant, gules, surmounted by a bendlet sable (*Abernethy*.) All for Earl of Crawford—second and third grand quarters—the same arms, within a bordure, azur, charged with eight mullets, argent (*Balcarres*.) **CRESTS**—*1st*, An ostrich, proper, beaked and membered, gules, holding in the beak, a key, azure; *2d*, A tent, azure, semee of mullets, silver (*Balcarres*.) **SUPPORTERS**—Dexter, A lion sejant, gules; sinister, A lion sejant guardant, gules, gorged with a collar, azure, charged with three mullets, silver. **MOTTOES**—Over first crest—*Live* but (without) dread*: over second—*Astra castra, numen lumen* (The stars my camp, the Deity my light.) Under the arms—*Endure furth*.

"Stern to inflict, and stubborn to endure,
Who smiled in death."

Arms of "Limesi" of Ulverley, Warwickshire, temp. William the Conqueror:—"Or, an eagle displayed, azure, armed, gules." [Herald.]

* This word in Rolt's blazon is spelled "leave," agreeably to the old pronunciation, no doubt.

TARTAN—5 crimson, 10 red, 1 black, 2 red, 1 black, 10 red, 5 crimson, 1 green, 1 black, 1 green, 1 black, 12 green, 1 black, 1 green, 1 black, 1 green. [Smibert, pl. 51.]

CHIEF SEATS—Haigh Hall, Lancastershire; and Dun-Echt, Aberdeenshire.

NOTE.—The Right Honourable Lady Mary Lindsay-Crawford, &c., of Crawford Castle and Priory, Fifeshire (who, by the way, erected that magnificent unique mansion), bore the following arms:—Quarterly—first, Gules, a fesse ermine (*Crawford*) ; second, Or, a lion rampant, gules, surmounted by a bendlet, sable (*Abernethy*) ; third, Azure, a chevron, between three crosses pattee, argent (*Barclay*) ; fourth, Gules, a fesse chequy, azure and argent (*Lindsay*.) Crest—An ostrich, holding in the beak a key, proper. Supporters—Two lions sejant, proper. Motto—*Endure furth.*

[From a fine large Print of Crawford Castle and Priory, lithographed by J. H. Gillies, from a Picture by W. Stewart, Esq.]

LINDSAY of EDZELL.

Sir DAVID LINDSAY, eldest son of Sir Walter, a younger brother of Earl Beardie (fourth Earl Crawford, died 1454), was the first of this family designed of “Edzell.” He died an aged man in 1528. Sir David, his grandson, succeeded him; and became (through a settlement of eighth Earl) ninth Earl of Crawford, but eventually he generously resigned, in favour of the lineal heir, (the wicked orphan son of the “wicked master,”) only reserving the baronies of Edzell, Glenesk, and Fearn. He was twice married; his first wife died issueless. He married secondly Catherine, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Lorn, by whom he left five sons and two daughters. 1st, Sir David of Edzell; 2^d, John, (Lord

Menmuir of the Court of Session), founder of the house of Balcarres; 3d, Sir Walter of Balgavies; 4th, James, the amiable protestant Rector of Fettercairn; 5th, Robert of Ballhall. Sir David re-erected the wall of the “Flower Garden,” “in a style of architectural decoration unparalleled in those days in Scotland”—“in the allegorical style and manner of the followers of Nicola and Andrea Pisano in the fourteenth century.” [Lives, Vol. I., p. 346.]

Sir David, on the resignation of Lord Menmuir, was appointed Lord Edzell (of said Court), and was knighted in 1581, and chosen a Privy Councillor to James VI., A.D. 1603. He died 18th January 1611, leaving issue by his wife, a daughter of the Earl of Crawford, who died in 1579. His second wife was Dame Isabel Forbes, and their arms “Baron and Femme,” and date 1604, adorn the canopy of a door in the north-east angle of the garden. He died in old age, in 1648, and was succeeded by his nephew, John of Canterland. John of Edzell, soon after his accession, was elected an elder of Edzell, and was appointed Sheriff of Angus; but lived to see, with regret, the irremediable ruin of his house. He died in 1671, and was succeeded by his son David, who was now Chief of his Clan; and, in turn, closed his vain-glorious career, 15th February, 1698. He was succeeded by his son, David Lindsay, who was still more reckless and abandoned than his father. He was the last of the “Lindsays of Edzell.” “He sold his estates on the 25th August, 1715, for £192,502 Seots, or nearly £16,042 sterling,” to James, fourth Earl of Panmure. He eventually removed to Kirkwall, in Orkney, where he died unmarried, in the capacity of an ostler at an inn, about 1744, aged about 80 years—a landless outcast, yet unquestionably *de jure* “Lord Lindsay.” His ancestors had

held these estates for nearly four hundred years. "And such was the end of the proud house of Edzell." [Land, p. 32-48.]

ARMS and CREST, the same as Earl of Crawford. MOTTOES—Above—*Dum spiro spero* (While I breathe I hope.) Under the arms—*Endure furth.*

SEAT—Edzell Castle, an old castellated mansion, the most magnificent and extensive remnant of ancient baronial grandeur of which the county of Angus can boast. It stands "in solitary majesty," at the base of the lower range of the Grampians, on the north-east bank of the Dye water, and forms three sides of a parallelogram. The "Stirling Tower," or great donjon, is "about sixty feet in height," of great strength, and is still nearly entire. A range of building, two storeys in height, extends from the north side of the keep, and fronts the west, in which is the principal entrance, a large arched doorway, canopied by three square niches, (first and second) which had contained panels of the family arms. This part again joins another range of building on the north, and at the angle formed by this junction stands a round tower, which is very dilapidated. The whole is going fast to fragments. A part of the Cape-house and crow-stepped gable-tops, and chimney-stalks, yet remains, which has been surrounded by a capacious bartizan. "Queen Mary passed some time in this Castle, and held a Court, A.D. 1562." [Forfarshire Illustrated, p. 136.] Adjoining the Castle, there are extensive gardens. The "Flower Garden," about an acre in extent, walled around with high polished ashler walls, adjoins the keep, and contains the following figures. Compartments representing "the fesse chequy," with three spur-rowels in chief—these stars were added by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lord Lyon King of Arms, to his own arms—are placed between each of the figures.

WEST WALL, A.D. 1850.

[The Sculptures on this wall are personifications of the theological and cardinal virtues. The figures are about two feet in height.]

1. (Figure next the Tower)—**TEMPERANTIA** (Temperance.) A mantled figure pouring water from a jug into a glass, with a large jar standing at her feet.
2. **FORTITVDO** (Fortitude.) A male figure, mantled, holding out the right hand, and touching a column with left—the capital lying at his feet.
3. **PRUDENTIA** (Prudence.) A female, mantled, viewing her face in an antique mirror, held in her right hand, with a serpent coiled around her left arm.
4. **JUSTITIA** (Justice.) Justice, holding a sword in right hand, in pale, and balance and scales in left.
5. **CHARITAS** (Charity.) A mantled female, holding a child in each arm, with one at each knee, all nude.
6. **FIDES** (Faith.) A richly mantled female, with breast-knot, enwreathed with cords over the shoulders and breast, held near the end with left hand, and holding up with right a cup before her face.
7. **SPES** (Hope.) A mantled female, with right hand on the breast, and left outstretched—with an anchor lying across behind her, flukes at left side, and an antique spade erect before it, on right side.

SOUTH WALL.

[The Sculptures on this wall are personifications of the sciences—in bold relief, and the finest in the garden ; and are in square panels, with semi-circular canopies springing from pillars, on which are the names. They measure about 3 feet by 2. These sculptures, from the introduction of objects in perspective, “suggest a comparison with the famous gates of the Baptistry of Florence.”]

1. **GEOMETRIA.** A mantled female, crowned with a mural coronet, describing a globe with a pair of compasses. A square, compasses, scale, and books, lie at her feet.
2. **MYSICA.** A mantled female playing on a guitar, with a harp and other musical instruments lying around, and music books at her left foot.
3. **ARITHMETICA.** A mantled female figuring on a slate. Two nude small figures in the background.
4. **DIALECTICA.** A mantled seated female, looking to the right, with a dove on her head, and resting the middle finger of right hand (across the breast) on the palm of her left, at left side. At her left shoulder, a small nude figure, with two frogs at her left foot.
5. **RHETORICA.** A mantled female, seated, holding in the right hand a caduceus, and in the left a roll, with books at her feet.

EAST WALL..

[The Sculptures on this wall are allegorical personifications of the celestial deities on acute oval panels, each peak of which is adorned with a fleur-de-lis.]

1. THE MOON, or "LUNA, and DIANA." A mantled female, holding in her right hand a spear, and in her left a crescent (\textcirclearrowleft), and her feet on a fish. This figure is placed over the entrance-door of the "summer house"—"so placed perhaps, because the ancients supposed her to have the care of all houses during night." Luna, or Diana, was "the daughter of Jupiter by Latona."

2 MERCURY, with the sign ♀ and usual accompaniments of winged helmet and sandals, and winged caduceus in right hand. In the background, two nude figures dancing on his right, and a robed female holding up her right arm, is placed on the left. [The knavish, smooth-tongued, keen, and acquisitive Hermès (Mercury), the messenger of the gods and the inventor of the lyre.]

3. VENUS ♀ A mantled female, hair dishevelled, looking to left side, holding a dart over the left shoulder, and a flaming-heart in right hand. A lamb lies at her feet. [Venus—the goddess of love—is described as "herself cold and unimpassible, but ever active and irresistible in inspiring amorous feelings to gods, men, and animals."]

4. THE SUN ☉ A male figure in Roman costume, crowned with an antique crown, with a sword by his side, holding his right hand on a shield, charged with the sun in splendour, the face crowned with an antique crown, and the shield resting on the head of a lion at his feet, on right side, and holding in his left hand a sceptre, erect.

5. MARS, with the sign ♂—in Roman costume, on his head a helmet, vizor open, with a massive chain over his left shoulder, over his breast, and under his right arm, with a halbert or battle-axe, in pale, in his left hand, and an oval shield on his right arm, with a bloodhound at his feet. (Some think that it is like a ram, owing to the large hanging peculiarly chisselled ears.) [Mars—the god of war—was made a son of Jupiter by his wife Hérè, or Juno, and held a high position in divine story.]

6. JUPITER ♐ A male in Roman costume, wielding a sword, and holding his left hand on a shield charged with nude boy shooting an arrow from a cross-bow, and two fishes at his feet. [This deity has the noble function of king or president of the organised mythical society of the gods, and was the literal father of a numerous progeny. He is the grand protector of human society against lawlessness and wrong; sanctioner of oaths, and punisher of perjurors; enforcer of the ties of hospitality; the guardian of the family hoard and the realised crop of the year.]

7. SATURN, accompanied by the sign ♃, is represented in Roman costume, with a sword by his side; a scythe in his right hand, and holding up a boy in his left, no doubt emblematical of his having destroyed his own legitimate issue so soon as born, with a view that his kingdom might revert to the Titans, from whom it was taken and given to him. At his feet is placed a goat, perhaps the figure of

Amalthea. Saturn is here represented with a *wooden leg*, a circumstance leading some to suppose that this figure represents VULCAN, who, on falling from the heavens, on the Isle of Lemnos, broke his leg, and was thus rendered lame for life. But the character or sign indicates that it is Saturn.

[Engravings of certain parts of the wall are to be seen in Mr. Billing's *Baronial Views of Scotland*, Vol. II.]

Amongst the debris of Edzell Castle, there was found in 1855, a few reliques, amongst which are fragments of sculptured stones containing the armorial bearings of David, ninth Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, impaling those of his second wife (of the noble house of Argyle), to wit:—Quarterly, first and fourth, ... Gyronny of eight ... (*Campbell*) ; 2d, ... A galley ... (*Lorn*) ; 3d, A stag's head erased ... ; on a chief ... three buckles ... (supposed *Mackenzie*.) Part of the dexter supporter—A lion rampant ... Motto—on a semi-circular canopy—“ENDV”[RE FVRTH.] Initials on the dexter side—E. D. L. Date—[15] “5” “5.” In the Summer House, there are eight beautifully carved oak panels, which formed the panels of a press or wardrobe, which was part of the furniture of the Castle, and was long kept in the possession of the late “Bailie” Will, of Slateford (Edzell.) These consist of scriptural and floral subjects. The first (misplaced in the frame as third) indicates the Virgin Mary receiving the Annunciation ; 2d, The Angel kneeling, with the Holy Spirit descending in the shape of a dove on a ray of glory ; and, on a scroll entwined round a sceptre or rod, the following legend (in a contracted form) :—*Ave Maria Gratia Plena.*

It is pleasing to know that the noble owner of Edzell (the Right Hon. Fox Lord Pannure, K.T.) has lately made considerable improvements on the grounds around the noble ruins of the Castle, and kindly thrown this still attractive and magnificently unique (though long neglected) place open to the inspection of tourists. A guide is domiciled in the Sum-

mer House at the Flower Garden, where there is a large book kept for the insertion of visitors' names. This boon intimates that his Lordship has adopted the favourite and immortalized motto of his father—“*Live and let live!*” May no rude hand nor foot injure anything, but let every visitor's motto be the excellent adage—“Look to everything, but touch nothing!”

By the bye, I don't believe in the so-called bath-house; I take it for the Castle washing-house and laundry. And the oak carved work, I have before seen in the shape of panels of a press long in possession of the late “Bailie” Will, of Slateford.

NOTE.—*Sir David Lindsay of the Mount a Reformer*—Such was the influence of this nervous poet-satirist on his age and nation, that it has been remarked by an able and discriminating writer, not without some degree of justice, that “Sir David Lindsay was more the reformer of Scotland than John Knox; for he had prepared the ground, and Knox only sowed the seed.”

[*Dawn of the Reformation*, p. 59.]

LINDSAY-CARNEGIE of SPYNIE and BOYSACK.

WILLIAM FULLARTON-LINDSAY-CARNEGIE, Esq. of Kinblethmont, (titular of) Spynie, and Boysack, Convener, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Angusshire (1825). He is chief of the name of Fullarton. He is second and eldest surviving son of the late Colonel William Fullarton-Lindsay, Esq. of Spynie, by his wife, his own cousin-german Miss Carnegie, heiress of Boysack; and agreeably to deeds of entail, assumed the names, arms, and titles of “Lindsay-Carnegie of Spynie and Boysack,” on succeeding his brother in 1814. He wedded a daughter of the late Earl of Northesk, by whom he has had a numerous issue. His elder brother Captain James Lindsay-

Carnegie, R.N., of Spynie and Boysack, sought and found, at the expense of his life—

“The bubble reputation—
Even at the cannon’s mouth”—

since he died of a fatal marsh fever brought on by long exposure in boats—in Admiral Griffith’s expedition to the Penobscot river, where he served with distinction as a “Volunteer”—on duty on the shores of North America, in 1814. He had served with distinction as Lieutenant under his relative Admiral the Earl of Northesk, at the memorable battle of Trafalgar. His younger brothers are John Mackenzie Lindsay, Esq., W.S., and Donald Lindsay, Esq., Accountant, in Edinburgh. Mr. Lindsay-Carnegie is lineal representative of Lord Spynie of Spynie (creation 1590—dormant since the death of George, third Lord, 1672); and was an Officer in the Royal Artillery, and served with distinction in the West Indies, and Portugal. The founder of this branch of the House of Lindsay was Alexander, younger son of the tenth Earl of Crawford, by his wife Margaret Bethune. He was much esteemed by King James VI., who chose him his Vice-Chamberlain. He advanced 10,000 gold crowns to King James, and was chosen to accompany him to Denmark on his Majesty’s nuptial expedition. So soon as his Majesty landed with his bride Princess Ann of Denmark, at his Palace of Holyrood House, 1590, he granted the temporalities of the see of Moray to the Vice-Chamberlain, in lieu of the 10,000 crowns, and raised him to the peerage by the style and title of Lord Spynie of Spynie, to him and his heirs for ever. In 1605, however, the King re-purchased these lands, and restored them to the church, with the exception of the patronage of fifty livings, in the shires of Moray, Banff, Nairn, and Inverness. But the proprietary interest of this family in that district is now limited to the advowson of the church of New

Spynie, and that was purchased from the last Duke of Gordon by the present proprietor. The first Lord Spynie, at the request of James VI., wedded the Right Hon. Lady Jean Lyon, of the peerage House of Kinghorn, Countess-Dowager of Angus, by whom he left a son and successor, who was an active Officer in the service of the great Gustavus-Adolphus. He left two sons who succeeded in succession, and died without issue, when the representation devolved upon their eldest sister the Hon. Margaret Lindsay of Spynie, who wedded William Fullarton of Fullarton, near Meigle. Their only son, agreeably to the deed of entail, assumed the name, arms, and title of Lindsay of Spynie; and wedded a daughter of Carnegie of Boysack, by whom he left a son, who wedded Miss Strachan of the ancient noble family of Thornton, Mearns, by whom he left a numerous issue. He was father of the late Colonel William Fullarton of Spynie. The lands of Mains of Kinblethmont were granted to the first Lord Spynie, by his brother, the eleventh Earl of Crawford, 19th June, 158-. In 1634, the Earls of Kinnoull, Kinghorn, and the second Lord Spynie, as conjoint proprietors, granted the Temple-lands of Kinblethmont to Sir John Carnegie of Ethie (eventually Earl of Ethie, and Northesk), in life-rent, and his son the Hon. David, in fee—from whom, as seen above, the lands of Boysack have descended by marriage to the present proprietor.

[*Land*, p.p. 290, 1, 2, 3, 4.]

Robert the Bruce gave a charter of the lands of Foulertone, near Montrose, to “Galfrido de Foulertone,” on the reddendo of “serving us and our heirs, within the county of Forfar, in the office of *Fouler*, &c.,” bringing all the fowls and birds which they may catch and have, to the table of the King’s house—where Galfrido and his heirs were to be entertained, along with a servant and two horses.

Sir Adam de Fullerton, son of Reginald de Fullerton, the

progenitor, got a charter of the lands of Fullerton, in Ayrshire, from James, High Steward of Scotland, A.D. 1240.

[*Nisbet*, Vol. I., p. 332.]

According to Sir Walter Scott, and other good historians, this sept is of French origin, as the ancient name intimates, and is of very ancient descent in the isle of Arran. Their original name was—Fitz-Louis or Mac-Louis, and eventually Foulertoun, Foullertoun, and Fullarton. The whole sept, under their chief, attached themselves to Robert the Bruce on his landing in Arran; and the chief Fergus Mac-Louis, otherwise called Foullarton, received from the grateful monarch a charter for the lands of Kilmichael, and others, dated 26th November, in the second year of his reign (1307,) which lands as also those of Fullarton, near Ayr, Ayrshire—remained until lately in the possession of this very ancient and respectable family, (and, I think, are now in the possession of the Duke of Portland.)

[See *Lord of the Isles, Notes*, p.p. 161, 249, &c.]

Heir-apparent—His eldest surviving son.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth grand quarters, Argent, three otters' heads couped, gules (*Fullarton*); second and third grand quarters—quarterly, first and fourth, Gules, a fesse chequy, azure and argent; in chief, a label of three points, of the third (*Lindsay*); second and third, Or, an eagle, displayed, azure, armed gules (*Carnegie*). **CRESTS**—1st, A camel's head couped, proper; 2d, An ostrich, charged with a label, holding in the beak a key, proper; 3d, A demi-leopard, proper. **SUPPORTERS**—Dexter, A savage wreathed, holding over the exterior shoulder a club, proper; sinister, A lion, sejant, guardant, gules, charged on the neck with a label, argent. **MOTTOES**—Over the first crest—*Lux in tenebris* (Light in darkness); second—*Patior ut vincit* (Endure that you may

conquer); third—*Tâche** *sans tache* (A task without blemish); and under the arms—*Endure furth.* [Family Coach, Seals, &c.]

“Unto the upright there ariseth light in darkness.”

“The valiant in himself what can he suffer?”

CHIEF SEAT—Kinblethmont House, an old but elegant mansion, situated amidst a broad and beautifully wooded demesne, with extensive pleasure grounds, and excellent gardens, on the top of a pleasant hill (hence the Gaelic name, *Kin-blath-mont*, i. e.—the “head of the pleasant hill”)—about three miles north of Arbroath.

Spynic Castle stands about a mile from the Cathedral of Elgin. It was the seat of the Bishops of Moray, and was once a very magnificent edifice, situated on the margin of a beautiful lake, with fine gardens and wooded grounds. It consisted of a square embattled tower, of four vaulted storeys in height, walls about nine feet thick, at the south-west corner of an oblong square of about sixty yards. The entry was to the east, and was secured by a massive portcullis. It was built *circa* 1224.

[*De Cardonnell.*]

LINDSAY of BALGAVIES.

Sir WALTER LINDSAY of Balgavies, third son of David of Edzell, or “Edge-hill” (as Rolt writes it), ninth Earl of Crawford—seems to have acquired the barony of Balgavies about 1571, as in that year he got a charter from his father of the adjoining lands of Kemphill, Guthrie. He also held the lands of Langlands, Innerdovat, Little Markhouse, Haughs of Finhaven, &c.; and Carlungie, and Ballhungie, in the barony of

* I beg to remark that, in giving the translation of W.-Carnegie of Lour's motto, the circumflex above the “a” in the first “Tâche” was entirely overlooked, which will account for the difference.

Downie. He was appointed one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to James VI.; but he soon changed his tactics, and becoming a papist, he was one of the most daring zealots of his time. In 1593, King James undertook his subjugating journey to the north—and wreaked his vengeance upon Sir Walter, by almost erasing his Castle of Balgavies to the ground. Sir Walter fell by the hand of David, the “Wicked Master,” in 1605. He was succeeded by his son David, who died in 1615, and was succeeded by his son Walter Lindsay, who alienated the whole in 1630. [Land, p. 171.]

There is a stone panel of the Balgavies arms, motto, and cypher “B,” now lying in the manse garden of Aberlemno, which is the only relic now remaining that identifies the Lindsays with the old Castle of Balgavies.

“The knights are dust, their good swords are rust.”

ARMS, CREST, and MOTTOES, the same as Edzell’s.

[Herald, Vol. II.]

LINDSAY of KINNETTLES.

Archbishop THOMAS LINDSAY of Kinnettles, Angus, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, the last of the male line of this family, died issueless in 1713. [Rolt.] Marjory Lindsay, daughter of Lindsay of Kinnettles, by his wife Beatrix, daughter of Ogilvy of Carsebank, was wedded to “Dom. Davidis Lindsay Pastoris de Rescobie qui obiit anno Dom. 1677. Ætat 62”—and died in 1716, aged 89.

[Mont. at Rescobie.]

Robert Lindsay, a cadet of the house of Evelick (created Bart. 1666), descended from a younger brother of the third Earl of Crawford, acquired the estate of Kinnettles about

1511. The representatives of both houses, through maternal descent, are—William Murray, Esq. of Henderland and Evelick; and his brother, Sir John Archibald Murray, a Lord of Session.

[*Land*, pp. 300–2.]

ARMS—The quartered arms of the Earl of Crawford; within a bordure quarterly, argent, and gules. CREST—On the point of a sword in pale, a balance and scales, proper. MOTTO—*Recta vel ardua* (Right as well as difficult.)

[*Herald*, Vol. II.]

LINDSAY of BLAIRYFEDDAN.

JOHN LINDSAY of Blairyfeddan, in the parish and barony of Findhaven, was slain by Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity and his associates, about 1588. Blairyfeddan had been a party to the slaughter of Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, about 1535–9.

[*Land*, p. 170.]

The family held these lands until the middle of the seventeenth century. Henry Lindsay of Blairyfeddan wedded Alison, daughter of Scrymgeour of Glasswall, near Kirriemuir.

ARMS—Gules, a fesse chequy azure and argent; in chief a mullet, silver; and in base, three bars wavy, or.

[*Mont. at Rescobie*.]

LINDSAY of PITSCANDLY.

JOHN LINDSAY, Esq. of Pitscandly, was an elder of Rescobie, 2d February, 1718.

ARMS—Gules, a fesse chequy azure and argent; in chief a mullet; and a dagger in pale, in base, silver.

[*Herald*, Vol. II.]

LINDSAY of ALMERIECLOSS.

JOHN LINDSAY, Esq. of Almeriecloss, Arbroath, succeeded his father Robert Lindsay, formerly Farmer and Trader, Arbroath.

Robert Lindsay, Esq. of Drumyellow and Almeriecloss, purchased the latter property from Mr. Lyell of Stoneyflat, Mearns (father of Major Lyell of the same), about A.D. 1795.

Heir-apparent—His son, Robert Lindsay, younger of Almeriecloss.

CREST—An ostrich's head, erased, argent, holding in the beak a horse-shoe, azure. MOTTO—*Endure forth* (Stand out stoutly.)

SEAT—Almeriecloss House, a modern mansion, erected near the site of the ancient mansion of the same name. Almeriecloss is a corrupt form of the word *Almonryclose*, or *Almonrieclose*, and derived from a lane or close of very old houses anciently called *Almonrieclose*. This road or lane led to the *Hospitarium* of the Abbey of Aberbrothock. RESIDENCE—Tarrie House, about a mile north-east of Arbroath.

Almeriecloss House, and adjoining grounds, were sold on the 9th of June, 1855, to Messrs. Corsair, Manufacturers, Arbroath, at the upset price of £850.

LIVINGSTON of BALROWNIE.

LIVINGSTON of Balrownie, Angus, was a scion of the old family “of that Ilk,” Linlithgowshire. The progenitor is said to have been a Hungarian nobleman of the name of “Leving,” who came to Scotland with Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, about 1078. [Broun's *Baronetage*, p. 62.] King

Malcolm bestowed on him lands in West Lothian, which he named Levingstoun after his own name—and his successor assumed the surname from the lands.

ARMS—Argent, two cinquefoils, in chief, and an escallop, in base, gules; within a bordure indented, of the second.
 CREST—A gilly-flower (July-flower) slipped, proper. MOTTO
—Nativum retinet decus [He retains his native honour.)

[*Herald*, Vol. II.]

LOGY of TANNADICE.

JOHN DE LOGY had a grant of the thanedom of Tannadice, for the reddendo of “a red falcon;” and Glamis, for that of “a sparrow-hawk”—to be delivered annually at the feast of Pentecost—A.D. 1363. [Land, p. 274.]

Gilbert de Logy, is a witness to a charter by Sir John Murray of Drumsagard, of date, A.D. 1304.

[*Baronage*, p. 141.]

The name of Logie is territorial, and probably assumed from the lands of Logie, near Kirriemuir.

ARMS OF LOGY OF THAT ILK—Sable, three bars wavy, or.
 [Herald, Vol. II.] CREST OF LOGY—A leopard’s face, or.

LOW of HILTON.

JOHN Low, Esq. of Hilton, Mearns, Writer in Stonehaven, deceased, deduced descent from the Lows of Aberdeen.

ARMS—Or, three laurel-leaves, slipped, vert; within a bordure, chequy, of the second and argent. CREST—A wolf’s head erased, regardant, proper. MOTTO—*Semper urget* (He presses forward.) [Family Seal.]

LUMSDEN of AUCHINDOIR.

HARRY LUMSDEN, Esq. of Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire, a branch of the house of Cushnie, is representative of Sir Harry Niven-Lumsden of Auchindoir, Bart., who died, without surviving issue, in 1821. Mr. John Niven of Peebles, Angus, fell heir to the lands of Clova, and gave them to his son Harry, who was created a Bart. This is a branch of the ancient family of Lumsden of that Ilk, Berwickshire, through Lumsden of Conland, in Fifeshire, some of whom settled in Aberdeenshire in the fifteenth century.

Heir-apparent—Clement Lumsden, by testamentary deed.

ARMS—Azure, a buckle, or, between two wolves' heads erased, in chief, and an escallop, in base, argent. CREST—A dexter hand holding a dagger in pale, proper. MOTTO—*Dei dono sum quod sum* (By the favour of God I am what I am.) [Donean Tourist, p. 471.]

SEAT—Clova House, on the banks of the Don.

NOTE.—*Niven Arms*—Azure, a fesse, between an increscent and decrescent, in chief, argent, and a palm branch, slipped, in base, of the last. CREST—A palm branch, slipped, vert. MOTTO—*Vivas sperandum* (Whilst there is life there is hope.)

LYALL of GALLERY.

DAVID LYALL, Esq. of Gallery, Angus, succeeded his father James Lyall, Esq., in 1851, who succeeded by testamentary deed of his maternal uncle Mr. Lyall, for thirty years Merchant at Gottenburgh, who, on his return to his native county, purchased the estate of Gallery from the Foulertons.

ARMS—Or, a cross azure, between four crosses pattee, gules. CREST—A swallow volant, proper. MOTTO—*Sedulo et honeste* (Carefully and honestly.)

SEAT—Gallery House, a large old mansion, with a great number of windows, pleasantly situated amid stately old trees, on the south bank of the North Esk, about seven miles north-west of Montrose.

LYELL of GARDYNE.

ALEXANDER LYELL, Esq. of Gardyne, Angus, is representative of the Lyells of Dysart. Patrick Lyell was proprietor of Balhall, in 1682—in which he was succeeded by his son William Lyell of Dysart and Bonnytoun. Thomas Lyell of Dysart wedded Jean-Maria, of the family of Lindsay of Edzell —of whom the present Mr. Lyell is great-grandson. The venerable Rev. David Lyell, Minister of Careston (my informant), is another great-grandson.

Heir-apparent—His son A. Lyell, younger of Gardyne.

ARMS—Or, a cross azure, between four cross crosslets fitchee, gules. CREST—A dexter hand holding a sword in pale, proper. MOTTO—*Tutela* (Guardianship.)

SEAT—Gardyne Castle, a large old edifice, situated on the western bank of Deuton burn, a rivulet which murmurs along the bottom of a deep and finely wooded ravine, and surrounded with extensive plantations. The arms of Gardyne of that Ilk are sculptured on the front of the Castle:—"A boar's head; in chief, a pear. Motto—on a scroll—*In te, Domine, speravi* (In thee, O Lord, I have placed my hope.) Date A.D. 1568."

LYELL of KINNORDY.

Sir CHARLES LYELL, Knight, of Kinnordy and Inverquharthy, Angus, "Forester of the forest of Platane"—an eminent Geologist and Author—had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by Queen Victoria, at Balmoral Castle, in

1848. His grandfather Mr. Lyell, purchased the estates from the Ogilvys, about 1790. According to *Douglas' Peerage*, the surname of Lyle was assumed by the proprietor of some of the Western Isles of Scotland, where the family settled in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. They were of old designed "Le Isle"—which came to be pronounced and written "Lyel" and "Lyell." Their chief seat was Duchat Castle, from which the head of the house had his superior title. The remote progenitor of this family was William de Lyle, who was a witness to the foundation charter of the monastery of Paisley, by Walter (second of that name), son of Alan, Lord High Steward of Scotland, A.D. 1164. Sir John Lyle, in several charters by King Robert II., is designed "*Johannes filius et haeres Johannis de Lyle, domini de Duchat, miles, &c.*" He wedded one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Graitney, eleventh Earl of Mar, by whom he had three sons—Sir Robert, his heir; second, Alexander; third, William. Upon the demise of Alexander (Stewart), eleventh Earl of Mar, A.D. 1435–6, Sir Robert Lyle claimed the Earldom, in right of his mother; but what share thereof he obtained is uncertain. He added the arms of Mar to his paternal coat.

This family is a branch of the ancient family of Lyell of Murthill and Kinalty, parish of Tannadice, Angus. Hew Lyell had charters of these lands from Malcolm de Ramsay of Anchterhouse, A.D. 1377; and which continued in the family until at least Guynd's time, *circa* 1682. [Land, p. 344.]

Heir-presumptive—His brother, or his son.

ARMS—Or, a cross, azure, between four crosses-pattee, gules; within a bordure engrailed of the third. CREST—A dexter cubit arm in armour, holding a sword in pale, proper. MOTTO—*Forti non ignaro* (To the brave not to the dastardly.)

[Family Coach.]

SEAT—Kinnordy House, a fine large mansion, partly old and partly modern, of three storeys in height, forming three sides of a square, with a six-sided projecting doorway and staircase in the centre. The wings are adorned with elegant vases at the gable corners. At the junction of the body with the west wing there is a sort of square turret with a balcony on the top. It stands amid a finely wooded and extensive demesne, adorned with gardens, and lawn, studded with stately trees, at the base of the picturesque wood-crowned hill of Meams, about a mile north-west of Kirriemuir.

LYELL of BLACKNESS.

Captain HENRY LYELL of Blackness lived about the close of the sixteenth century. He contributed largely to the erection, or at least the roofing and seating of the South and North Churches of Dundee, A.D. 1588. In the South Church wall there was a tablet erected to his memory, with his arms, and a Latin inscription, setting forth in laudatory terms his generosity, and giving him the merit of defraying the expense of the whole work. [Monteith, p. 98.] This monument no longer exists, having been destroyed when the churches were burned down in 1841. [Cumming's Forfarshire.]

ARMS—Or, a cross azure, between four cross crosslets fitchee, gules. CREST—A licorn's or unicorn's head erased, argent, armed and crined, or. MOTTO—*At all tymes God me defend.*

LYELL of STONEYFLATT.

Major LYELL of Stoneyflatt, Mearns, a cadet of the Dysart house, deceased, was a cousin-german of Gardyne.

ARMS—Or, a fesse chequy, azure and argent (*Stewart Earl*

of Mar), between three cross crosslets fitchee, gules. CREST—A dexter hand holding a sword in pale, proper. MOTTO—*Tutela* (Guardianship.) [Family Seal.]

LYON of GLENOGIL.

GEORGE LYON, Esq., W.S., of Glenogil, or Wester Ogil, Angus, is representative of the ancient family of Lyon of Cossens Castle, north-east of Glanniss, who erected that castle, now a ruin, on which their impaled arms are to be seen sculptured on the north wall; and a branch of the ancient noble stock of Kinghorn and Strathmore. He married, 28th March, 1810, Catharine, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Fleming, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, by whom he has a numerous issue.

The first recorded progenitor of this noble family was “John de Lyon,” who obtained a grant of the baronies of Forteviot, and Forgandenny, Perthshire; Curtestoun, and Drumovan, in Aberdeenshire; and Lodge writes, “and the reversion of the Thanedom of Glanniss,” Angus, from David II. His son, Sir John de Lyon, was Secretary to Robert II., and Great Chamberlain of Scotland; and got a grant of the “Thaneage of Glanniss” from that king, A.D. 1379. On his marriage with the Princess Jane Stuart, second daughter of Robert II., he got as her “tocher” or dowry, the barony of Kinghorn and the “Thaneage of Tannadyce;” and was allowed the honourable augmentation to his arms of the royal tressure of the arms of Scotland; and the demi-lady for crest, with the unicorn for dexter supporter.

Heir-apparent—His eldest son, Hugh Lyon, younger of Glenogil.

ARMS—Argent, a lion rampant, azure; within a double tressure flory, counterflory, with fleurs-de-lis, gules. CREST—A demi-lady, proper, habited argent, stomacher fretty azure, holding in the dexter hand a thistle flowered; all between two laurel branches, proper. MOTTO—*In te, Domine, speravi* (In thee, O Lord, I have placed my hope.)

[*Family Seal, Monument St. Andrew's Churchyard, Dundee, &c.*]

SEAT—Glenogil House, a neat modern mansion, with large French windows in the lower story, beautifully situated on a rising ground, amid a finely wooded demesne, on the western bold bank of the “peerless Noran,” of song, where—

“The rocks are pil’d like airy wa’s,
O'er which, in many a cascade, fa’s,
O'er-arched by birks and blooming haws,
The gurgling stream of Noran.”

It stands some hundreds of yards north of the site of the old Castle of Wester Ogil, the only vestige of which, now to be seen, is a lintel of a window, built into the front wall of the farm-house of Mains of Ogil. It is inscribed, “G. L. I. N.” “1680”—answering for the initials of George Lyon, and his wife, Jean Nicol, of Wester Ogil.

“Here Dryads scorning Phœbus’ ray,
While Pan melodious pipes away,
In measur’d motions brisk about,
Till old Silenus puts them out.

* * * * *

And silver streams through meadows stray
And Naiads on the margin play
And lesser Nymphs on sides of hills
From plaything urns pour down the rills.”

[Mat. Green. *Chambers' Journal.*]

It stands about nine miles north-east of Forfar.

LYON of BALLANTORE.

W. LYON, Esq. of Ballantore and Glenugie (in Glenprosen), Angusshire, an eminent Wine Merchant in London, purchased the estate of Ballantore from Sir Charles Lyell of Kinnordy, at the price of £11,700, in A.D. 1855. In the same year, Mr. Lyon purchased the small estate of Glenugie, from John Ogilvy, Esq. of Inshewan. Mr. Lyon is representative of the ancient family of Lyon of Castle-Lyon, in the Carse of Gowrie, a cadet of the peerage house of Kinghorn or Strathmore. He is son of the late Mr. Lyon of Castle-Lyon, who sold the estate to Mr. Paterson, who changed its name to Castle Huntly. He is married and has issue.

ARMS—Argent, a lion rampant, azure, within a double tressure flory, counterflory, gules. CREST—Between two branches of laurel, orlewise, a demi-lady a-frontee, proper, vested argent, stomacher fretty azure, holding in her dexter hand a thistle vert, flowered gules; and in the sinister, a key, ward upward, or. MOTTO—*In te, Domine, speravi* (In thee, O Lord, I have placed my hope.)

On the west side of the hill of Catlaw, a very elevated site has been chosen for a new, elegant and spacious mansion, which will command one of the most extensive views in the county, looking down on the famed, pellucid, wood-fringed Lake of Lintrathen, as well as over the fertile and beautiful valley or “How of Strathmore.” The contemplated improvements, which have been already commenced, are, we understand, on a princely scale of magnificence, so much so in fact, that years must elapse before anything like one-half of the projected plans can be fully accomplished.

MACAULAY of ARDINCAPILL.

The Right Hon. THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY, M.P. and D.C.L., (Edinburgh), son of Zachary Macaulay, Esq., (of London), born in 1800; sat for Calne in 1830-32, when he held the office of Commissioner of Bankrupts; for Leeds in 1832-4, when he filled the situation of Secretary to the India Board; was a Member of Supreme Council in India from 1834 to '38; chosen for the city of Edinburgh in June 1839, and re-elected on the 23d January 1840, having been appointed Secretary at War on the 27th September 1839; again chosen at the general election in 1841, and re-elected on the 14th July 1846, on his appointment to the office of Paymaster-General of the Forces; and was again chosen at the general election in 1852. He seems to be the flourishing representative of the ancient and Celtic family of Macaulay of Ardincapill, in the Lennox. The name would seem to signify, either *Alex.'s son*, or *Malcom's son*, but most probably the former. Macgregor of Macgregor (or Glenstrae), entered into a bond of friendship with Macaulay of Ardincapill, upon the 27th May, A.D. 1591, in which the latter owns himself a cadet of the house of the former, and promises to pay him the "Calp." There can be no doubt, therefore, writes Mr. Skene, that the Macaulays are a branch of Clan Alpin.

[*Vide Skene's Clans*, Vol. II., p. 265.]

The Macaulays appear to have settled in the Lennox in very early times, and their first chiefs who are mentioned in the Lennox chartulary, are designed "de Ardincapill." Their relationship to the Macgregors led them to take some part in the feuds in which that unfortunate tribe were latterly engaged, but the protection of the Earls of Lennox seems to

have shielded the Macaulays from the consequences which fell so heavily upon the devoted Macgregors. The Macaulays never rose above the rank of a minor clan.

ARMS—Gules, two broad-arrows, pilewise, argent, surmounted by a fesse chequy of the second and first, between three buckles, or. CREST—A boot, couped at the calf, sable, thereon a spur, argent. MOTTO—*Dulce periculum* (Danger is sweet.)

TARTAN—12 red, $\frac{1}{4}$ blue, 6 green, $\frac{1}{4}$ blue, $2\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{4}$ blue 3 green, $\frac{1}{4}$ black, 1 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ black, 3 green, $\frac{1}{4}$ blue, $2\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{4}$ blue, 6 green, $\frac{1}{4}$ blue, 24 red. BADGE—“Scotch pine”

RESIDENCE IN LONDON—F 3 Albany.

MACCOMBIE of JELLYBRAND.

JAMES B. MACCOMBIE, Esq. of Jellybrand, Mearns, is a cadet of the old house of Mackintosh. The surname is Gaelic, and signifies “Thomas’ son.” The name of the estate “Gil Brandh” or “Gille Brand,” signifies “the dark water” (near Stonehaven.)

ARMS—Or, a lion rampant, and chief, gules. CREST—A cat-a-mountain sejant rampant, proper. MOTTO—*Touch not the cat but (without) a glove.*

MACDONALD of ROSSIE.

WILLIAM MACDONALD MACDONALD, Esq. of Rossie, and St. Martins, purchased Rossie from Horatio Ross, Esq., about 1847. He succeeded his maternal uncle Mr. Macdonald, Advocate, Edinburgh, in the estate of St. Martins, and assumed the name and arms of that family, dropping his own patronymic of Farquhar. The traditions of Clan Donald, from

time immemorial, tend to confirm the belief of their native Celtic extraction. Sir James Macdonald of Kintyre, in a letter to the Bishop of the Isles, dated A.D. 1615, says—“ Seeing my race has been “ *tenne hundred yeirs kyndlie Scottismen.*”

The name is derived from Donald, second son of Reginald MacSomerled, second son of Somerled by his second wife—about the middle of the thirteenth century.

[*Skene, Vol. II., p. 58.*]

ARMS—Quarterly—first, Argent, a lion rampant, gules; second, Or, a dexter hand, couped, fessewise, in armour, proper, holding a cross crosslet fitchee, gules; third, Or, a lympad, sails furled, flags, gules; fourth, Per fesse, argent and vert, a salmon naiant, in fesse, proper. CREST—A dexter arm in armour embowed, holding a broad-sword, proper. MOTTO—*Per mare, per terras* (By sea and by land.)

[*Family Coach.*]

TARTAN— $2\frac{1}{2}$ green, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 green, $1\frac{1}{2}$ red, 8 green, 8 black, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 8 blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{3}{4}$ blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 5 blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{3}{4}$ blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ red, 8 blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 8 black, 8 green, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 5 green. BADGE—“Heath.” SLOGAN—*Craggan an Phithich!* (The rock of the raven.)

CHIEF SEAT—Rossie Castle, a magnificent castellated mansion, erected by Hercules Ross, in 1805. It consists of a square embattled body of three storeys in height—the arched door-way on the second one is flanked by two round towers of two storeys, between two windows; in third storey is a triplet window between two plain ones. This is flanked by two wings of three storeys, each having a triplet window. At each corner of the wings is a square embattled tower of three and a half storeys, in each is an arched window. These are again flanked by two wings of two storeys, with embattled

turrets at the corners. It is finely situated on a rising ground, on the south side of the Basin of Montrose, amid finely wooded extensive grounds, with beautiful gardens.

OTHER SEATS—St. Martins; and Garth House, on the north bank of the Lyon, east of Fortingal, Perthshire.

MACINROY OF THE BURN.

WILLIAM MACINROY, Esq. of Arnhall and The Burn, Mearns, a Major in the army, a Deputy-Lieutenant, 1842, for the county, younger brother of J. P. MacInroy of Lude, in Athole. He purchased the estates from the trustees of William Shand. This family is a branch of the ancient family of Robertson of Straloch. The head of the house of Straloch was called “Baron Roy,” although he wrote his name Robertson.

General Reid of Straloch, founder of the Music Chair in the University of Edinburgh, always wrote his name Reid, even after he succeeded to the estate. The name “Mac-in-ruodh” or MacInroy, signifies “the son of the red.”

[*See Browne's Clans.*]

General Reid composed “The Highlander or 42d Regiment’s March”—now called “The Garb of Old Gaul”—from the words of the song by Sir Harry Erskine:—

“In the garb of old Gaul, with the fire of old Rome,
From the heath cover’d mountains of Scotia we come,
Where the Romans endeavour’d our country to gain,
But our ancestors fought, and they fought not in vain.”

Heir-presumptive—The second son of the late Colonel Fraser of Bahnakewan, by his wife, a sister of Major MacInroy.

ARMS—Argent, on a pile per pale, or and sable, between two mullets, in chief, of the third, and three wolves’ heads

erased, two in fesse, and one in base, gules—a mullet counter-changed. CREST—A galley, oars in action, sable, sails furled, and flags flottant, gules. MOTTO—*Sequor* (I follow.)

[*Inf. kindly communicated by Major MacInroy.*]

ROBERTSON AND MACINROY TAKTAN— $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 green, $8\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 blue, 1 red, $8\frac{1}{2}$ green, 1 red, $8\frac{1}{2}$ green, 1 red, 1 green, $8\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 green, 1 red, 1 green, $8\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 green, 1 red, $8\frac{1}{2}$ blue, 1 red, $8\frac{1}{2}$ green, 1 red, 1 blue, $8\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 green, 1 red, 1 green, $8\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 blue, 1 red, $8\frac{1}{2}$ green, $\frac{1}{2}$ red. BADGE—“Breckans” (Fern.)

CHIEF SEAT—The far-famed The Burn House, a large elegant mansion, situated on a terrace on the north-eastern ivy-belted, wood-wreathed, bold craggy bank of the North Esk. On both sides of the river there are fine walks, which are connected, a little below the house, by a beautiful suspension iron bridge, over an “inky pool.” In many places, the walks are cut out of the solid jasper-veined rocks—

“You walk on stairs both up and down,
Of gems might grace th’ imperial crown.”

The banks are adorned with towers, which, together with the Grampians in the background, give grandeur to the landscape. It has beautiful gardens, with hot-houses, and fine lawn, with a diamond-sparkling rivulet, “the burn,” (which gives the designation) murmuring through “the gardens and lawn,” and flowing into a fish-pond, within the pleasure grounds. It stands on the north side of the Fettercairn road, about six miles north of Brechin. It has fine porters’ lodges, and iron gate, near the far-famed Gannachy Bridge. The Burn is, in fact, surrounded with the most indescribably enchanting sylvan scenery, where the lovers of the romantic, the picturesque and beautiful, must in rapture exclaim:—

“All around is enchantment!”

MACKENZIE of STRICKATHROW.

COLIN MACKENZIE, Esq. of Strickathrow (now *Stracathro*), Angus, seems to have purchased the estate from Captain Alexander Turnbull of Strickathrow, between 1763 and 1767; as Mr. Mackenzie of Strickathrow died in January 1767, and was interred in the churchyard of Strickathrow, where a monument to his memory, and that of his brother Dr. John, who died December 1775, still exists.

Mackenzie of Allangrange is the Chief of the Clan.

According to Mr. Skene, the fragment of the records of Icolmkill, so much boasted of, gives "not a hint" of the Irish FitzGerald having settled in the Highlands, "or of his having become the progenitor of any Scottish family whatever;" while as to the supposed charter of Alexander III., it is equally inconclusive, as it merely grants the lands of Kintail "Colino Hiberno"—the word "Hibernus" having at that time come into general use, as denoting the Highlanders, in the same manner as the word "Irish" ("Erse" does not convey the right sound) is now used to express their language. But inconclusive as it is, this charter cannot be admitted at all, as it bears the most palpable marks of having been a *forgery* of later times, and one by no means happy in its execution. How such a tradition of the origin of the Mac- kennies ever could have arisen, it is difficult to say; but the fact of "their native and Gaelic descent is completely set at rest by the M.S. of 1450." In it, "the Mackenzies are brought from a certain Gilleon-og, or Colin the younger, a son of Gilleon na h'airde, the ancestor of the Rosses." "The first of this family who is known with certainty, appears to be Murdo filius Kennethi de Kintail, to whom a charter is

said to have been granted by David II. as early as the year 1362 ; and this is confirmed by the manuscript of 1450, the last two generations given in which are Murcha, the son of Kenneth. Hence the name of the Clan—*MacKenny*, i.e., Kenneth's son. *Force*—In 1427, 2000 ; in 1704, 1200 ; in 1745, 2500." [Vide *Highland Clans*, by W. F. Skene, F.S.A. Scot., Vol. II., pp. 233, 4, 5, 41.]

And so it seems these precious and veracious vouchers of a long boasted of Norman lineage has fallen to the ground. Mr. Skene has done good service to the history of his country by detecting the falsehood of the foreign origins of many families, and endeavouring to eradicate that modern mania, both of families and genealogists, for a Norman lineage, which cannot be too much guarded against nor condemned.

CHIEF'S ARMS—(Granted in 1817)—Quarterly—first and fourth, Azure, a buck's head, cabossed, or (*Mackenzie*) ; second and third, Azure, a falcon displayed, argent, charged on the breast with a man's heart, gules, all between three mullets, of the second (*Falconer of Hawkerton*.) CREST—A mountain in flames, proper. SUPPORTERS—Two savages, wreathed with laurel, holding in their exterior hands clubs in pale, the tops flaming, proper. MOTTOES—Over the crest—*Luceo non uro* (I shine, not burn) ; and under the arms—*Vive ut vivas* (Live that you may have life.) [Herald, Vol. II.]

MACKENZIE of WOODSTOCK.

JAMES MACKENZIE, Esq. of Woodstock or Drumtochty, Mearns, died 22d May, 1799, aged 24 years.

His brother, George Mackenzie, Captain 33d Regiment of Foot, died 10th September, 1791, aged 21.

He was succeeded by his mother Ann Macpherson, of the

family of Invereshie, relict of John Mackenzie, Esq. of Straeathro, Angus, who died—after having sold the lands—in November, 1810, aged seventy-five years.

ARMS—Azure, a stag's head cabossed, or, within two laurel branches, orlewise, argent. CREST—A mountain in flames, proper. MOTTO—*Luceo non uro* (I shine, not burn.)

TARTAN—8 black, 8 green, 1 black, 2 white, 1 black, 8 green, 8 black, 8 blue, 1 black, 2 red, 1 black, 8 blue. BADGE—“Deer-grass.” SLOGAN—*Tulloch ard* (The high hill.)

MACKINNON of MACKINNON.

LAUCHLAN MACKINNON, Esq., Glasgow, Chief of the Clan, is eldest brother of A. K. Mackinnon, Esq. of Corry, Inverness-shire.

The clan derive descent and name from “Fingon,” second son of Dongallus *MacGregor* (who died at an advanced age, A.D. 900.) [Baronage, p. 493.]

ARMS—Quarterly—first, Argent, on a hill in dexter base, a deer, and hound courant, bendwise, proper (*Mackinnon*) ; second, Azure, a castle triple-towered, argent, masoned, sable, port gules (*Macleod*) ; third, Gules, a lion passant, in chief, and a boar's head erased, holding in the mouth a deer's shank-bone, argent (*Mackinnon*) ; fourth, Or, a galley, sable, flags gules (*M'Lean*.) CREST—A boar's head erased, holding in the mouth a deer's shank-bone, proper. SUPPORTERS—Two lions, proper. MOTTO—*Audentes fortuna juvat* (Fortune assists the bold.) [Mackinnon's Letter and Seal.]

TARTAN— $\frac{1}{2}$ white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 green, 1 blue, 3 red, 8 green, 1 red, 2 blue, 1 green, 8 red, 4 green, 1 white, 2 red, 1 white, 2 red, 1 white, 4 green, 8 red, 1 green, 2 blue, 1 red, 8 green, 3 red, 1 blue, 1 green, $1\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 white. BADGE—“Pine.”

MACLAGAN of GLENQUIECH.

DANIEL SINCLAIR MACLAGAN, Esq. of Glenquiech, Angus, succeeded in right of his wife, and assumed the name and arms of MacLagan. She succeeded her brother Archibald Anderson, who died about 1834. Mr. Anderson succeeded his maternal uncle John MacLagan, Esq., M.D., on his demise, 21st March, 1831, a bridegroom of fifty years standing, having survived his bride for that length of time. He and his successors were and are all natives of Strathtay, Breadalbane. Dr. MacLagan made his fortune as a Doctor in the Army; and on retiring, he purchased the estates from Mr. Grant of Glenquiech and Meimus.

Before entering the Army he gave evidence of his skill, having cured the late Earl of Breadalbane of a dangerous malady—and the Earl out of gratitude, gave him one hundred guineas, and became his staunch friend and patron ever after. This gold was his first “golden nest-egg”—the foundation of his ample fortune.

Heir-apparent—His eldest son.

ARMS—Or, two chevrons, the upper side of the upper one, and the under side of the under, engrailed, sable (*MacLagan*); on a canton argent, a cross engrailed of the second (*Sinclair*). CRESTS—1st, A griffin’s head, between two wings, gules, armed, or; 2^d, A mortar-piece, azure, mounted, gules. MOTTOES—Above—*Fight*; under the arms—*Superba frango* (I subdue the proud.)

TARTAN—1 $\frac{1}{4}$ red, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ blue, $\frac{3}{4}$ red, $\frac{3}{4}$ blue, $\frac{3}{4}$ red, 7 blue, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ black, 7 green, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, 1 yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 7 green, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ black, 7 blue, $\frac{3}{4}$ red, $\frac{3}{4}$ blue, $\frac{3}{4}$ red, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ blue, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ red. BADGE—“Furze.”

SEATS—Glenquiech House, an old mansion, finely situated on an acclivity amid stately hoary old trees and young plantations, at the south-west base of St. Arlan's hill, about five miles north-east of Kirriemuir. And—Ruthven House, near Perth.

MACLAURIN of BROICH.

ALEXANDER MACLAURIN of Broich, Strathearn, Perthshire, is representative of a very ancient branch of Clan "Labhrainn" or Laurin. This once powerful sept deduces descent and name from the old Scoto-Irish or Dalriadic chief of Lorin, or Lorn—the root of which, observes Mr. Smibert, is held by etymologists to be "Laurence." The clan is certainly of pure Celtic origin. In old days three brothers are mentioned as having received the estates Auchleskine, Stank, and Brnach. In the struggles with Edward I., three barons submitted to him, A.D. 1296, to wit—Maurice of Tiree, Conon of Balquhidder, and Laurin of Strathearn—all believed, according to Mr. Smibert, to have been MacLaurins.

ARMS—Or, two chevrons, sable; in base a lymphad, oars in action, sails furled, of the second; within a bordure engrailed, gules; on a chief of the last, a lion passant of the first. CREST—A lion's head erased, crowned with an antique crown of four points, between two laurel branches, proper. MOTTOES—Above—*Dalriada*; under the arms—*Ab origine fidus* (Faithful from the first.)

[Monument in Churchyard of Balquhidder.]

TARTAN—9½ blue, 4 black, 1½ green, 1½ red, 3 green, ½ black, 1 yellow, ½ black, 3 green, 1½ red, 1½ green, 5 black, 18 blue, 5 black. BADGE—"Furze." Others say—"Laurel."

SLOGAN—*Craig Tuirk* (The rock of the boar.)

[*Clans*, p. 227.]

NOTE.—The MacLaurins claim descent and name from the old Dalriadic chief Lorn, son of Erc—who had taken the northern division of Argyle, still called by his name—and who along with his brothers, Angus and Fergus—the latter the founder of the Scottish Monarchy—had conducted the Scoto-Irish in their return, in the fifth century, to “Dalruadhain” or Dalruadinian kingdom, in Argyleshire. So called from “Cairbre Ruadh” (red-haired Cairbre), son of Conán II., king of Ireland, reputed to have headed the colony of Scoto-Irish, who migrated from Ireland in the third century.

MACNAB of ARTHURSTON.

MACNAB of Arthurston, Angus, sold the estate to Mr. Murray.

The sept of MacNab, “Mac-an-aba,” or “Abbot’s son,” derive descent and name from Gregor, second son of Sir John MacGregor of that Ilk and Glenurchy, seventh generation from the progenitor, Prince Gregor, third son of King Alpin, who succeeded to the crown A.D. 831. He was Abbot of the monastery, afterwards (1127) the cathedral of Dunkeld. He lived to be the oldest Bishop of his time, and died about 1169. [Baronage, p. 494.]

The first recorded charter in favour of the head of this clan, was granted by David II., to Gilbert MacNab, of the lands of Bovaine, in Glendochard, (at the head of Loch Tay) Perthshire, bore date, A.D. 1336.

Francis Macnab of that Ilk, was the last chief, who resided at Achyne House, Perthshire, or in Scotland. He was one of the most eccentric men of his day. His numerous odd “sayings and doings” are recorded by the anecdoteist, and in the “unwritten chronicle.” Highland chiefs are styled by their clan name only. Macnab, when any one addressed him as “Mr.” Macnab, would remark “there are mony ‘Maister’

Maenabs ; but may the auld black laad tak' me gin there's ony but '*ae Macnab.*' " He was a man of gigantic symmetry and strength—and whether seen in full Highland costume among his native hills, or in the habit of a Lowland gentleman, on the streets of Edinburgh or Perth—he was ever beheld with a degree of wonder. He made his exit, 25th May, 1816—aged eighty-two years. [Smibert, p. 154.]

The present chief of Macnab resides at Macnab House, among his clan, in the beautiful clanship of Macnab, in Upper Canada. All that he owns in Scotland of the old territories of his ancestors is the family burial place, a ruined priory, at the head of Loch Tay, near Killin, Perthshire.

"Loch Tay Priory, Perthshire," now the burial place of the Macnab, "was founded by King Alexander I., A.D. 1114."

[*De Cardonnel*, Vol. I.]

"High up, on the bold and abrupt shores of the *Chats*, (in the eastern section of Upper Canada), the Highland Chief Macnab has erected a romantic edifice, Kinnell Lodge, which he has succeeded, through the most unshaken perseverance, in rendering exceedingly comfortable."

[*Chambers' Information*, p. 259.]

ARMS—Sable, a chevron argent, charged with three crescents, vert; in base, an open boat, oars in action, in waters, proper (this last is a sort of heraldic rebus.) CREST—A savage's head, a-frontee, proper; modern one—A dexter arm in armour, embowed, wielding a sword, proper. SUPPORTERS—Two Highlanders in full costume, each holding in the exterior hand a claymore, in pale, proper. MOTTOES—Above—*Dread nought*; under the arms—*Timor omnis abesto* (Let all fear be absent.) [Brown's *Clans*.]

TARTAN—1 green, 1 crimson, 6 green, 6 crimson, 6 red, 1 crimson, 6 red, 6 crimson, 1 green, 1 crimson, 1 green, 1 crimson, 6 green, 1 crimson, 1 green, 1 crimson, 1 green, 6

crimson, 6 red, 1 crimson, 6 red, 6 crimson, 6 green, 1 crimson. BADGE—"Pine-tree."

NOTE.—On one occasion, while on a foray, a bandit sept of the name of MacNeish, whose retreat was an artificial islet at the foot of Loch Earn, ventured to plunder some of the Clan MacNab. The chief of MacNab despatched his son "smooth John MacNab—a doughty personage"—in command of a party, carrying a boat across the hill by night; they surprised the mauraders, put them all to the sword, and carried off in triumph the head of the chief of the Caterans. Hence the old crest of MacNab, a man's head, with the motto, "*Dread nought,*" are said to have been assumed in commemoration of this exploit. Such is tradition—but the old MacAlpin crest was a man's head, and the MacGregor motto, "E'en do an' spair nocht" (not.)

MACONACHIE of MEADOWBANK.

ALEXANDER MACONACHIE, Esq., titular of Meadowbank, Edinburgh, Advocate, a Deputy-Lieutenant 1845, succeeded his father Alan Maconachie (Lord Meadowbank of the Supreme Court.) He has alienated the estate. This family deduces descent from the Argyle family. The first who bore the name was "*a son of Duncan,*" son of Sir Niel Campbell, by his second wife, a daughter of Sir John Cameron of Lochiel. He was the progenitor of the family of M'Donachy of Inveraw, whose representative resumed the old name of Campbell.

[*Buchanan of Auchmar*, p. 24.]

ARMS—Azure, three broad-arrows, palewise, in chief, argent, and a royal crown, in base, or; and a canton gyronny of eight, gold and sable. CREST—A demi-savage, wreathed, having a tartan plaid hung over his sinister shoulder, holding in the dexter hand a sheaf of arrows, and pointing with the

sinister to a royal crown placed on the dexter side of the wreath, all proper. SUPPORTERS—Two Highlanders in full costume, with bows and arrows in their exterior hands, proper. MOTTO—*His nitimur et munitur* (With these we fight and it is protected.) [Family Coach.]

The sub-Clan MacConach, “son of Duncan,” or MacCondachie, of Aberdeenshire, deduce descent from Clan Gregor. The progenitor of this sept was Duncan M‘Gregor, called “Dunnach Abborach,” seventeenth generation of the chief house of M‘Gregor, eldest son of Gregor of that Ilk, who, by his second wife, a daughter of Macfarlane of that Ilk, left “three sons,” whose posterity are at this day called “*Slioch Donnachadh Abborach*”—“the progeny of Lochaber Dunnican”—and “MacCondach,” or MacConachie.

[Baronage, p. 502.]

ARMS—Argent, out of a mount in base, a fir tree, proper, surmounted by a claymore in bend azure, in dexter chief an antique crown, gules. CREST—The same as Meadowbank’s, with a M‘Gregor tartan plaid over the sinister shoulder. MOTTO—The same; others—*E'en do and spare not* (Be unsparing in your efforts in defence of the crown.)

[Family Blazon and Scals.]

[Mr. Smibert has made a glaring blunder in *blazoning Macfarlane's Crest* (which is the same as the above), by placing the savage on the dexter side of the wreath, and suspending the crown on the sinister. He has also blundered in the Crests of *Cameron*, *MacDougal*, *Macquarrie*, by embowing the arm the opposite way; and in the Crests of *Davidson*, *Drummond*, and *Macdonald*, where the hawk’s head, hound, and raven, are placed the opposite way; likewise in *Lamont's*, by giving a sinister instead of a dexter hand—thereby (as we humbly think), perpetuating the blunders of ancient artists.]

MACCONACHIE AND M‘GREGOR TARTAN—12 red, 6 green,

$2\frac{1}{2}$ red, 3 green, $\frac{1}{4}$ black, 1 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ black, 3 green, $2\frac{1}{2}$ red, 6 green, 24 red. BADGE—"Scotch pine." SLOGAN—*Ard choille* (The wooded height.)

MACPHERSON of BLAIRDOWRIE.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON, Esq. of Blairgowrie, a Deputy-Lieutenant of Perthshire, 1821; and of Australia. He wedded a sister of Colonel Sir W. Chalmers of Glenerricht, near Blairgowrie, by whom he has issue.

Heir-apparent—His eldest son, Alan Macpherson, Esq., younger of Blairgowrie, who wedded, 30th April 1853, Emma, daughter of C. H. Blake, Esq., had a son and heir born at Blairgowrie House, on the 11th of August 1855.

ARMS—Per fesse, indented, or and azure, a galley, oars in action, counter-changed, sails furled, flags flottant, gules; in the dexter chief, a dexter hand couped fesswise, holding a dagger in pale, proper; in sinister, a cross crosslet fitchee of the third. CREST—A cat-a-mountain, sejant rampant, proper, MOTTO—*Touch not a cat but (without) a glove.*

[*Blazon at Blairgowrie.*]

TARTAN— $\frac{1}{4}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, $\frac{1}{2}$ white, $5\frac{1}{2}$ red, 2 azure, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, $\frac{1}{2}$ azure, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, 2 azure, 3 black, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, 4 green, $5\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 azure, $5\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 azure, $5\frac{1}{2}$ red, 4 green, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, 3 black, 2 azure, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, $\frac{1}{2}$ azure, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, 2 azure, $5\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ white, 2 black, $\frac{1}{2}$ red. BADGE—"Red Whortle-berry." SLOGAN—*Craig dhubb* (The black rock.)

MACTIER of DURRIS.

ANTHONY MACTIER, Esq. of Durris, a Deputy-Lieutenant, Mearns, 1846, is a native of Forfar, and was sometime Merchant at Madras, in India, where he amassed a large fortune.

After returning to settle in his native country, he purchased the estate from George, late Duke of Gordon, and has ever since carried on very extensive improvements on it. He wedded a daughter of Alexander Binny, Esq., of St. Andrews, brother of Thomas Binny of Maulesden, by whom he has issue.

The sub-Clan MacTier is a branch of the old stem of "Clan Anrias," Clan Andrew, or Rosses of Ross-shire. They bear the old arms of that potent house.

The first recorded of the name was "Paul MacTire," who, on the demise of William Ross, the last of the old Earls of Ross, succeeded to the chiefship of the clan. He is given as chief of Clan Anrias, and said to have been descended from Ferchard, first Earl of Ross, in the M.S. of A.D. 1450.

[*Skene*, Vol. II., p. 228.]

Heir-apparent—His son, Alex. W. Mactier, younger of Durris. [“Anthony,” is generally supposed to be derived from a Greek term, signifying “flourishing”—a very appropriate name in this family.] He died 5th August 1854, aged eighty-two years, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander W. Mactier, Esq. of Durris.

ARMS—Sable, a chevron, argent, charged with a lion rampant, between two torteaux; in chief, as many bezants.
CREST—A dexter arm embowed, wielding a battle-axe, proper.
MOTTO—*Hee manus ob patriam* (This hand for my country.)

[*Family Coach, &c.*]

TARTAN—4½ green, 1 red, 9 green, 9 red, 1 green, 2 red, 1 green, 9 red, 9 blue, 1 red, 9 blue, 9 red, ½ blue, ½ red, 1 blue, ½ red, ½ blue, 9 red.
BADGE—“Juniper.”

SEAT—Durris House, an elegant mansion, which has been remodelled by the present proprietor. It is situated on the south bank of the Dee, near the site of the old castle, amid beautifully laid out and wooded grounds, and fine gardens,

about eleven miles west of Aberdeen. North-east of the house, some hundreds of yards, stands a small tower, erected on a knoll by Alexander, fourth and penultimate Duke of Gordon, to mark the pot in the Dee into which the Irvines drove a party of the Keiths, in a feud, and drowned them.

[*Brown's Deeside Guide*, p. 18.]

MARNIE of DEUCHAR.

Miss MARNIE of Deuchar, Angus, purchased the estate at a public sale, after her father's demise. Her father, James Marnie, Esq., sometime Merchant, and Provost of Arbroath, wedded a daughter of the late Provost John Ouchterlony, of Arbroath, by whom he left three surviving daughters and co-heiresses. Another daughter married Mr. Sandeman, Merchant in Dundee, and pre-deceased her father, leaving issue. Mr. Marnie purchased the estate from the trustees of George Deuchar, A.D. 1815. One of Miss Marnie's sisters is wedded to William Forrest of Easter Ogil—and Jemima, the youngest, is wedded to the Rev. Mr. Gardner, one of the Ministers of Brechin. The family of Marnie seems to have come from the county of Cornwall, England, to Scotland, in old days.

ARMS—Argent, a lion rampant, guardant, azure, armed, holding in the dexter paw a round buckle, gules. CREST—On a chapeau, sable, turned-up, ermine, a demi-lion, gules, armed, azure, holding in the dexter paw a round buckle, or. MOTTO—*Verus* (True.)

SEAT—Deuchar House, a comparatively modern mansion, erected by George Deuchar, the penultimate laird of that name, about the end of the last century. About 1820, Mr. Marnie added two small wings. It is situated on the brow of a ridge, in front of the wood-crowned hill of Deuchar—on perhaps the most elevated site of any seat in Angus—and

commands a most extensive view of the How of Angus. It stands about nine miles north-east of Forfar.

MAULE of FEARN.

The Hon. WILLIAM M. MAULE of Fearn, Angus, third son of the late Lord Panmure, succeeded in right of his wife, Elizabeth, only surviving daughter and heiress of the late Thomas Binny, Esq. of Maulesden and Fearn, by testamentary deed of his father-in-law, who died 5th March, 1845.

Heir-apparent—His only surviving son, born 1854.

Thomas Binny purchased the barony of Fearn in 1836, from Charles Greenhill.

The illustrious surname of Maule or “*Masculus*”—name promiscuously borne by the family of Panmure—seems to be derived from the town of Maule, on the confines of Normandy, which was their property in very remote times. Guarin, second Lord of Maule, is mentioned in a charter by Robert, King of France, to William, Abbot of St. Germain, before 1031. His son Arnold, third Lord, left three sons—*1st*, Peter, his heir; *2d*, Guarin de Maule, the progenitor of the Panmure family. William de Maule who came to England with the Conqueror, is named as one of his chief officers in the roll of Battle Abbey. That prince conferred upon him the great Lordship of Hatton de Cleveland, in Yorkshire. He died before 1100, leaving issue two sons—Robert and Stephen. Robert de Maule came to Scotland with David I., settled there, and left his English estates to his brother, whose male line is long since extinct. Robert died about 1130, leaving three sons—*1st*, Sir William; *2d*, Roger de Maule the more immediate progenitor of the Panmure family. His grandson, Sir Peter de Maule, married about 1224, Christian, daughter and heiress of William de Valoniis, Lord of Panmure, and got that barony along with her.

"Both from the line of patriots rise
 Chiefs of Dalhousie and Panmure,
 Whose loyal fames shall stain despise
 While ocean flows and orbs endure.
 The Ramsays! Caledonia's prop;
 The Maules! struck still her foes with dread;
 Now joined, we from the union hope
 A race of heroes shall succeed."

[Vide *Ode* on the marriage of the Right Hon. George, Lord Ramsay,
 and Lady Jean Maule. *Allan Ramsay*, Vol. II., p. 13.]

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Per pale, argent and gules, a bordure, charged with eight escallops, counter-changed (*Maule*); second, Argent, three palets, wavy, gules (*Valoniis*—derived from the canton of *Valognes*); third—Quarterly, first and fourth, Azure, a chevron, between three crosses pattee, argent (*Barclay*); second and third, Or, three piles, in point, gules (*Wishart*); in the middle grand chief, a mullet, gules for difference. Over all, on an escutcheon of pretence, argent, a bend, sable. CREST—A horse's head couped argent, bridled, gules. MOTTO—*Virtute et opera* (By valour and deeds) *Binny*. CREST OF MAULE—A wivern with two heads, vert, membered, gules, vomiting flames of fire—charged with a mullet, of the second. MOTTO—*Clementia et animis* (By clemency and courage.) [Family Coach, &c.]

CHIEF SEATS—Maulesden House, now (1854) re-building. It is situated at the foot of a romantic wooded den, on the north bank of the South Esk, about two miles west of Brechin. [And Vane, "Vayne," or Fern Castle (now a ruin), situated on an acclivity, amidst noble ivy-clad umbrageous trees (oak, elm, ash, sycamore, gean, thorn, and mulberry), on the top of the bold rocky, verdant, northern bank of the romantic wavy Noran, whose murmuring and pellucid stream meanders sweetly through the picturesque, copsewood-fringed, flowery "den of the Vane," in front of the castle; and is here o'er-arched by umbrageous trees. The castle

consists of an oblong body, originally of three storeys in height, and built of the red sandstone of the banks of the Noran—about twenty-two paces in length, and nine in width, fronting the south—walls about five feet in thickness—having a doorway with fine massy ogee mouldings. At the south-western angle stands a round tower, containing a staircase about thirty-two paces in circumference, with a door with similar mouldings on the east, having loop-holes and windows. At the north-eastern angle stands a vaulted square tower, about nine paces square, rounded at the corners; but the only roof of the whole castle now remaining, is that of the ground flat of this tower (crowned, by the way, with a fine thriving ash tree, which bids fair soon to overtop its native keep), which is joined at the south gable to the east one of the body (the only part retaining the original height) by a small circular round tower, with loop-holes and small windows. All the windows of the castle had been stanchelled across-wise. The view from it is very limited, owing to the surrounding grounds over-topping both “tower and tree.” It stands about a park-length south of the road, about eight miles west of Brechin. Ochterlony of Guynd describes it as “a very good house, called the Waird, well planted, good yards, the house presently repaired by him (Robert, third Earl of Southesk), and well furnished within; it hath an excellent fine large great park called the Ward.”

The door and window-tops have had various maxims inscribed on them. Three of these stones have been re-built into parts of the adjoining farm-steading of the Vane. The most elegant one bears in high relief the Earl’s coronet and monogram (E. R. S.), and the following legend:—“DISCE. MEO. EXAMPLA(O) FORMOSIS. POSSE. CARERE.” The second one, placed over the garden door, runs thus:—“—vs. PLACITIS. ABSTINVISSE. BONIS.—ANO. DOM. 1678.”

The third runs thus:—NON. SI. MALE. NVNC. ET (Olim) SIC.
ERAT.* ANNO. DOM. 1678.”]

The only inscription on this ancient seat of nobility, now visible, is that traced by the ruthless hand of time, to wit—“Ichabod”—and its only inhabitant the owl.†

Alas! the glory has departed!

The barony of Fern (the late Peter Fenton, Schoolmaster, first spelled it Fearn, which was adopted by John Mill, Esq., on his book-plate), came into the possession of the noble family of Southesk between 1593 and '95. [Land, p. 192.]

MELVILLE of DYSART.

JOHN MELVILLE of Dysart, Angus, of the family of Glenbervie, Mearns, is known to fame through that of his sons, to wit—1st, Andrew, the famous Reformer; 2^d, Richard; 3^d, Thomas, “Secretar deput of Scotland;” 4th, Walter, burgess and Bailie of Montrose; 5th, Roger, burgess of Dundee; 6th, James, the Rev. Minister, first at Fearn, then at Arbroath; 7th, James, Reader at Maryton, where his brother Richard was Minister; 8th, Robert; 9th, David, who were both “craftsmen.” [Land, p. 180.]

This seems an Anglo-Norman name. The first settlement of the family in Scotland seems to have been in the barony of Melville, in the county of Edinburgh.

ARMS—Argent, a fesse, between three crescents, gules (*Melvile of Glenbervie.*) [Robson, Vol. II.] CREST—A blood-hound’s head erased, argent, collared, gules (another—a crescent.) MOTTO—*Denique cælum* (Heaven at last.)

* Horace.

† Speaking of the owl, reminds me of a beautiful device which a Reverend friend of mine had engraved on a seal, to wit—an owl (the emblem of wisdom among the ancients), with the motto “*Take I*” (heavenly wisdom) “*to myself?*”

MENZIES of PITFODDELS.

The late Mr. MENZIES of Pitfoddels, Aberdeenshire, was representative of a very ancient knightly family; and by his demise in 1843, it has become extinct. They were a branch of the old knightly house of "that Ilk" or Weem, Perthshire. The chief in Gaelic is called "*Menairich*." The original name was Mayners, or Meyners—and they seem to be of Lowland origin. The similarity of names and arms says Mr. Skene, seem to point to their Anglo-Norman origin—through being an offshoot of the English house of "Manners." Their original possessions in Scotland, seems to have been Durrisdeer, in Nithsdale. But they have flourished in Perthshire since the reign of King Malcolm Canmore. The first recorded progenitor was "*Anketillus de Maynvers*," who is a witness to a donation of the lands of Ogleface to the Abbey of Holyrood House, in the reign of William the Lion. Robert de Mayners, "*Camerarius*," is mentioned in a charter of Matthew Moncrieff of that Ilk, about 1248. Robert de Meyners grants to Matthew Moncrieff of that Ilk, a charter of the lands, in the reign of Alexander II., about the same time. His son Alex. de Meyners, possessed Weem, and Durrisdeer, &c.

Sir Robert de Meyners, in 1487, had a charter erecting "*de novo*" (says Sir R. Broun) his whole lands into a free barony. The progenitor of Pitfoddels was Gilbert Menzies, who wedded Mary Reid, heiress of Pitfoddels. He was Provost of Aberdeen in 1428 and 1439. His descendants frequently held that office during two hundred years—the last being Sir Paul Menzies, who in 1638, received from King Charles I. the honour of knighthood, at that unfortunate monarch's coronation in Scotland. The bridle of Sir Paul's

charger on this occasion is preserved in the city Armoury of Aberdeen. The late Mr. Menzies built the Roman Catholic College of Blairs, opened in June 1829—and conveyed his estate towards its endowment.

ARMS—Argent, a chief, gules. CREST—An eagle displayed, proper. MOTTO—*Malo mori quam foedari* (Death rather than disgrace.)

TARTAN—14½ red, 3½ white, 1½ red, 3½ white, 3 red, 1½ white, ¾ red, 7 white, ¾ red, 1½ white, 3½ red, 3½ white, 1½ red, 3½ white, 28½ red. BADGE—“Menzie’s heath.”

OLD SEAT—Pitfoddels Castle, stood on the north bank of the Dee, near “the twa mile cross”—but no vestige of it remains.

MERCER of ALDIE.

JOHN MERCER, Esq. of Meiklour (about eight miles east of Perth), a burgess of Perth, was progenitor of the ancient family of Aldie. He was proprietor of Meiklour A.D. 1106. In *Nesbit's Heraldry*, it is said, “John Mercer in Perth purchased the estate of Meiklour from Mauritius de Cromod, in the reign of King David II., which was confirmed by that king in the 33d year of his reign; and afterwards took the designation of Aldie, from Aldie Castle, Kinross-shire.” In the same work, Mercer is said to bear for Arms—“Or, on a fesse, between three crosses pattee, in chief, gules, and a star, in base, azure, &c.” But the following old verses on the arms of Aldie, which the Rev. Mr. Scott received from Mr. Mercer, are entitled to attention:—

“Behold the arms of the Mercers are,
Three mill-rhynds, three gold balls, with glittering star.”

[A mill-rhynd is somewhat like a cross pattee, but only has three members, if I may be allowed the expression.]

“ To let the world know that their ancient race
 Possessed three mills for many ages space,
 In pleasant Perth, near situate by Tay,
 Which mills Perth keeps unto the present day.
 Three balls next show them potent in each thing,
 Therefore they gift these mills unto the King,
 Who for their golden gift and loyal mind,
 With arched tomb in church did them propine,
 With lands, rents, arms of privilege and fame.
 Kept now by Aldie’s lands, chief of the name.
 Lastly, the star, clear, shining as a gem,
 Proves their descent out of Moravian stem.
 Likewise their will and virtue do presage,
 In name and fame to last with shining age.
 Therefore, men may avow with justest breath,
 Mercers are yea older than old Perth.”

These last lines, as Mr. Scott remarks, refer to the fabulous story of Hector Boethius, that Bertha was prior to Perth.

[*Peacock*, pp. 599–600.]

The Mercers of Aldie bear for Crest—A heron’s head, holding in the beak, an eel. Slogan, and Motto over the Crest—*The grit poul*. Motto—under the arms—*Crux Christi nostra corona* (The cross of Christ is our crown.)

This Slogan seemingly alludes to “ Low’s Wark,” a river, which forms an aqueduct that formerly encompassed the walls of Perth. The Rev. Mr. Scott, in his account of the parish (1796), says that there are some documents which show that this canal was in existence before the time of Malcolm Canmore, who, after the death of Macbeth, ascended the throne, 1057. It is supposed to have supplied water to drive the Mercer’s mills. Mills driven by water-power, in those days, were a rare and valuable property, and possessed only by persons of influence and affluence.

Meiklour House is the present residence of David Greenhill, Esq., heir-presumptive of Finhaven (1854.)

MICHIE of CULQUHARRY.

THOMAS MICHIE of Culquharry Castle, Aberdeenshire, died 26th November, 1632. His successor, Harry Michie of Culquharry, died in 1799. [Donean Tourist, p. 56.]

The sub-Clan “Mhic Ian” or Michie, deduces descent from Clan Macdonald, through a branch of the Maderty family.

ARMS—Quarterly—first, Or, a lion rampant, gules; on a canton, argent, a dexter hand couped fessewise, proper, holding a cross crosslet fitchee, sable; second and third, Argent, a lymphad, sails furled, sable; in the dexter chief, an eagle displayed, gules; fourth, Per fesse wavy, argent and vert, an oak tree, in chief, and a salmon naiant, in base—all counter-changed. CREST—A dexter hand couped fessewise, holding a dagger in pale, proper. MOTTO—*Pro libertate et patria* (For liberty and my country.)

SEAT—Was—Culquharry Castle, now in ruins, situated on the north bank of the Don, about forty-three miles north-west of Aberdeen.

MIDDLETON, EARL MIDDLETON.

JOHN MIDDLETON, General in the army of King Charles I., was for his loyalty to that monarch, created Earl of Middleton, Lord Clermont and Fettercairn, A.D. 1660—and died in 1673—leaving issue Charles, second Earl of Middleton, Secretary of State to James VII.—whom he followed to France on his abdication, and was consequently attainted, in 1695. Alexander Middleton, D.D., brother of the first Earl, died 1684, leaving a son George, D.D., who succeeded him as Principal of King’s College, Aberdeen; and by his wife Janet, daughter

of James Gordon of Seaton, he left issue at his death in 1726 —John, father of (1st) George, died without issue; 2d, Robert Middleton, Collector of Customs at Dundee, who married Helen, daughter of C. Dundas of Leathim, Stirlingshire, by whom he had issue. 1st, George of Moss Hall, West Lothian, who succeeded his maternal uncle in the lands of Leathim; and by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of G. Wilson of Slottenkleuch, he, at his death in 1794, left issue—1st, George, R.N., died unmarried; 2d, Robert G., Captain R.N., died 1837; 3d, George, died in infancy--[Helen, married Rod. M'Leod, D.D.; 2d, Janet, married J. Thompson of Mid-Lothian]—and, Sir Charles Middleton, created a Bart. 23d October, 1781; Admiral of the Red, in 1805; and on 1st May, the same year, created a peer of the realm, by the title of Baron Barham of Barham Court, and Teston, Kentshire, by patent, with remainder to his only child “Diana,” (by his wife Margaret, daughter of G. Gambier, Esq.), who wedded, 20th December, 1780, Gerard Noel-Edwardes, Esq. (only son of G. A. Edwardes of Welham, co. Leic. and Tickencote, Rutlandshire, by his wife Jane, sister and co-heir of Henry Noel, last Earl of Gainsborough)—who assumed the name and arms of Noel only, by Royal sign manual, 5th May, 1798, on the death of his uncle Henry, Earl of Gainsborough, to whose estates he was heir. He succeeded to the Baronetage, on the demise of his father-in-law, Lord Barham, 17th June, 1813—and his wife to the peerage. Diana, Baroness Barham, left issue—Charles Noel Noel, present Lord Barham, created Earl of Gainsborough, in 1841.

The name is derived from the lands of Middleton, in the barony of Fettercairn, Mearns.

The progenitor was “Humphrido de Middleton,” who is a witness to a charter of Robert (de Cunningham), son of Warnebald—and Richenda (de Berkeley), his spouse, (daugh-

ter and heiress of Humphrey, younger brother of “English John de Berkeley,” progenitor of Ury), of the lands of “Glenfarcharryn, et Kinkell, et Colbackett, et Monbodochrynn”—to the Monks of Aberbrothock. [Playfair, p. 234.]

Humphrey de Middleton lived in the reign of William the Lion, and Alexander II.

ARMS OF GAINSBOROUGH—Or, fretty gules; a canton, ermine. CREST—A stag statant, argent, attired, or. SUPPORTERS—Two eagles, wings expanded, sable, charged on the breast, with an anchor, encircled by a wreath of oak, or. MOTTO—*Tout bien ou rien* (All well or nothing.)

The Earl quarters these with the arms of Earl of Middleton.—Per fesse, or, and gules, a lion rampant, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory—all counter-changed. CREST—On a tower, sable, masoned, argent, a lion rampant, gules. MOTTO—*Fortis in arduis* (Brave in difficulties.)

CHIEF SEATS—Of old—Fettercairn; and eventually—Old Montrose. The Earl’s shield of Arms, ensigned with his coronet, and accompanied with the initials:—“I. E. M.” answering for John Earl Middleton, date “1670,” are yet to be seen on the capital of the column of the old cross of Kinocardine—long ago removed to the village of Fettercairn.

MILLAR of BALLUMBIE.

JOHN MILLAR of Ballumbie Castle, Angus, deceased, succeeded his father David Millar, who purchased the barony before 1818, from George Dempster of Dunnichen. John Millar’s Trustees sold the estate. This family seems to be a branch of the ancient family of Temple.

There is an old and famous castle called Craig-Millar, situated on a rising ground three miles south of Edinburgh; but whether this family ever had any connection with this

favourite residence of Queen Mary, I am unable to ascertain. According to Haldington's Collections, it appears that there was a charter of mortification granted in the reign of Alexander II., A.D. 1212, *a Willielmo filio Henrici de Craig-Millar*, by which he gives in pure and perpetual alms to the church and monastery of Dunfermline, *quondam toftum terre in Craig-Millar, in australi parte, que dicit de villa Niddreif, ad ecclesiam de Liberton, quem Henricus de Edmonston de me tenet.* The front of the palatial castle is to the north, with barnikin, or thick rampart, thirty feet in height, with turrets and parapets. Over the principal gateway is a date "1427."

ARMS—Argent, a cross moline, gules. CREST—A dexter hand, holding an open book, proper. MOTTO—*Felicem reddit religio* (Religion renders man happy.) [Family Coach.]

SEAT—Was—Ballumbie, said to signify "the bare fair town." It is a modern mansion, close by the ruins of the old castle, which occupies a fine situation, on the north side of the turnpike road, about four miles east of Dundee.

MILL of FEARN.

Major JAMES MILL of Noranside, succeeded his kinsman, John Mill, Esq. of Fearn, who in 1786, married an Irish lady of the name of Ivy, (widow of Captain Hon. G. Falconer, R.N., of Phesdo); and in 1797, sold the greater part of the barony of Fearn to Charles Greenhill, retaining only the mansion-house, and adjoining grounds and farms, which he named Noranside; and died A.D. 1822, without issue.

[Land, p. 193.]

This is a branch of the family of Balwyllo. Robert Mill, Merchant, and Provost of Montrose, purchased the lands of Balwyllo, in the end of the seventeenth century, and Balhall,

from William Lyell of Dysart, in 1721. John Mill of Philpott Lane, London, brother of James Mill of Old Montrose, purchased the barony of Fearn, from the Trustees of Sir James Carnegy of Pittarrow, in 1766. His son John succeeded to the estate of Fearn, as also to the wealth of his uncle of Old Montrose, and was the penultimate laird of this family. Major Mill sold Noranside to the Trustees on Finhaven, for James Carnegy, Esq., W.S., in 1844.

Major Mill is now (1855) settled on his reversionary ancestral estate in the West Indies (Jamaica, I think.) His eldest son is with him.

The ancient and honourable Scottish patronymic of Miln or Mill, appears to be derived from the ancient and rare ownership of a meal mill. In ancient times, none but families of distinction could boast of the ownership of a meal miln or mill. Consequently, the name of Miln must have sprung from some distinguished progenitor, in the olden times.

ARMS—Or, a cross moline, between three mullets, azure; in chief, a crescent of the second, charged with a martlet, gold. CREST—a bloodhound's head erased, azure, langued, gules, collared and ringed, or. MOTTO—*Toujours fidèle* (Always faithful.) [Family Blazon, &c.]

SEAT—Was—Noranside House, a beautiful mansion, in the Grecian style, erected by Mr. Mill before 1797—and the wings added in 1799. It is finely situated on a rising ground on the north-east bank of the Noran (*i.e.* the clear water of Arns or Allers), amid picturesque wooded grounds. It has a beautiful lawn in front, studded with two splendid crimson beeches, and a great variety of ornamental trees, with bays, hollies, rhododendrons, and almost every variety of flowering

shrubs. It has beautiful gardens, and excellent hot-houses, and is altogether one of the most magnificent seats in Angus. It commands a most extensive view of the How of Strathmore—and stands about nine miles north-east of Forfar. It is now the property and chief seat of James Carnegie-Gardyne, Esq. of Finhaven.

MILL-YEOMAN of WOODHILL.

JAMES MILL-YEOMAN, Esq. of Woodhill, Angus, and Murie, Errol, Perthshire, is representative of the family of Mill or Miln of Carnoustie, whose progenitor was second son of Mill of Balwyllo. As also, of the ancient family of Yeoman of Dryburgh, and Pitalpin, near Lochee—whose progenitor purchased these lands, A.D. 1628. This family got a grant of armorial bearings A.D. 1668. The name Yeoman is seemingly derived from *Yeoman*, a farming proprietor, or “an officer in the king’s court.” But it would seem, from the arms, that the progenitor had been an officer in the Royal Archers, or “Yeomen,” or King’s Body-Guard of Scotland, in the “elder time.”

The bow was the soldierly weapon in the olden foregone ages; and the “prince of bowmen was the first of heroes and protectors.”

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Or, a cross moline, between three mullets, azure; in chief, a crescent (*Mill*); second and third, Argent, a man’s heart pierced by two darts, saltierwise, gules, barbed and feathered, azure (*Yeoman*.) CRESTS—1st, A bloodhound’s head erased, azure; 2^d, A dexter hand holding a dart in a throwing posture, proper. MOTTOES—*Toujours fidèle* (Always faithful); and—*Shoot thus.*

SEATS—Woodhill House, Angus; and Murie House, Errol, Perthshire.

MOIR of NEWGRANGE.

MR. MOIR of Newgrange, succeeded his father William Moir, Esq., who excambeil the estate of Lonemay, Aberdeenshire, for Newgrange. He married the eldest daughter of Mr. Aitken, of India, and niece of the Rev. Mr. Aitken of Tarrie, and eventually sold the estate; and went to St. Petersburgh, where he was for a long time a Timber Merchant. The family was of the old stock of Moir of Scotstoun, Aberdeenshire. He died at Epping, Essex, 23d November 1854.

ARMS—Argent, three Negroes' heads couped, proper, banded of the first. CREST—Two leg-bones in saltier, ensigned with a mort-head, argent.* MOTTO—*Non sibi, cunctis*
(For all, not for himself.) [Family Seal, &c.]

MONTEALTO or MOUAT of FEARN.

Sir WILLIAM DE MONTEALTO, Knight of Fearn, gave an annual of a stone of wax, and four shillings to the Monks of Coupar-Angus, from his lordship of Fearn. He is also a witness to the preambulation of marches between the Abbey lands of Arbroath, and those of Kinblethmont, A.D. 1219. The family had a gift of the barony of Fearn from William the Lion. Robert de Montealto seems to have settled in Scotland in the reign of David I.; as he is a witness to several charters granted by that King. [Land, p. 184-5.]

* The Governors of the Seythian provinces gave annually a feast to those who had valiantly, with their own hands, dispatched their enemies. The skulls of the vanquished served for their cups; and the quantity of wine they were allowed to drink was proportioned to the skulls they possessed. The youth who could not boast of such warlike exploits, contemplated the solemn feast at a distance, without being allowed to approach it. The institution formed courageous warriors. [D'Israeli.]

The name is territorial and derived from “Montalt Castle,” in Flintshire, England. [Herald, Vol. II.]

Richard Mouat of Fearn is the first of the family who wrote his name in this form; in 1383, his name occurs in connection with the lands of Lunan.

ARMS—Argent, a lion rampant, sable, armed and langued, gules. CREST—Out of a rock, an oak tree, proper. MOTTO—*Monte alto* (On a high mount.)

MUDIE of PITMUIS.

JOHN MUDIE, Esq. of Ardbikie and Pitmuis, Angus, is lineal representative of John Mudie, designed of Briantoun, Inverkeillor, A.D. 1570.

ARMS—Azure, a chevron ermine, between three pheons, argent. CREST—A pheon, argent. MOTTO—*Defensio non offensio* (Defence not offence.) [Family Coach.]

SEAT—Pitmuis House, a neat mansion, on the south of the turnpike road, close to the Guthrie station of the Arbroath and Aberdeen Railway, finely embowered among beautiful trees—and stands about nine miles east of Forfar. On the north side of the road stands a sculptured obelisk called “the stan’ in stane of Pitmuis”—which is said to mark the grave of “Muis,” a Dane, or some warrior of the olden time; and from which the place has its name “Pit Muis”—i.e., the grave of Muis.

MUNRO of LINDERTIS.

SIR THOMAS MUNRO, Bart. of Lindertis, Angus, an officer in the army—son of Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, K.C.B., Governor of Madras. He purchased the estate from the creditors of G. L. Meason, or his son, about 1846.

The ancient knightly name of Monro is of native Celtic origin, and seems to be of local derivation—from “Mon-Ross,” or hill of Ross—“hill-men or mountaineers of Ross”—observes Mr. Smibert. Their first name was actually “Monross.” And not from “Bun Roe,” or “Mun Ro,” of Irish derivation. They are called “Clan Roich,” and “Clan Monrosses.” Their progenitor was Donald O’Cain (M’Cathan.) From him their original property has the name of “Ferrin-Donald”—*i.e.* Donald’s lands, which lie on the north side of the Cromarty Firth. The first recorded of the name, for whom we have authority, was George Monro of Foulis, said to be mentioned in a charter of William, Earl of Sutherland, in the reign of Alexander II. The first feudal titles obtained by this family to their estates, were acquired about the middle of the fourteenth century—and all proceeded from the Earl of Ross, as their feudal superior. According to Mr. Skene, they had a charter of the lands of Pitlundie banch of the Earl of Ross, for the reddendo of a pair of white gloves, or three pounds Scots (five shillings), if required, alternately. In another charter granted by the said Earl, of the lands of Easter Foulis, to Robert Monro—it is expressly stated that these lands had belonged to his paternal ancestors ever since the time of Donald M’Cathan. [Skene, Vol. II., p. 217.]

ARMS—Or, an eagle’s head erased, gules, between a branch of laurel on dexter, and one of oak on sinister, orlewise, vert; on a chief argent, the Indian hill-fort of “Badamay”—with the name under it, gold; on a canton of the second, a silver medal, and below it “Seringapatam.” CREST—An eagle close, proper, having the “Seringapatam” silver medal, pendant from a red ribband round the neck, and resting the dexter talon on a shield, gules, charged with the hill-fort, and “Badamay,” gold; and in his beak a sprig of laurel, vert. MOTTO—*Dread God.*

TARTAN— $6\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ red, 13 green, $1\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ red, 3 blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ red, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, 13 red, $1\frac{1}{2}$ green, $1\frac{1}{2}$ red, $1\frac{1}{2}$ green, $1\frac{1}{2}$ red, $1\frac{1}{2}$ green, 13 red. BADGE—"Common club-moss." SLOGAN—*Castael Fulis.*

SEAT—Lindertis Castle, a stately mansion of two high storeys in height, of a square form, with bartisan, flanked at the corners with round embattled towers of three storeys, and on the south side with two intermediate sexangular crenellated ones of the same height. Between these are splendid Gothic doublet windows; and between again and the round towers, are triplet windows in lower story, and doublet ones in the upper. On the east side is placed a fine Gothic crenellated portico, and door-way, with two turrets in front. On each side is a triplet window—and three doublet ones in second storey. All the windows are mullioned and have label-mouldings over their tops. It stands at the east end of a wood-crowned ridge, amid stately trees, and beautiful lawn—with fine gardens, on the north side of the road from Kirriemuir to Blairgowrie; and four miles west of the former town. It commands one of the finest prospects, and is one of the finest seats of which the county can boast.

MURRAY of ARTHURSTONE.

P. MURRAY, Esq. of Simprim and Arthurstone, Angus, a Deputy-Lieutenant 1803, sold the entailed estate of Meigle, and purchased Arthurstone. This is a branch of the noble family of Elibank, who descend from "John de Moreff," or "Morev," who swore fealty to Edward I., A.D. 1296. The ancient and illustrious family of Murray seems to be of the Old Moravians, and to derive their name from the county of Moray, where they had extensive possessions in very remote

times. They are said to be descended from the "Maormors" of Moray, who were considered kings of the Highlands. The first recorded progenitor was "Friskinus de Moravia," Friskin of Morav, a man of rank and large possessions in the Highlands, in the reign of King David I. [Baronage, p. 80.]

His eldest daughter Susan is married to Captain Popham, but has no issue; the youngest, Maria, is married to Lord Talbot-de-Malahide, and has issue.

Heir-presumptive—His grandson, the Master of Talbot-de-Malahide.

ARMS—Azure, a martlet, or, between three mullets, argent, within a double tressure flory, counterflory, gold. CREST—A demi-lion, gules, holding with both paws a Lochaber axe, proper. MOTTO—*Virtute fideque* (By bravery and faith.)

[The arms are finely sculptured at Meigle House, and also blazoned.]

TARTAN—1 blue, 1 black, 6 blue, 6 black, 6 green, 2 red, 6 green, 6 black, 1 blue, 1 black, 1 blue, 1 black, 6 blue, 1 black, 1 blue, 1 black, 1 blue, 6 black, 6 green, 2 red, 6 green, 6 black, 6 blue, 1 black, 2 blue. BADGE—"Butcher's broom."

SEAT—Arthurstone House, an old mansion, situated amid finely wooded grounds, on the south side of the turnpike road, about three miles east of Coupar-Angus.

NAIRN of DRUMKILLO.

DAVID NAIRN, Esq. of Drumkilbo, Angus, was representative of a branch of the noble house of Nairn of Dunsinan, Perthshire. The name is derived from the territory of Nairn (which is Gaelic, signifying "Allers," or "Arns.") He sold Drumkilbo some years ago to the Trustees of the late Earl of Strathmore; but the estate being entailed, the sale was null

and void. The first recorded progenitor was Michael de Nairn, who is a witness to a charter of date A.D. 1406.

He died unmarried, 23d November, 1854.

ARMS—Per pale, sable and argent, a chaplet, charged with four cinquefoils, all counter-changed. CREST—A terrestrial globe, proper, in a frame, or. MOTTOES—Above—*Spes ultra* (Hope beyond); under the arms—*L'esperance me comfort* (Hope comforts me.) [Family Coach.]

SEAT—Drumkilbo House, situated on the south side of the turnpike road, amid young plantations, and hoary stately trees, about two miles east of Meigle.

NOTE.—The Right Hon. Carolina (Oliphant) Baroness Nairn, of Perthshire (the male title being dormant since the demise of the Right Hon. William Nairn, sixth Lord, in 1837), was descended from a sturdy Jacobite ancestry, who were attainted in 1746; a fact which in her case stirred up all the enthusiasm of an innocent but chivalrous partizanship, without trenching on the graces of a gentle womanhood. Lady Nairn was, perhaps, the most liberal and largest-hearted of Jacobites. She died a few years ago—a select circle of friends alone knowing that, during her calm lifetime, she had worn the mantle of song, as a quiet joy all her own—leaving to the world, amongst others, those beautiful songs:—“The Laird o' Cockpen,” “My Ain Kind Dearie, O,” “The Land o' the Leal,” Here's to Them that are Gane,” &c.

[*Modern Scottish Minstrel*, by Charles Rogers, LL.D., Vol. I.]

NAPIER of AUCHINLECK.

“MATHEU LE NAPER de Aghleck,” in the county of Angus, swore fealty to Edward I., A.D. 1296. [Land, p. 306.]

The name is said by some to be derived from the territory of “Naj er,” Renfrewshire, in the west of Scotland.

John Napier, Baron of Merchistoun Castle, near Edinburgh, Provost of Edinburgh, in the reign of James II., wedded Margaret Menteith, heiress-of-line of the old stem of Lennox, Earls of Lennox, and assumed the arms of that noble house only—dropping those of Scott, which the Napiers had hitherto borne, as paternally descended from the Muirdiestoun Scotts.

His heirs from father to son—Archibald; Alexander (fell at Flodden in 1513); Alexander; Archibald, knighted by James VI., and made Master of the Mint; John, the celebrated inventor of the logarithms; Sir Archibald, created Lord Napier by Charles I.

ARMS—Argent, a saltier engrailed, between four roses, gules. CREST—A dexter hand, proper, holding a crescent, argent. MOTTO—*Sans tache* (Without spot.)

ANCIENT ARMS—Or, on a bend between two mullets, azure, a crescent, of the first.

NEISH of LAWS and OMACHIE.

JAMES NEISH, Esq. of Laws and Omachie, Angus, sometime Merchant in Dundee, purchased the estate of Laws from the Trustees of William Colville, formerly of Calcutta, on the 16th August 1850. This family is a branch of the old stem of MacNish. In 1771, Sir A. Ramsay Irvine of Balmain bought the estate of Laws, together with the adjoining lands of Omachie, Ethiebeaton, and Newbigging, from George Dempster of Dunnichen—entailing the whole. Sir A. Ramsay, formerly A. Burnet, Esq., Advocate, was served heir in 1806. He reduced the entail in 1807; and in 1818, sold the whole to David Millar of Ballumbie, who conveyed Laws to Patrick Anderson, in 1821. Thomas Colville purchased it from the representative of Mr. Anderson, in 1834, and in 1837 conveyed it to his brother, the aforesaid William. [I

am indebted for these and other facts to the present urbane and generous proprietor.]

ARMS—Azure, on a chevron, between three ravens, argent, armed, gules, as many cross crosslets fitchee, sable. CREST—An eagle rising, proper, armed, or. MOTTO—*Animo non astutia* (By courage not by craft.) [Family Seals, &c.]

SEAT—Laws House, a splendid mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected by William Colville. It consists of a square group of building, of two storeys in height, with a six-sided tower at each corner, with a wing at left side, with doublet windows, and doublet hexagonal chimney-stalks. The front Gothic doorway is flanked by fluted columns, canopied with a projecting doublet window, and gable-flanked with a continuation of the columns now six-sided. On the left side is a quadruplet bay-window; in the gable-end in upper flat, is a triplet window. On right side of doorway, there is a triplet bay-window; over it, in the gable-end, which terminates in a hexagonal chimney-stalk, is another triplet window. The next gable-end, on the north side, has a quadruplet bay-window, flanked with buttresses, over which is a triplet window in upper flat. Adjoining this, in another gable, is another triplet bay-window, over which is a triplet one. It stands on the most elevated site in the parish of Monifieth, amid extensive pleasure grounds, tastefully laid out and finely wooded, about seven miles north-east of Dundee.

NEVAY of REIDIE.

DAVID NEVAY of Reidie, Angus, wedded Margaret, second daughter of Sir P. Hay of Melgineh, by his wife Helen, daughter of Alexander Lindsay of Evelick, Bishop of Dunkeld, about the beginning of the seventeenth century.

[Baronage, p. 482.]

ARMS—Sable, a man in armour at all points, on horseback, wielding a sword, argent; within a bordure, silver. CREST—A pegasus, argent. MOTTO—*Marte et arte* (By prowess and art.)

Reidie is finely situated, amid plantations, and rows of old stately trees, about two miles west of Kirriemuir.

NICOLSON of GLENBERVIE.

Mrs. BADENOCH-NICOLSON of Glenbervie, Mearns, relict of Dr. Badenoch of Arthurhouse, is lineal representative of Sir James Nicolson, N.S. Bart., created 5th April, 1700—a cadet of the ancient house of Carnock or Lasswade. She is second daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Wilson, Minister of Farnell, by his wife — Nicolson, sister of the heiress of Glenbervie. The late heiress was thrice married; first to Mr. Mill, brother of John Mill of Fearn; second to Mr. Ivy; and lastly to James Mitchell, Surveyor of Taxes, who assumed the name and arms of Nicolson, and survived her many years. She left no issue by any of them. Mrs. Badenoch succeeded James Mitchell-Nicolson. Heiress-apparent—Her eldest daughter. But Mr. Smith, Land Surveyor, eldest son of Mrs. Badenoch's eldest sister, whose husband (also deceased) was set aside—is no doubt the nearest heir to Glenbervie.

ARMS—Or, three falcons' heads erased, gules, armed, azure. CREST—A lion's head erased, gules. MOTTO—*Nil sistere contra* (Nothing to stand against.) [Family Coach.]

SEAT—Glenbervie House, an elegant spacious mansion of three storeys high, with blue-slated roof, remodelled and enlarged by Mrs. Badenoch-Nicolson in 1854, by the addition of a wing extending backward on south end of the old edifice, which is of an oblong form, fronting the east, with the arms sculptured over the doorway, with a round tower in front at

each angle—that on the south is new, has a bartizan, and overtopped with an extinguisher-shaped roof, with a vane on top. At the back of the old edifice stands a new square tower with enarched roof, with a vase on top. The new wing has an arched large doorway in the gable, facing the south, with a stone stair leading to a balcony with massy hexagonal polished freestone balustrades, supported upon oblong arches. The gable-tops are serrated. The south gable is adorned with an extinguisher turret at each angle; and south-west gable has one at north angle. It is altogether a splendid mansion. It stands picturesquely on the brow of the north bank, and on a bend of the river Bervie, amid beautiful old and young wooded grounds, about a mile west of Drumlithie. In front is a fine lawn, studded with noble old trees, among which are two large gnarled cedar-larches curiously branched, with hawthorn and other hardwood trees immediately in front of the house. There is a fine high old holly hedge on the east side of the old coach road. It has well-kept gardens, with hothouses.

NICOLL of KINCLUNE.

JAMES NICOLL, Esq. of Kinclune, Angus, Manufacturer in Kirriemuir, purchased the estate about 1847.

This family is a branch of the ancient Gaelic Clan Nycul, or Nicol. The first recorded of the sept was “a potent man” MacKnycul or M’Knycul, in the twelfth century, who was possessed of the lands of Edderachylis, Durnes, Assint, and Coygach; and who “is reported by the people here (Assint) to be the potent man of whom are descended the MacNicols, Nicols, and Nicolsonsons.”

[*Rev. W. M’Kenzie’s Stat. Acct. of Assint. Skene, Vol. II., pp. 297-8.*]

Heir-apparent—His son John, younger of Kinclune.

ARMS—Per bend indented, gules, and argent, two mullets in sinister chief, and a crescent in dexter base, all counter-changed. CREST—A demi-griffin per fesse, indented gules and argent, holding between the talons a mullet, or. MOTTO —*Perseverando* (By persevering.)

Kinelune House is situated on a ridge of the Braes of Angus about a mile north-west of Kingoldrum, and about five from Kirriemuir.

OCHTERLONY of OCHTERLONY

Sir CHARLES M. OCHTERLONY, Bart., of that Ilk, Angus, chief of his name, only son of R. P. Ochterlony, Esq. of Delhi. His guardians purchased the estate of Balmadies from H. Stephens, Esq., in 1830—which, in compliance with the will of his grandfather, Sir David Ochterlony, they named “Ochterlony.” Sir Charles has since purchased the estate of Balgershoe, south-west of Coupar-Angus. This is a branch of the family of Ochterlony of Tillyfrusky, Aberdeenshire, according to Jervise, one of whom, Captain David, fell at Quebec with General Wolfe. Sir David Ochterlony of Boston, New England, a distinguished Major-General H.E.I.C.S., was created a Bart. 7th March, 1816; and obtained a second patent extending the remainder to his grandson Charles M. Ochterlony, in 1823. Sir David had a grant of the following honourable augmentation to his arms, to wit—“A chief embattled, or, charged with the banner of the ‘Mahratta’ States, vert, inscribed ‘Delhi’; and the banner of the States of Nepaul, azure, inscribed ‘Nepaul,’ saltierwise, the staves broken, and encircled with a wreath of laurel, proper—with crest and motto.”

[*Herald*, Vol. II.]

ARMS—Azure, a lion rampant, argent, charged on the shoulder with a key, ward upward, of the first, holding in the

dexter paw a trident, in pale, or; within a bordure wavy of the second, charged with four round buckles in saltier, and as many escallops in cross, gules. [See *Broun's Baronetage*.] CREST—Out of an eastern crown, or, inscribed “Nepaul,” a cubit arm erect, holding a scroll entwined with laurel, proper. MOTTO—*Prudentia et animo* (With prudence and courage.)

SEATS—Ochterlony House, a modern mansion, beautifully situated amid finely wooded grounds, &c., on the south side of the Arbroath turnpike road, about eight miles east of Forfar. Balgershoe or “Balgairshaw” House, about a mile south-west of Coupar-Angus.

PIERSON-OCHTERLONY of GUYND.

JAMES A. PIERSON, Esq. of the Guynd, Angus, is paternally descended from the ancient family of Pierson of Balmadies, fourteen lairds of which lie interred in a row, and seven in another place of the old chapel burial ground of (Balmadies now) Ochterlony. He is maternally representative of the very ancient family of Ochterlony of the Guynd. He succeeded his kinsman, in right of his mother, the last of the male line, John Ochterlony of the Guynd, who died 29th November, 1843, unmarried.

The name was derived from the barony of Ochterlony or “Auchterlony,” parish of Rescobie. The chief was designed “Auchterlony of that Ilk,” in the reign of King Robert II.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, two swords chevronwise, azure, piercing a man’s heart, in chief, gules—and a cinquefoil, in base, of the last (*Pierson*); second and third, Azure, a lion rampant, argent, armed, gules; within a bordure, silver, charged with eight round buckles, of the third. CRESTS—A dove, holding in the beak an olive sprig, proper; 2d, An eagle displayed, azure, armed, gules. MOTTOES—

Above—*Dum spiro spero* (While I breathe I hope); under the arms—*Deus mihi adjutor* (God is my helper.)

[*Book-plate, &c. Ochterlony's "Account of Shyre of Forfar."*]

SEAT—Guynd House, a modern mansion, erected by the late laird—"the eccentric Laird"—situated amid fine young plantations and old hoary trees. It stands about five miles north-west of Arbroath.

NOTE.—The late John Ochterlony of Guynd, agreeably to his own will, lies interred in the churchyard of Montrose, where there is a fine Corinthian column inscribed to his memory. It is broken intentionally about the middle, and the capital lying on the ground (as a symbol that the stem of the house has failed.) He travelled much on the continent in his youth—and took the idea of the column from the continent, where tombstone columns are not uncommon.

OGESTON of that ILK.

ALEXANDER OGESTON of that Ilk granted a deed in favour of Christian Ogilvy, relict of Patrick Blair, son of umquhile Thomas Blair (2) of Balthayock, of the ward of the lands of Balluncieh, &c., in Forfarshire, dated 25th July, 1442.

[*Baronage, p. 187.*]

ARMS—Argent, three lozenges, sable; on a chief of the second, as many lions passant, guardant, silver.

[*Herald, Vol. II.*]

OGGSTON of FETTERCAIRN.

A scion of the old stem of that Ilk.

ARMS—Argent, three masesles, sable; on a chief of the second, two lions passant, guardant, silver. [Ibid.]

OGILVY of INVERQUHARITY.

Sir JOHN OGILVY, (8) Bart., of Inverquharity and Baldovan, feudal Baron, Lieutenant-Colonel Life Guards, succeeded his father, the late Admiral Sir William Ogilvy, Bart.

Gilbert, or Gilibrede, third son of Gilibrilde, second Earl of Angus, obtained from William the Lion, the lands of Ogilvie, or Ogilvy, Glammis, whence the name is derived. That the family of the Earls of Angus was originally Gaelic, or Pietish, seems extremely probable. His son, "Alexander de Ogilvie," is mentioned in a deed of A.D. 1250; and his son Patrick bears the same name in 1296. [Smibert, p. 274.]

Sir John, seventh in descent from Gilbert, obtained from his brother William, the barony of Invercarity, in 1420. He was third son of Walter Ogilvie of Auchterhouse.

When the barony of Inverquharity was sold about 1790 to Sir C. Lyell's grandfather, the old castle was reserved, but they forgot to reserve a road thereto; and they have never yet got one purchased, though they have often treated for it.

Heir-apparent—His son Reginald Alex. Howard, Master of Inverquharity.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, a lion passant, guardant, gules, gorged with an antique crown, and crowned with an imperial one, or (*Ogilley*); second and third, Argent, an eagle displayed, sable, armed, gules (*Ramsay of Auchterhouse.*) CRESTS—1st, A demi-lion, gules; 2^d, A demi-eagle displayed, sable. SUPPORTERS—Two savages, wreathed, each standing on a serpent, and holding in the exterior hand a branch of holly, proper. MOTTOES—Above—*Forward*; under the arms—*Terrena pericula sperno* (I despise earthly dangers.)

[*Family Coach.*]

TARTAN—1 red, $\frac{1}{4}$ white, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, 1 purple, $\frac{1}{2}$

yellow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ green, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, 1 yellow, 2 green, 1 yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, 2 red, $\frac{1}{2}$ white, 2 red, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, 2 green, $\frac{1}{2}$ white, 2 green, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ purple, 1 red, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, $3\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{4}$ white, $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, $3\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, 1 red, $\frac{1}{2}$ green, 1 yellow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ green, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ green, 1 yellow, 3 black, $\frac{1}{4}$ white, 1 blue, $\frac{1}{4}$ white, 3 black, 2 red, $\frac{1}{4}$ white, 2 red, $\frac{1}{2}$ white, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ green, 1 black, $3\frac{1}{2}$ green, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, 2 red, $\frac{1}{2}$ white, 2 red, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, 2 green, $\frac{1}{2}$ white, 2 green, $\frac{1}{2}$ yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, 2 red, $\frac{1}{2}$ white, 2 red, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, 1 yellow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ green, 1 black, $1\frac{3}{4}$ green.
BADGE—"Evergreen alkanet."

SEATS—Baldoan House, a fine modern mansion, on the north bank of the Dighty, amid varied and beautiful scenery, about four miles north of Dundee.—The old, strong and magnificent ashlar-built Castle of Inverquharity, on the north bank of the Carity, and west bank of the South Esk. It formed two sides of a square, four storeys in height, with a cape-house, surrounded with bartizan, semi-circular at the corners, elaborately chiselled, and so wide that two stalwart steel-clad warriors could freely walk abreast. Its length on north side is seventeen paces, thirteen in width, and the other side has been thirty in length. Its walls are eight feet in thickness. The Gothic doorway is in front of the entire north wing, and has the cross-barred massy iron gate (a species of porteauis) still attached. It stands about four miles north-east of Kirriemuir. The castle seems to have been built about 1572, according to the following royal license:—"Rex, Licence be the King to Al. Ogilvy of Inercarity to fortifie his house and put ane iron yet therin. James be the grace of God King of Scottis. To all and sindry oure liegies and subdits to qwhais knawlage thir oure Ilez (letters) sall cum gretinge. Wit yhe vs to hane geuin ande grauntite full fre-dome facultey and spele licence to oure loved familiare squier

Alex. of Ogilby of Innerquharidy for to fortifie his house and to strenth it with ane irne yhet. Quharefor we straitly bid and command that naman take on hande to make him impediment, stopping na distroublance in the makinge raising hyinginge and vpsettinge of the said yhet in his said house vnder all payne and charge as eftir may follow. Gevin vndir oure signet at Streviline (Stirling) the XXV^o day of September and of oure regne the sevint yhere." (25th September 1573.)

[*Land*, p. 276.]

NOTE.—A remote cadet of this very ancient, chief and noble house, bears for Crest—A lion rampant, guardant, gules, holding between the paws a halberd, in pale, proper. Motto—*Nobilis ira* (Noble ardour.)

OGILVY of RUTHVEN.

PETER WEDDERBURN-OGILVY, Esq. of Ruthven and Coull, Angus, succeeded by marriage with the heiress, Anna Ogilvy, who died 25th May, 1853, aged seventy-five, leaving issue.

Heir-apparent — His son, Colonel Thomas, younger of Ruthven.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, a chevron between three roses, gules (*Wedderburn*); second and third, Argent, a cross moline, sable—on an escutcheon of pretence, argent, a lion passant, guardant, gules, regally crowned, or (*Ogilvy*); between two chess-rocks, in chief, sable, and gold cup, flames of fire issuant therefrom (*Smyth*.) CRESTS—1st, An eagle's head, erased, proper; 2^d, A lion rampant guardant, gules. MOTTOES—*Aquila non captat muscas* (Eagles do not catch flies); and— (We are to despair of nothing.)

"The triumph of the *truly great*

Is never, never to despair!

Is never to despair!"

[*Thomson's Alfred*.]

SEAT—Ruthven or Islabank House, situated on the north-east bank of the Isla, about seven miles west of Kirriemuir.

OGILVY of NEWTONMILL.

A. LIVINGSTON-OGILVY, Esq., of Newtonmill, Angus, a Major in the army, succeeded his maternal uncle Sir George M. Ogilvy, Bart. of Barras.

This family obtained the baronetcy for their services in preserving the ancient Regalia of Scotland, during the siege of Dunotter Castle, where they were deposited, *temp.* Charles I. The baronetcy is extinct since the demise of Sir George, sixth Bart., without issue. The first of this family who settled in the Mearns was “William, only surviving son of Ogilvy of Balnagarrow and Chapelton,” in the barony of Kin-nordy (of which he was a cadet), who acquired Lumgair, and afterwards Barras. He married “Catherin Straquhan,” a niece of Strachan of Thornton. [Land, p. 319.]

He died 3d January, 1659, aged seventy-six years.

ARMS—The same as Inverquharity, but the lion holding in his dexter paw a sword, defending a regally crowned thistle, in dexter chief, proper. CREST—A demi-chevalier, armed at all points, holding out his dexter hand, proper. MOTTO—*Præclarum regi; et regno servitium* (Honourable service to king and country.)

SEAT—Newtonmill House, four miles north of Brechin.

OGILVY of INSHEWAN.

JOHN OGILVY, Esq of Inshewan, Angus, a Deputy-Lieutenant 1828; wedded a daughter of Charles Ogilvy of Tannadice, Esq., by whom he has a numerous offspring.

Heir-apparent—His son.

ARMS—The same as Inverquharity—within a bordure chequy of the second and first. CREST—A deer's head, couped, gules, attired, or. MOTTO—*Bene paratum dulce* (It is pleasant to be well prepared.) [Family Coach.]

SEAT—Inshewan House, a neat modern mansion, erected about 1828. It is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, on the north bold bank of the South Esk—amid fine grounds, surrounded with young plantations and old stately trees—about six miles north of Forfar.

OGILVY of LOYAL.

Captain The Hon. WILLIAM OGILVY of Loyal, near Alyth, is third brother of David, seventh Earl of Airlie. He is one of the heroes of Waterloo, where he greatly distinguished himself. He is unmarried.

Heir-presumptive—His nephew Mr. Walter, second son of Colonel the Hon. Donald Ogilvy of Clova.

ARMS—Gules, a lion passant, guardant, argent, regally crowned, or. CREST—A demi-lady, proper, vested azure, holding before her a portcullis. MOTTO—*A fin* (To the end.)

SEAT—Loyal House, an elegant mansion, finely situated on a rising ground at the base of Loyal hill, amid beautiful old and young trees, and picturesque grounds. It was erected by the Captain about 1850, after his former residence Airlie Castle, “the old Bonnie House of Airlie,” became uncomfortable. It may not be out of place to give an old scarce version of the fine long popular lyric of The Bonnie House of Airlie, which is sung to a beautiful tune composed by the late Andrew Nevay, Master of F. L. M. Band, Forfar, in imitation of that of “Johnnie Faa.” It tends to give us some idea of the habits and feelings of those distracted and troublous times. The burning of Airlie occurred in June 1640 :—

" It fell on a day, a bonnie simmer day,
 When the leaves grew green and rarely,
 That there fell out a great dispute
 Between Argyle and Airlie.

Argyle he has ta'en a hunder o' his men,
 A hunder men and mairly,
 And he's awa by the back o' Dunkeld
 To plunder the bonnie house o' Airlie.

The Lady look'd o'er the hie castle wa';
 And oh ! but she sigh'd sairly,
 When she saw Argyle an' a' his men
 Come to plunder the bonnie house o' Airlie.

'Come donn, come doun,' said the proud Argyle ;
 'Come donn to me, Lady Airlie,
 Or I swear by the sword that I haud in my hand,
 I winna leave a stan'in' stane in Airlie.'

'I'll nae come down, ye gleyed Argyle,
 Until that ye speak mair fairly,
 Tho' ye swear by the sword that ye haud in yer hand
 That ye winna leave a stan'in' stane in Airlie.

'Had my ain Lord been at his hame
 As he's awa wi' Charlie,
 There's no a Campbell in a' Argyle
 Dare hae trod in the bonnie green o' Airlie.

'But since we can hand out nae mair,
 My hand I offer fairly :
 Oh ! lead me doun to younder den
 That I may na see the burnin' o' Airlie.'

He has ta'en her by the trembling hand
 But he's no ta'en her fairly ;
 For he's led her up to a hie hill-tap
 Where she saw the burnin' o' Airlie.

Clouds o' smoke and flames sac hie
 Soon left the walls but barely ;
 And she laid her doun on that hill to die,
 When she saw the burnin' o' Airlie."

[*Author unknown.*]

The great Marquess of Argyle was called by the Highland-

ers *Gillespie Grumach*, or the grim, from an obliquity in his eyes, causing a peculiar expression in his countenance. Hence Lady Airlie styles him “gleyd Argyle,” to his face.

BRUCE-BRUCE OGILVY of COWDEN.

The Hon. WILLIAM HENRY BRUCE-BRUCE OGILVY of Cowden, Perthshire — born 1840 — succeeded his mother Margaret Bruce, late Countess of Airlie, in 1845; is next half-brother to the Earl of Airlie. He is eldest son of David, seventh Earl of Airlie, by his second wife Margaret (married 1838), only child and heiress of the late Captain William Bruce-Bruce of Cowden, who died 1845, leaving issue, the said Hon. William II.; Hon. James B., born 1841; Hon. John Bruce and Donald Bruce, twins, born 1845. The late Captain W. Bruce-Bruce of Cowden was, through his mother Janet Bruce, the sister of the last Bruce of the ancient house of Bruce of Clackmannan Castle, chief of the name, the representative of that family, and consequently lineal head of that illustrious house.

The very remote progenitor of the immortal, patriotic, illustrious Scottish name of Bruce, was “Sir Robert le Brus,” a Norman Baron, who came over to England with William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066. The family of Cowden is a cadet of that of Bruce of Airth. Henry Bruce, the fifteenth and last laird of Clackmannan, died in 1782, without issue.

“Sir Robert de Bruys,” the remote progenitor, had a charter of Clackmannan from King David the Brus, so early as A.D. 1350. This house derives from John de Bruys, a younger son of Robert le Brus, fourth Lord of Annandale, who was grandfather of King Robert I.

Representatives from father to son:—1st, Sir Robert de *Bruys* of Clackmannan wedded Isabel, daughter of Sir Robert

Stewart, progenitor of the family of Rosythe, and died about 1390; *2d*, Sir Robert, who got a charter from King Robert III., of the lands of Rait, &c., dated 12th August 1393, married a daughter of Sir John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, and died in 1405; *3d*, Sir David, wedded Jean, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Innermeath and Lorn; *4th*, John, wedded Elizabeth, daughter of David Stewart of Rosythe; *5th*, Sir David, knighted by James IV., wedded Marian, daughter of Sir Robert Harries of Terreagles; *6th*, Sir David, wedded Jean, daughter of Sir Patrick Blackadder of Tulliallan; *7th*, John (whose next brother Sir Edward, was progenitor of the Earls of Elgin, Kincardine, and Aylesbury), wedded a daughter of William Murray of Touchadam, and died before his father, leaving issue a son; *8th*, Sir Robert, succeeded his grandfather, was knighted at Prince Henry's baptism in 1593, wedded Margaret, daughter of Sir William Murray of Tullibardine; *9th*, Sir Robert, wedded first Janet, daughter of Henry Wardlaw of Torrie, by whom he left a son; *10th*, Robert, wedded Margaret, daughter of Sir James Halliburton of Piteur; *11th*, Sir Henry, wedded Mary, daughter of Sir Alexander Shaw of Sauchie; *12th*, David, wedded Lady Margaret, daughter of George Mackenzie, Earl of Cromarty, but died without issue, succeeded by his brother; *12th* (generation), John, wedded Anne, daughter of Mr. Archibald Robertson of Bedley, by whom he had only one daughter, and dying without issue-male, was succeeded by his brother; *12th*, Colonel Henry, wedded Jean, daughter of Alexander Bruce of Kinnaird, Esq., by whom he had only one son, Henry, his heir, and one daughter Janet, wedded to William Bruce of Cowden, Esq., and had issue; *13th*, Henry Bruce of Clackmannan, Esq., wedded Catharine, daughter of Alexander Bruce of Newton, Esq., by whom he had two daughters, who both died in infancy, whereby the representation in the male

line of this ancient family, upon the demise of this Henry, devolved upon the Earl of Elgin.

[*Douglas' Baronage*, pp. 238-9.]

Catharine Bruce, relict of Henry Bruce, the last of the male line of Clackmannan, was daughter of Alexander Bruce, Esq. of Newton, and survived her husband until 4th November 1791, when she died, aged ninety-five years. She entertained Burns in her Castle of Clackmannan, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood with the two-handed sword of King Robert the Bruce—remarking with her characteristic dignity, that she had a better right to confer that title than *some people*.

[*Vide* also, a beautiful picture of this venerable dame in Blackie and Son's edition of *Burns's Works*, Vol. I.—“clxxv.”]

This venerable lady used to remark, with characteristic dignity, that her family did not spring from King Robert the Bruce, but that *King Robert the Bruce sprung from her family*.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth grand quarters, Or, a saltier and chief, gules (*Bruce of Clackmannan*) ; second, Argent, a saltier and chief, embattled, gules (*Bruce of Cowden*) ; third, Argent, a lion passant, guardant, gules, regally crowned, or ; on a label of three points, in chief, of the second, a crescent, for difference (*Ogilvy of Airthy*.) CRESTS—1st, Behind a portcullis, a demi-lady, a-frontee, proper, vested, azure ; 2^d, On a chapeau, gules, turned-up ermine, a lion passant, gules, armed and langued, azure (*Clackmannan*) ; 3^d, An eagle's head couped, proper (*Cowden*.) SUPPORTERS—Dexter, a unicorn, argent, armed, crined and unguled, or ; sinister, A lion rampant, azure, armed and langued, gules ; each crowned with the antique crown of King Robert I., gorged with that of King David II., and chained with an antique chain, or. MOTTOES—Over the crests—1st, *A fin* (To the end) ; 2^d,

Spes mea superne (My hope is from above); under the arms
—Non deest generoso pectori virtus (Valour is not wanting in
a generous heart.)

SEAT—Cowden House, Perthshire.

ERSKINE-OGILVY of CARBUDDO.

ERSKINE-OGILVY, Esq. of Carbuddo, Angus, succeeded on the
demise of his maternal relation the late Colonel Erskine of
Carbuddo, A.D. 1830.

The lands of Carbuddo were resigned by Sir Thomas
Erskine of Brechin, in favour of his nephew Superintendent
Erskine of Dun, A.D. 1543.

[*Spald. Club. Miscel.*, Vol. IV., p. 44.]

Carbuddo has ever since continued in the possession of his
descendants.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, a pale, sable,
surmounted by a lion passant, gules, gorged with an antique
crown and crowned with a regal one, or (*Ogilvy* and *Erskine*);
second and third, Gules, a sword in pale, argent, hilt, or.
CREST—A griffin's head erased, holding in the beak a sword,
proper. MOTTO—*In Domino confido* (I trust in the Lord.)

SEAT—Carbuddo House, situated about six miles south-east
of Forfar—as the crow flies—consists of an oblong of two
storeys, with two wings of one. It is pleasantly adorned
with fine gardens, and wooded grounds.

OLIPHANT of NEWTYLE.

Sir WILLIAM OLIPHANT of Aberdalgie, Knight, got from
Robert I. a grant of the barony of Newtyle, A.D. 1318. He
was ancestor of Lord Oliphant, created before 1467. Lawrence
Lord Oliphant erected the Castle of Newtyle, A.D. 1575.

He had cannon planted on his Castle of Newtyle, in order to compel travellers to pay him homage, and receive his hospitality.

Few houses have made a greater figure in the annals of Scotland than that of "Holifard," "Olifard," "Olifart," or Oliphant. The traditional accounts of their origin are various. Some assert that, when Harold, King of Norway, invaded Scotland with a powerful fleet, and army, in the reign of Donald VI., King of Scotland, a noble Norwegian called Sir Donald (or Daniel) de Holifard or Olifard, was taken prisoner by the Scottish monarch; and being a man of rank and distinction, was treated according to his quality and merit. A peace being eventually concluded, Sir Donald had liberty to return home; but having contracted a friendship with several of the first families, he married, and settled in Scotland; and is said to have been the remote progenitor of all the Olifards or Oliphants in Scotland. Be this as it may, the very remote progenitor of this most ancient and noble family, by unquestionable documents, was Sir David de Holifard or Olifard, a man of rank and figure in Scotland, in the reign of Alexander I. He appears to have been much about the court of David I.

[*Douglas' Peerage.*]

Charles, seventh Lord Oliphant, acquired the property of Milton Tower by marriage with Mary Ogilvy, daughter of Ogilvy of Milton (supposed to have been a branch of the noble house of Findlater), about A.D. 1660. Their armorial bearings adorn the wall of the church of Keith, at the present day. Milton Tower, now a ruin, overhangs what was once (but modern improvements have sadly marred it) a picturesque water-fall, called the Linn, on the Isla, a little below the site of the old church of Keith.

"By the water-fall's brink, with its legends of old,
Where the old ruined Tower watches over the deep."

* * * * *

"Ere changes had made them as now they appear,
When nature, untroubled, held sway o'er her own,
Were the steps of the eventide muser bent here,
To gaze and to list to the cataract's moan."

[*Legends of Strathisla*, p. 103.]

He died at one of his seats in Caithness, in 1593.

On the death of Francis, tenth Lord, without issue, in 1748, William Oliphant, Esq., claimed the title, and voted at the general election in 1750, but the title has since lain dormant. The name of "Oliphard" is said to be of Danish origin, and is very ancient in Scotland.

Olifart, A.D. 1004, Arms—three crescents.

ARMS—Gules, three crescents, argent. CREST—A unicorn's head, erased, argent, armed, or. SUPPORTERS—Two elephants, proper. MOTTO—*A tout pourvoir* (To be prepared for every thing.)

ORR of BRIGTON.

Lieutenant WILLIAM ADAM ORR, Esq. of Brighton (Bridgeton of Den Finella) Mearns, succeeded his father Patrick Orr, Esq., Sheriff-Clerk of Forfarshire. This is a scion of the ancient Borrowfield family. The name of Orr, "Oir," "Urr," or "Ure," seems derived from the parish of Oir, in Galloway.

But perhaps the name is more probably derived from a locality on the river Orr, in Fife; as the family has uniformly spelled the name exactly the same way for many generations.

ARMS—Argent, three piles, gules, on the centre one, three keys, barwise, or; on a chief of the last, a torteau, between two cross crosslets fitchee, of the second. CREST—Out of a

man's heart, a dexter hand holding a cimitar, proper. MOTTO
—*True to the end.* [Family Coach.]

SEAT—Brigton House, forming two sides of a square, a partly ancient and partly modern, spacious mansion, pleasantly situated on the north side of the turnpike road, amid finely wooded rising grounds, about four hundred yards north-east of the ivy-clad bridge, and gushing waterfall of the deep romantic wooded “witch” ravine of “Den-Finella,” rich in botanical gems, particularly ferns, some species of which are nowhere else to be found in Scotland, with its ivy-clad rocks and trees. It stands about seven miles north-east of Montrose.

Finella was Lady of Lord Angus, and assassinated Kenneth III., A.D. 994 (others say 992), in revenge for the deaths of her son and other relatives. “And,” Mr. Snibert writes, p. 274, “one may fairly trace in such an event the jealousy existing betwixt the Scottish and Pictish lines.” Finella (by the way) took her leave of life on the scaffold.

OUCHTERLONY of KINTROCKET.

JOHN OUCHTERLONY, Esq. of Kintrocket, Angus, wedded Miss Young of Aldbar, by whom he left issue. He seems to have sold the lands to Dr. A. Ferrier. His son and representative John Ouchterlony, Esq., settled in Montrose, and had issue.

His grandson emigrated to Russia in 1794, and had issue.

His great-grandson, Alexander, distinguished himself in the Russian military service, and rose to the rank of Major-General of the Imperial Guard. Major-General Alexander Ouchterlony (d'Ochterlone) was wounded at the sanguinary battle of Inkermann, 5th November 1854. According to the *Montrose Citizen*, 1st December 1854, General Ouchterlony has issue, two sons and one daughter, in Russia.

The Ouchterlonys of Kintrocket, were lineally descended from Prince Rupert.

ARMS—Azure, a lion rampant, argent; within a bordure of the second, charged with ten round buckles, gules. (The family latterly quartered their arms with the arms of Young of Aldbar.) CREST—A rock, proper. MOTTO—*Jamais abbatu* (Never overthrown.)

[*Book-plate.*]

“Though all the world should crack their duty to you,
And throw it from their soul—though perils did
Abound as thick as thought could make them,
Appear in forms mere horrid—yet my duty,
As doth a rock against the chiding flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And stand unshaken yours.”

Shakespeare.

PANTER of NEWMANSWALLS.

DAVID PANTER of Newmanswalls, granted certain lands adjoining the town of Montrose, to the Hospital, about the beginning of the fifteenth century. Maitland says that the Friars of the old convent were removed to an hospital, founded by Patrick Panter, which he supposes to have stood on the island of Inchbrayock. This was a scion of the old family designed “of that Ilk.”

[*Forfarshire Illustrated*, p. 83.]

Sir Andrew Murray of Bothwell was held in high esteem by King Robert the Bruce, who created him *Panetarius Scotie* (“The Pantry-man of Scotland.”) He was son of Sir Andrew Murray of Bothwell (whose mother was younger daughter of Red John Comyn of Badenech), who fell (fighting on the side of Wallace and liberty) at the battle of Stirling, in 1297.

[*Smibert*, p. 285.]

From the similarity of the arms (*mullets*) to those of Murray—one is almost forced to conclude that the family had descended from this royal and perhaps hereditary *Panetarius*.

NOTE.—The name of Panter would seem to have been assumed from the Royal household office of “Panetarius Scotiae,” literally Pantry man of Scotland. The first recorded progenitor was “Finlaus de Pantré,” who received a small payment, in David II’s time, A.D. 1390, as a gift of “the late king.” The name seems to have been connected with the burgh of Montrose from the year 1392. The exact date of their acquirement of Borrowfield or Newmanswalls is uncertain. According to Mr. Henry Laing’s *Scottish Seals*, the old arms were:—On a fesse, between two mullets in chief, and a cinquefoil, in base, three manchets, or roundles. (For Almoner or Pantry man.)

PATTERSON of CASTLE HUNTLY.

GEORGE PATTERSON, Esq. of Castle Huntly, Perthshire, succeeded his father; is married and has issue.

His father, Mr. Patterson, purchased the estate of Castle Lyon from Mr. Lyon, father of the present David Lyon, Esq. of Ballantore, and changed its name to Castle Huntly, this being its more ancient one.

This seems a scion of the ancient and noble baronetage family of Bannockburn.

Heir-apparent—His son.

ARMS—Argent, three pelicans in their nest, vulning, proper; on a chief, embattled, azure, as many mullets, of the first. CREST—A pelican in her nest, vulning, proper. MOTTO—*Je meurs pour ceux que j'aime* (I die for those whom I love.) [Carriage.]

The late Sir John Patterson, the last Bart. of Bannockburn, bore the same arms. Crest—A pelican’s head erased, proper.

Motto—*Pour le roy* (For the king.) [Book-plate.]

SEAT—Castle Huntly, a large stately castellated mansion,

consisting of an ancient high tower, with projecting battlements, cape-house, and watch-tower—towering nobly over the “tall ancestral trees”—with oblong ranges of lower buildings stretching eastward and northward. It is beautifully situated on the top of a mount, amidst fertile undulating, extensive, picturesquely wooded grounds, in the Carse of Gowrie, on the south of the turnpike road, south of the post village of Longforgan, seven miles west from Dundee.

NOTE.—The pelican as it is always blazoned in heraldry (*i.e.* in its piety, or vulning its breast, feeding its young), is a type of the Saviour. The pelican adorned the altars of the ancient Egyptains.

PETRIE of PORTLETHEN.

Sir ROBERT PETRIE of Portlethen, Bart., sometime Provost of Aberdeen, received the honour of the baronetcy from Charles II. He was representative of the ancient family of Glenavon, Banffshire.

ARMS—Azure, a bend between a stag’s head, erased, in chief, and three cross crosslets fitchee, in base, argent; on a chief, silver, three escallops, gules. CREST—An eagle soaring aloft, looking at the sun in splendour, proper. MOTTO—*Fide sed vide* (Trust but observe.)

NOTE.—Burns says—“The lass that made the bed for me” was composed on an amour of Charles II., when skulking in the north, about Aberdeen, in the time of the usurpation. He formed *une petite affaire* with a daughter of the house of Portlethen, who was “the lass that made the bed for him.”

“ Her hair was like the links o’ gowd,
 Her teeth were like the ivorie,
 Her cheeks like lilies dipt in wine,
 The lass that made the bed for me.”

PHILIP of ALMERIECLOSS.

J. PHILIP or PHILIP of Almeriecloss, Arbroath, wedded M. Grahame of Duntrume. Their arms are sculptured on two shields with their initials, and date 1674, on their monument, in the Abbey grounds.

ARMS OF PHILIP—(Azure) a chevron, between three talbots' heads erased (argent.)

PLAYFAIR of BENDOCHY.

CHARLES PLAYFAIR, Esq. of Bendochy, a scion of the family of Meigle, whose arms were recorded in 1784—purchased the estate in 1850. His ancestors had been farmers on the estate for upwards of three hundred years prior to 1850.

The name would seem of English origin—as there were families of the name of “Playford,” in the counties of Kent, Norfolk, and Suffolk, who bore the same shield of arms.

[*Herald*, Vol. II.]

ARMS—Vert, a lion rampant, argent, on a chief, or, a fleur-de-lis, between two castles, proper. CREST—A terrestrial globe, proper. MOTTO—*Sic te non vidimus olim* (We did not see thee thus formerly.)

PORTEOUS of LAURISTON.

ALEXANDER PORTEOUS, Esq. of Lauriston Castle, Mearns, a native of Crieff, and sometime Merchant in the East Indies, where he amassed a large fortune. He purchased Lauriston from the trustees of Robert Lyall, Esq., in 1849; and married, in 1851, Helen, daughter of David Scott, Esq. of Brotherton. He is representative of the ancient family of Hawkshaw Castle,

in Glen Fruid, Tweedsmuir, Peeblesshire. The Porteouses erected the old Castle of Hawkshaw, which was their chief seat for many generations.

Sir Patrick Porteous of Hawkshaw, Knight, was living in 1600. *[Book of Scottish Ballads.]*

Mr. Porteous has erected a number of splendid cottages in the Elizabethan style, on the turnpike roadside—and amongst the rest a school.

Mr. Porteous purchased the estate of Lauriston for upwards of £50,000.

Heir-apparent—His son, David-Scott.

ARMS—Azure, three stags' heads couped, argent, attired with ten tynes, or. CREST—A hawk rising, proper, jessed and belled, or. MOTTOES—*Let the hawk shaw; and—I wait my time.* *[Family Coach.]*

SEAT—Lauriston Castle, an elegant spacious mansion, partly ancient and partly modern, comprising an elegant oblong three storey house, with a jutting-out doorway—with an attic room, with triangular canopy and window, crowned with vases—fronting the south with two back wings—the west one has a bartizan and round turret at the north-west corner, which is joined by a breast-work to the old embattled square tower, which is flanked on the east side by another higher embattled square one, with watch-tower and flag-staff, and pent-house. Its chief castellated appearance is from the west, but cannot be seen for trees until quite close to it. It is situated on the verge of a romantic wooded den, studded with evergreens, which here becomes a deep ravine, with fine walks and stairs on each side, and rustic bridges across a burn meandering through it. It has an extensive lawn in front, studded with fine trees, and clumps of trees and evergreens. It has beautiful gardens. It is situated on the north side of the turnpike road, about six miles north-east of Montrose. It

has fine porters' lodges, and beautiful bronzed gate, with tall pillars, crowned with beautiful vases. In short, here are admirably blended the rare charms of—

“The warbling woodland—the resounding shore—
The pomp of groves—the garniture of fields.”

RAIT of HALLGREEN.

WILLIAM RAIT of Hallgreen, Mearns, married first, Jean, daughter of Sir R. Douglas of Glenbervie; and second, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir G. Auchinleck of Balmanno.

Mr. and Mrs. Rait's arms Baron and Femme, are sculptured on the canopy of a window of the west wing of Hallgreen Castle, and date 1676. The older part of the castle seems to have been erected in the previous century, as an old person told me he had often seen a date of 15—on the ceiling of one of the rooms.

The first recorded of the family in the Mearns was Thomas Rate, who had a resignation of the lands of Dunnottar, from Matthew de Gloucester, A.D. 1314. He resigned that barony to Sir William Keith, about 1394. [Land, p. 317.]

Mr. Nisbet writes that the progenitor was a fugitive knight who had slain the Thane of Calder, and fled to the Mearns for protection. He says he married the heiress of Hallgreen, in Robert III.'s reign; and his descendants held that barony down to the close of the seventeenth century. The same author writes that the family derive their name from the country of *Rhetia*, in Germany; and got their first possessions in Caledonia in Nairnshire, from Malcolm IV., where there is Rait Castle. [Heraldry, Vol. I.]

ARMS—Or, a cross engrailed, sable. CREST—An anchor in pale, with cable, proper. MOTTO—*Spero meliora* (I hope for better things.)

RAIT of ANNISTON.

JAMES RAIT, Esq. of Anniston, Angus, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, is representative of Hallgreen. One of Colonel Rait's ancestors was a Magistrate of Dundee, A.D. 1650. Another was Minister of Inverkeillor, about 1712. The Colonel married, in 1838, the Right Hon. Lady Clementina Drummond (born 1819, died 1848), second daughter of David, seventh Earl of Airlie (died 20th August 1849, aged sixty-three), by his first marriage, and has issue.

Heir-apparent—His son.

ARMS—The same as Hallgreen.

SEAT—Anniston House, a fine mansion, comprising a centre house, three storeys in height, four windows in each, flanked with two long ranges of one storey, each containing seven windows in front, and terminating in two wings, those in the middle being higher than those at the extremities, with a large window in each of the four gable-ends. It was erected by John Rait, Esq., father of the present laird, on a beautiful terrace, with gardens at the base in front, amid a finely wooded demesne, on the north bank of the Keillor, about a mile south of the village of Inverkeillor, and about six miles north-east of Arbroath.

RAMSAY of BAMFF.

Sir JAMES RAMSAY, eighth Bart. (created 1666) of Bamff, eastern verge of Perthshire, born 1797—succeeded his father Sir William, in 1807; wedded in 1828, Miss Jane Oliphant, only daughter and heiress of John Hope Oliphant, Esq., first in Council of Prince of Wales Island—who died 2d June, 1842, without issue—and lies interred in the family vault, (in

which, among others, there is a marble tablet to his memory), at the east end of the remains of the old church of Alyth.

Sir James Ramsay, fourth Bart., died 23d March, 1782, aged seventy-five years. He was succeeded by his son Sir John, who only survived him until 10th April, 1782; when he died at the early age of twenty-three years. He was succeeded by his next brother Sir George, who died in April 1790, aged thirty-seven years. He was succeeded by his brother Sir William Ramsay, seventh Bart., who wedded Lady Agnata-Frances Fraser, daughter of Lord Saltoun (died 23d March, 1835, aged sixty-seven), and died 17th February, 1807, aged fifty-two years, leaving issue.

From George Ramsay of Bamff sprung Sir Gilbert, Knight and Bart. (created 1666), fourteenth in descent from "Nessus de Ramsay," principal Physician to King Alexander II.; who got a charter of Bamff, Perthshire, from that monarch, A.D. 1232. [Baronage, p. 551.]

His successors from father to son:—Malcolm de Ramsay; Adam de Ramsay, *dominus de Bamff*, (swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296); Nigellus or Niel de Ramsay, (who got a resignation from Mariote de Lutefale, relict of John Lutefale, in favour of Nigellus de Ramsay, dominus de Bamff, "superior of all and haill the third part of the lands of Easter Mallas, in the barony of Bamff, Sheriffdom of Perth, &c.") (This charter, like many others, has no date, but by the witnesses must have been before or about 1360); Adam de Ramsay, (is an assizer among other sixteen gentlemen, upon a division of the lands of Aberlemnoch, before Walter Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus, A.D. 1388); Thomas Ramsay; Finlaus or Finlay de Ramsay; Alexander de Ramsay, dominus de Bamff, who, 1482, wedded a daughter of James, first Lord Ogilvie of Airlie; and died at a great age, 1507; Gilbert, heir-apparent; Nessius de Ramsay, dominus de Bamff, was served heir to his grandfather

Alexander, before the Sheriff of Perth, 5th October, 1507; Alexander Ramsay, was served heir to his father Nessius, 4th June, 1530—(married Elizabeth, daughter of Crichton of Ruthven); George Ramsay, was served and retoured heir to his father Alexander, in the whole lands and barony of Bamff, in virtue of a precept from the chancery, dated 18th May, 1556—(married Elizabeth, daughter of Wood of Bonnytoun—and died 1580); George Ramsay was served and retoured heir to his father George, 19th October, 1580—wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Mercer of Aldie; Gilbert Ramsay, baron of Bamff, was infest in the lands and barony of Bamff, as heir to his father George, by a charter under the Great Seal, dated 1600—wedded Isabel, daughter of Ogilvie of Clova; Sir Gilbert Ramsay, baron of Bamff, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King Charles I.—wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Blair of Balthayock, by a charter under the Great Seal, dated 1635; Sir James Ramsay, (second son of Sir Gilbert), dominus de Bamff, wedded Christian, daughter of Sir Thomas Ogilvie, brother of James, Earl of Airlie, by his wife Patricia Ruthven, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Brendford—was dignified with the title of a Nova Scotia Bart., in 1666—and died at a great age, in 1730; Sir John Ramsay, second Bart. of Bamff, wedded Lilias, daughter of Thomas Grahame of Balgowan—and died in 1738; Sir John Ramsay, eighteenth Baron of Bamff, third Bart., was remarkable for his piety—wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. George Rait of Anniston, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters:—1st, John; 2^d, George; 3^d, William; 4th, Thomas.

[*Vide Douglas' Baronage*, pp. 551—3, &c.]

The ancient and illustrious name of Ramsay was assumed from the land and Abbey of “Rumsay,” “Romsey,” or Ramsay, in Nottinghamshire or “Huntingdonshire,” England. Simon de Ramsay (“Simundus de Ramesie”) settled in the

Lothians, Scotland, in the reign of David I. From him sprung Alexander de Ramsay of Dalhousie, in the reign of David II.

[*Lodge's Genealogy.*]

Heir-presumptive—His brother George, whose next and youngest brother is William Ramsay, Esq., M.A., of West Drimmie, Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow, and Author of “A Manual of Roman Antiquities”—who is married and has issue.

ARMS—Argent, an eagle, displayed, sable, armed, gules, charged on the breast with a rose, silver. **CREST**—A unicorn’s head couped, argent, armed, or. **SUPPORTERS**—Two griffins, proper. **MOTTO**—*Spernit pericula virtus* (Valour despises dangers.)

TARTAN—16 red, 1 blue, $\frac{1}{4}$ red, 1 black, 3 red, 1 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ red, 1 white, 1 black, $\frac{1}{4}$ red, 1 black, 1 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ red, 1 white, 3 red, 1 black, $\frac{1}{4}$ red, 1 blue.

SEAT—Bamff House, an old stately mansion, remodelled in the Elizabethan style, in 1846–7. It is situated at the west end of Barry Hill, amid extensive romantic wavy grounds, with fine gardens, surrounded with young plantations and old hoary trees—the spruce-pine luxuriantly preponderating in the landscape. It stands about two miles west of Alyth.

RAMSAY of BALMAIN.

Sir A. RAMSAY (third U.K.) Bart. of Balmain, succeeded his father 26th April, 1852. He married, 1835, Ellen-Matilda, daughter of John Entwistle of Foxholes, Lancaster. The late Sir Alexander was eldest son of Alexander Burnet, second son of Sir Thomas Burnet of Leys, Bart., by his wife Catharine, sister of Sir Alexander Ramsay, sixth N.S. Bart. of Balmain. This N.S. Bart. died in 1803, bequeathing his estates of Fasque and Balmain to his nephew, Alexander

Burnet, Esq., who thereupon assumed the name and arms of Ramsay of Balmain, and in May 1806, was created a Bart. of Balmain. He wedded in 1783, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir A. Bannerman of Elsick, Bart., by whom he left issue, the eldest of whom was the late Bart. He married 1811, Jean, daughter and co-heiress of Mr. Russell of Blackhall, and by her (died 1819) had the present Bart., and two other sons and two daughters.

This family deduces descent from the old Dalhousie stem, through Kernock, Fifeshire; and acquired the lands of Craigmoston, Mearns, about 1510. Simon de Ramsay of Dalhousie was a witness to a charter of a grant of the church of Livingston, in West Lothian, A.D. 1140.

Heir-apparent—His son, Alexander Entwistle, born 1837.

ARMS of Sir Thomas Ramsay of Balmain, N. S. Bart.—Argent, an eagle displayed, sable, armed, gules, charged on the breast with a rose, silver. CREST—A demi-eagle, displayed, sable, armed, gules. SUPPORTERS—(Granted 1808)—Two tigers regardant, ducally gorged, proper. MOTTO—*Aspiro* (I aspire.) [Herald, Vol. II.]

ARMS—The same, without the Supporters.

RATTRAY of DOWNIE PARK.

Mrs. Colonel RATTRAY—J. Henrietta, daughter of Rankine of Dudhope—relict of Lieutenant-Colonel William Rattray, formerly of the Bengal Artillery, of Downie Park and Turfechie, Angus, who died 20th December 1819. This is a branch of the old family of Persie, Perthshire.

The family derive their name from the barony of Ratrey, near Blairgowrie. According to *Douglas' Baronage*, the name has been spelled, “Ratrey, Ratreff, Raterefe, Retter, Ratrie, Rattrie, and Rattray.”

The first of the family recorded was "Alanus de Ratherif," who lived in the reign of William the Lion, and that of Alexander II. The more immediate progenitor was Silvester Rattray, fourteenth generation of that Ilk and Craighall, who was infest in all his father's lands by a charter under the Great Seal, of date 26th October, 1604. He married Agnes, daughter of Lamby of Dunkennie, by whom he left two sons—1st, David, his heir; 2^d, Mr. Silvester Rattray, who was bred a clergyman, and was the progenitor of the Rattrays of Persie, and Ranagulzion, Perthshire. [Baronage, p. 277.]

Colonel Rattray's daughters and co-heiresses pre-deceased him. Mary died 1804, aged sixteen; and Sarah-Elizabeth Rattray died 1812, aged twenty-three years.

Heir-presumptive—Mr. Rattray, grand-nephew of Colonel Rattray.

ARMS—Azure, a fesse argent, between six cross crosslets, fitchee, or, CREST—A mullet, or, ensigned with a flaming heart, proper. MOTTO—*Super sidera rotum* (Our desires are above the stars.) [Family Blazon.]

SEAT—Downie Park House, a fine square mansion, crenellated in centre of roof, erected by Colonel Rattray, about 1804. It is situated on a terrace, on the north-east bank of the South Esk, amid finely wooded grounds, and beautiful gardens and scenery, overlooking the woods of Inverquharity, whose old lichen-clad tower peers in solemn grandeur over the stately contemporary trees, on the south-west bank of the river. It stands about five miles north-east of Kirriemuir.

RATTRAY of KIRKHILOCKS.

THOMAS RATTRAY, Esq. of Kirkhillocks, Brewlands, and Glenmarkie, Angus, succeeded his father James Rattray, 22d March, 1853. He purchased the lands of Glenmarkie about

1840; and married in 1844, a daughter of Mr. Hunter, Lanark, by whom he has issue a son and a daughter. This is a branch of Ranagulzion.

His great-great-great-grandfather Thomas Rattray, second son of Rattray of Ranagulzion, purchased the lands of Kirk-hillocks, Glenisla, from the family of MacIntosh, commonly called M'Combie; and settled there, and was succeeded by his eldest son James Rattray. His grandfather, Francis Rattray, purchased the lands of Brewlands, Glenisla, which became his chief seat.

Heir-apparent—His son Francis, born 1845.

ARMS—Azure, a crescent, argent, between three cross crosslets, fitchee, or. CREST—A dexter hand, proper, holding a cross crosslet, fitchee, in pale, or. (Some of the family have borne “a battle-axe” in lieu of the cross crosslet.) MOTTO—*Ex hoc victoria signo* (Victory from this sign.)

SEAT—Brewlands House, an old mansion, situated on the west bank of the Isla, amid trees and mountains, in Glenisla, about fifteen miles north-west of Kirriemuir.

RHYND of CAIRN.

MURDOCH DEL RHYND had a grant of four oxengates (fifty-two acres) of the Forest of Platone from David II., A.D. 1366—for the reddendo to the crown of a pair of white gloves, and two pennies of silver annually. [Land, p. 138.]

It is said that King Robert the Bruce granted to a Rind, the lands of Cairn, in the forest of Platone also. The name is territorial, and perhaps derived from the lands of Rhynd, on the banks of the river Earn, Perthshire.

ARMS—Ermine, on a cross, gules, a cross crosslet fitchee, or; in the second quarter, two mullets, palewise, azure.

[Sir G. Mackenzie's Heraldry.]

NOTE.—There is a pretty Tale entitled the “Breaking up of the Forest of Platter,” which gives a pleasing detail of the circumstances leading to, and attendant on this grant. Asserting that the birchen bowers of Platter were the favourite umbrageous retreat of David II.—under the incognito of Sir Philip Nemours of Lorraine, a French Knight—whilst a-wooing that celebrated beauty Margaret Logy, his “Queen of love and beauty,” (daughter of Sir John de Logy, by Kirrymuir), who became second Queen of that monarch. That “Murdoch del Rhynd” of Cairn, on the occasion, had gone to the forest for fuel; discovered the lovers, and felt a curiosity to listen to a royal courtship, (he being aware of the real rank of the Knight), and after so gratifying himself for some time behind some “birken bushes,” a thought struck him that he might turn the occasion to his own substantial advantage; so he approached the royal presence, gave a feigned alarm of a wolf being in the “wolf’s den,” in the vicinity; got many thanks for this service, and keeping secret the King’s personality; and a grant of these four “*oxgangs*,” or “*oxengates*,” of the Forest contiguous to, and including also the addition, of this royal “birken” bower, and the “wolf’s den;” the king reserving the additional royal right of servitude of “making love” among its “birken bushes.” These *oxgangs*, or in other words, one plough’s labour, now form the south and western part of the farm of Birkenbush, in the barony of Finhaven, on the south and north sides of the turnpike road, and are situated on the north side of the hill of Carse-Gray, about three miles north of Forfar. Queen Margaret Logy’s eventual divorcee, and her applications to the Pope, are matters of history. But the reader is referred to the Tale itself.

[*Wilson’s Tales of the Borders*, Vol. III., pp. 141-2.]

RICKART-HEPBURN of RICKARTON.

ROBERT W. RICKART-HEPBURN, Esq. of Rickarton, Mearns, succeeded his father. He is a cadet of the house of Congalton of that Ilk, as also of Hepburn of Keith, Haddingtonshire. The name of Congalton is derived from the barony of Congalton, Haddingtonshire. The first on record is William de Congalton, who lived in the reign of William the Lion. William Congalton, seventeenth in descent, married Jean, daughter of Ireland of Millhorn, by a sister of Sir Robert Hepburn of Keith, Advocate, by whom he had five sons; from the eldest of whom, Robert Congalton-Rickart, Esq. of Congalton, was lineally descended. Robert Congalton (18) of that Ilk, in virtue of deeds of settlement of his uncle Sir Robert Hepburn of Keith, succeeded to that estate, and became bound to bear the name and arms of that house. He disposed his estate of Congalton to his brother Charles. This Robert Hepburn of Keith engaged in the Stewart cause of 1715, and, along with his eldest son James, was taken prisoner at Preston, but made his escape to France. This James remained in France until 1749, when he returned to his native country. He married Catharine, daughter and heiress of David Rickart of Rickarton, Mearns, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. 1st, Robert, Lieutenant-Colonel Enniskillen Dragoons, who, as he succeeded to his mother's patrimonial estate, also added the name and arms of Rickart to his own. He bought back Congalton, and was designed by that title. He was M.P. for Kincardineshire, and married Magdalene, daughter of Colonel William Murray, by whom he had two sons—1st, James, representative of Congalton of that Ilk; 2d, William, progenitor of Rickarton.

[*Baronage*, p. 524.]

The illustrious name of Hepburn is derived from their ancient possessions in the barony of "Heborne," or "Hayneborne," in Northumberland. So lately as the reign of Charles II., mention is made of "Ralph Heborne of Heborne." "Adam Hebborn or Hebburn," the first recorded in Scotland, distinguished himself in the time of Robert the Bruce; and obtained from that monarch a charter of the baronies of Hailes, and Traprene, in Haddingtonshire, on the forfeiture of Gourlay of Beinston. [Douglas' Peerage.]

The name of Rickart, or Richard, is derived from an ancestor of the christian name of Richard. Some opine that they deduce from Clan Chattan.

Mr. Rickart-Hepburn married 1st April, 1848, Margaret, only daughter of Robert Taylor, Esq. of Kirktonhill, who died after giving birth to a son, who soon followed her to the tomb, in 1849. He married secondly, a daughter of Forbes of Whitehouse, &c., Aberdeenshire, about 1851.

The Rickarton family burial-place is in St. Nicholas Church-yard, Aberdeen, where there is a splendid monument, adorned with elaborate sculptures, and the old arms, in high relief.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Gules, on a chevron, argent, a rose, between two lions counter-passant, of the first; in base, a heart-shaped buckle, or (*Hepburn*); second and third, Argent, a chevron, sable; in the dexter chief, a cinquefoil, gules (*Rickart*). **CRESTS**—1st, A bee, proper; 2^d, A horse's head couped, argent, bridled, gules; 3^d, A cat-a-mountain, rampant, brindled, proper. **MOTTOES**—Over first —*Multum in parvo* (Much in little); over third crest—*Keep traist* (Keep faithful); under the arms—*Cave caute* (Carefully beware.) **SLOGAN OF HEPBURN**—*Bide me fair!*

SEAT—Rickarton House, a fine mansion, erected by the late laird, amid finely wooded grounds, about two miles north of Stonehaven.

RICKARD of WOODLANDS.

PATRICK RICKARD, Esq. of Woodlands, deceased, Angus, a native of Caraldston, formerly of India, where he made his fortune, and purchased the lands of Woodlands and Balglassie. His representative is his nephew, William Rickard, of Balglasssie.

ARMS—Argent, a chevron paly of seven sable, and gules; in chief, a cinquefoil between two mullets, of the third. CREST—A demi-cat-a-mountain, sable. MOTTO—*Cave caute.*

SEATS—Woodlands House, a fine mansion, erected by the late laird, on the east side of the Friockheim turnpike road, amid finely wooded grounds, &c., about two miles north of Arbroath. Balglassie House, on the south bank of the South Esk, about four miles south-west of Brechin.

RITCHIE of CAIRNBANK.

ALEXANDER RITCHIE, Esq. of Cairnbank and Bearhill, Angus, deceased, formerly Banker in Brechin, sold the former to W. Smart, Esq.—and the latter to Captain Anderson, about 1820. His surviving son Carnegie Ritchie, Advocate, Edinburgh, is well known for his contributions to periodicals. His eldest daughter was authoress of two small volumes entitled “Lives of the Apostles,” and “Salome;” and became the first wife of the Rev. J. S. Memes, LL.D., Historian of the Fine Arts, &c. This name is also an abbreviated form of Richard.

ARMS—Gules, on a chevron, argent, between three annulets, or, as many torteaux. CREST—A dexter hand, proper, holding a cross-moline, gules. MOTTO—*Ostendo non ostento* (I shew, not boast.)

[*Family Seal, &c.*]

ROBERTSON-SCOTT of BENHOLM.

HERCULES J. ROBERTSON, Esq., Sheriff of Renfrewshire, late of Benholm, Mearns, succeeded his father the late Mr. Robertson-Scott, who succeeded by marriage with Miss Scott, the heiress of Benholm Tower—and in consequence assumed the name and arms of that ancient house. Mr. H. J. Robertson, Esq., sold the estate to Lord Cranstoun, about 1850. The progenitor, Robert Scott, purchased Benholm from the heirs of Sir James Ramsay, A.D. 1661. This family is a lineal branch of the very ancient chief family of Balweery, in Fife.

The traditional account of the “Clan Robertson or Donnachie,” is that they are an ancient branch of Clan Macdonald; and that Duncan “Reamhair” (the fat), born in the end of the reign of Alexander III.—the first of the sept, was second son of Angus More Macdonald, Lord of the Isles. [Baronage, p. 405.] Mr. Smibert writes (p. 77)—“We repeat, that the story which gives to the first of the chiefs of the Robertsons a Macdonald origin, is the most feasible yet produced.” The surname of the family was of old “Duncanson.” In 1392, Thomas Duncanson made a raid into Angus, in which Sir Walter Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus, &c., was slain; and according to Winton—

“ Thre chifanyis gret ware of thaim then
Thomas, Patrick, and Gibbone,
Duncansonys wes thare sarnowne.”

This Thomas was succeeded by his brother Duncan, who was father of Robert, his successor. After the murder of King James I., by the Earl of Athole, and his accomplice Sir Robert Graham—Robert Duncanson was fortunate enough to capture the Master of Athole, and the regicide Graham—

“ Robert Graham that slew our king.
God give him shame ;”

but any advantage which might have been gained by this good service was thrown away by the reckless chief—who desired nothing more than that his remaining lands be erected into a barony to his posterity—which was readily granted; together with the empty honour of a “Crest, a hand holding a royal crown, with the motto—*Virtutis gloria merces*; and to be entitled to bear a savage in chains, below his shield of arms.”

[*Skene's Clans.*]

Which arms, crest, and motto, together with the following supporters, is borne by “Struan Robertson” at this day. Supporters—dexter, a serpent, proper; sinister, a dove, argent; with both their heads surrounded with rays of glory. [“Be wise as serpents, and harmless as doves.”] From this heroie Robert, the present clan name is derived. James Scott, successor to his father Robert, married Susan or Sarah Ellis, of the family of Southside or Brotherston; and their impaled arms are to be seen on their fine marble monument within the church; as also on the farm-house of Kirkton, with initials, and date “1696.”

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Gules, an inescutcheon, between three wolves' heads erased, argent (*Robertson*); second and third, Or, three lions' heads erased, gules; within a bordure embattled of the second. CREST—A demi-lion proper, holding in the dexter paw a rose, gules, stalked, and leaved, vert. MOTTO—*Fortis et placabilis* (Bold and easily appeased.)

TARTAN— $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 green, $8\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 blue, 1 red, $8\frac{1}{2}$ green, 1 red, $8\frac{1}{2}$ green, 1 red, 1 green, $8\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 green, 1 red, 1 green, $8\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 green, 1 red, $8\frac{1}{2}$ blue, 1 red, $8\frac{1}{2}$ green, 1 red, 1 blue, $8\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 green, 1 red, 1 green, $8\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 blue, 1 red, $8\frac{1}{2}$ green, $\frac{1}{2}$ red. BADGE—“Breckans” (Fern.)

SEAT—Was—Benholm House, an elegant though neglected modern mansion, incorporated with the old square Tower;

which is a massive keep, said to be of the fourteenth century—eighty feet in height, with bartizan, and semi-circular turret at each corner, with a pent-house over the south-west corner. The walls are about seven feet thick, and of polished ashlar. It is situated on the western bank of a rivulet, which murmurs along a deep wooded ravine, amid beautiful and extensive grounds and gardens. The whole is now much neglected. It stands about a mile north from the turnpike road, from the tenth mile-stone from Montrose.

ROBERTSON of FOVERAN.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq. of Foveran, is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, in the district of Ellon.

ARMS—Argent, two laurel branches, orlewise, proper; within a bordure chequy azure and silver; on a chief, gules, three wolves' heads erased, of the first. CREST—A dexter hand holding a dagger in pale, ensigned with a royal crown, proper. MOTTO—*Virtutis gloria merces* (Glory the meed of bravery or virtue.)

[*Family Blazon.*]

ROGER of MARYWELL of COUPAR-GRANGE.

The Rev. CHARLES ROGERS, LL.D., and F.S.A.S., &c., Argyle House, Stirling, Chaplain of the Garrison of Stirling Castle, is representative of the ancient family of Roger of Marywell of Coupar-Grange, near Coupar-in-Angus, and chief of the name of Roger in Scotland. Dr. Rogers is only son of the late Rev. James Roger (born 1767), Minister of Duniuo, in Fife, by his wife (married 1823) Jean, daughter of the late Rev. William Haldane, Minister of Kingoldrum, Angus, by his wife, a daughter of the Rev. C. Roberts, Episcopalian Minister in Dundee, by his wife Anne, eldest

daughter of Sir John Ogilvie, fourth Bart. of Inverquaharity, by his second wife Anne, daughter of James Carnegie of Finhaven, Esq. Dr. Rogers was born 1825, and married, 1854, a daughter of John Bain, Esq., Banker, St. Andrews.

Dr. Roger has recently added an “s” to his patronymic, but this is not allowed by the rest of the members of the sept, who rigidly adhere to the original orthography. There is still extant a silver seal, on the outer circle of which is inscribed “G. ROGER. MARIEW^L. CVPARGRANGE.” encircling the crest, “a stag springing from among trees,” and bearing date “1570.” The motto was *Dum spiro spero*.

George Roger, a native of Ayrshire, Merchant-Burgess of Glasgow, purchased the lands of Marywell of Coupar-Grange, part of the Monastery lands of Coupar-Grange, belonging to the Abbey of Coupar-Angus, A.D. 1569. He married Elizabeth Barclay, of the family of Ladyland, Ayrshire, by whom he had issue six sons and a daughter Mariotta, who was retoured heir of her mother, Elizabeth Barclay, A.D. 1575. His successors from father to son :—2d, William Roger of Marywell, before 1574. (From George, the fourth son, descended the Rev. Ralph Roger, Minister of the High Church, Glasgow, and Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow ; and Robert Roger, Esq., Provost of Glasgow (1707), M.P. for the Boroughs of Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen.) 3d, George Roger of Marywell (whose next brother William Roger, Merchant, a Bailie of Dundee, devised one half of his property for “educating poor male children within the parish of Dundee at schools and crafts”), was born about 1584. 4th, William Roger of Marywell, born about 1613, wedded Elizabeth or Elspeth Angus, and died of plague, about 1648. (The fearful ravages of the pestilence had so depopulated the district, that whole tracts of land lay without cultivation—a circumstance which induced his relict

Elspeth to alienate the property, during the minority of her children, to a designing neighbour of the name of Meik, who obtained possession for “a merely nominal consideration.”) 5th, George Roger, Farmer in Coupar-Grange, and Millhorn, in the neighbourhood, married, in 1680, Katharine, only child and heiress of Bisset, feudal Baron of Balba, near Coupar-Angus, by whom he had issue—William, born 1684 (and several sons and daughters); and on the demise of his father-in-law, succeeded to the barony of Balba, which, prior to his own death, in 1720, he sold to make equal provision for his family. Their eldest son, William Roger, succeeded to the extensive farm of Coupar-Grange, and was among the last of the county gentlemen who were entrusted with the difficult and dangerous commission of suppressing the “Cateran.” He was a man of gigantic stature and of great courage. In a personal encounter with their leader, John Gunn (a well-known freebooter), he broke his arm with the buttend of his carabine, while the freebooter was levelling his pistol, and took him prisoner. He married first, in 1710, Margaret Wright, daughter of the laird of Lawton, near Coupar-Angus, by whom he had issue three daughters—Jean, born 1711, married 1736, her cousin, George Playfair, Farmer, Knowhead, Bendochy, by whom she had issue Dr. James Playfair, Principal of the United College of St. Andrews, author of “The Chronology”—and grandfather of the present Dr. Lyon Playfair of London, C. B. Margaret, married 1738, Robert Davidson, Farmer, Tealing; and Barbara, married 1739, James Miller, Farmer, Coupar-Grange. The aforesaid William Roger, married second, 1726, Janet, daughter of David Gellatly, Factor of Lethendy, who brought him a considerable dowry in cash, and the lease and stocking of the extensive farm of “The Lochton.” He died in 1750, leaving issue by his second wife Janet

Gellatly, three sons and one daughter, to wit :—William Roger (born 1727), Farmer of “Nethertown” of Coupar-Grange, who was twice married, had two sons, George and William, who both died without issue, and in the elder of whom ended the direct line of primogeniture. Peter Roger (born 1732), second son of the said William Roger and Janet Gellatly, the next male survivor of the family, occupied the farm of Ryehill of Coupar-Grange, parish of Bendochy ; married, in 1766, Janet, daughter of Thomas Davidson, Farmer of Magdalene’s Kirkton, parish of Mains, and Milton of Craigie, Dundee, and proprietor of Wolflaw, parish of Tannadice (now forming part of the entailed barony of Finnhaven, belonging to James Carnegie-Gardyne, Esq.) This Thomas Davidson was grandson of Robert Davidson of Balgay, Esq.,* near Dundee, and his wife Elizabeth Graham of Claverhouse, sister of Viscount Dundee. The said Peter

* The progenitor of the family of Balgay was Robert Davidson, Merchant-Burgess of Dundee, 1589, a descendant of the brave Robert Davidson, Provost of Aberdeen, who fell at the battle of Harlaw, A.D. 1411. His son Thomas Davidson, Merchant-Burgess of Dundee, was Provost of that borough in 1629. Provost Thomas Davidson’s eldest son Robert, born in 1615, senior Bailie of Dundee, fell at the head of his townsmen in attempting to oppose the entrance of the besieging troops under the command of Cromwell’s General Monk, Sept. 1651. Bailie Davidson married Grizel, daughter of James Mann, Merchant in Dundee, and had issue :—Grizel, married to Bailie William Watson, progenitor of the Watsons of Wallace-Craigie; Elizabeth, married to her cousin-german William Duncan of Seaside, one of the progenitors of the peerage house of Camperdown [Lundy.] The Provost’s other son Thomas, was a Merchant in Dundee. Bailie Davidson was succeeded by his son Robert Davidson of Balgay, who married his cousin Grizel, daughter of Bailie Alexander Brown, Merchant, Dundee, by whom he had issue :—1st, Robert; 2^d, George, who died prematurely, Alexander, born 1651; George (second of the name), born 1653; John, born 1655; Bessie, born 1656, married to James Wedderburn, Town Clerk of Dundee; William, born 1658; and Margaret Davidson, born 1660. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert Davidson, second of Balgay, who wedded, in August 1671, Elizabeth,* daughter of Sir William Graham of Claverhouse,

Roger and Janet Davidson had issue—James Roger, afterwards Minister of Dunino, as aforesaid. [Charles, second son and youngest child of William Roger and Janet Gellatly, born 1780, many years a Merchant in Dundee—a well-known antiquary, and author of “A Collection of Sculptures,” &c. He married secondly Ann, daughter of John Cruikshank, Esq., Planter, of the Island of St. Vincent, by whom he had issue—Charles, born 1819, Editor of the *Quebec Observer*, (who wedded Dorothy, daughter of John M’Robbie, Esq., of the Board of Ordnance, Montreal, by whom he has a numerous family.) James Cruikshank Roger, Esq., F.S.A.S., Crossbank, Govan (born 1820), married 1848, Margaret Chalmers, daughter of Francis Nielson, Physician, Glasgow, and niece, maternally, of Colonel Robert Chalmers, Hon. East India Company’s 38th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, by whom he has issue—Francis Robert Nielson, born 1849, and Anne Caroline Clementina Tytler, born 1853.]

The Rev. Dr. Rogers is also co-representative of the ancient family of Davidson of Balgay, a family of some note, near Dundee—the last of the elder branches having become extinct about thirty-five years since, in the person of —— Davidson, Town-Clerk of Dundee. Thomas Davidson of Wolflaw, (the great-grandfather of Dr. Rogers), wedded Margaret, daughter of —— Fleming of Myretoun of Claverhouse; and was succeeded by his son John Davidson (second) of Wolflaw, who died issueless—when the estates reverted to

(descended from Robert Graham of Strathearn and Fintray, by his marriage with a daughter of King Robert III.), and sister of John, Viscount Dundee, and had issue.—1st, Sir Robert Davidson of Balgay, born 1673, who attained the dignity of knighthood; Walter; George; James; Grizel; John; Alexander; Elizabeth; Jean; Marie; Margaret; and David Davidson. Alexander Davidson, the sixth son, married Margaret Fleming, daughter of Fleming of Myretoun of Claverhouse, and had issue an only son, Thomas Davidson of Wolflaw, whose son John, second of Wolflaw, died issueless—as above mentioned.

his three sisters and co-heiresses: one of whom was married to James Neish, Merchant-Burgess of Dundee (grandfather of the present James Neish of Laws, Esq.); another to Peter Roger in Ryehill, as aforesaid; and the third to Convener Charles Roger, Manufacturer in Dundee, but she had no issue. The said Thomas of Wolflaw, was only son of Alexander Davidson, Farmer in Baldragon, Strathmartin, sixth son of Davidson of Balgay, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Graham of Claverhouse — father of Viscount Dundee. [This corrects an omission in *Douglas' Peerage*.]

The name Roger is of considerable antiquity in Scotland. The name as a christian name would appear to have become in common use amongst the nobility and gentry of Scotland, not to mention England, prior to the introduction of surnames. Its transition to a surname is, consequently, natural and easy, and of which there are numerous instances on record. Of the earliest examples that recur to my memory are—1st, Roger of Roger, Secretary to one of the Edwards; John Roger, a Black Friar, of whom Spottiswood records that he was brought to the Castle of St. Andrews by order of Cardinal Bethune, A.D. 1544, &c.

[Abridged from M.S. History kindly lent me by J. C. Roger, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.]

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Sable, a stag's head, erased, argent, attired with ten tynes, in the mouth, a mullet, or (*Roger of Marywell*); second, Azure, on a bend, argent, a sword, gules, hilt and pomme, or (*Bisset of Balba*); third, Azure, on a fesse, between three pheons, argent, a stag, lodged, gules, attired with ten tynes, or (*Davidson of Balgay*.) CRESTS—1st,* ————— (*Bisset*) ; 2^d, A stag, courant, pierced with an arrow, proper (*Roger*) ; 3^d, A falcon's head,

* CREST OF BISSET.—A root of an oak tree, couped, and renewing its foliage, proper. MOTTO—*Abscissus revirescit* (Though cut down it grows green again.)

couped, proper (*Davidson.*) MOTTOES—Over the first crest _____; 3d—*Viget in cinere virtus* (Virtue survives in our ashes)*; under the arms—*Dum spiro spero* (While I breathe I hope.) [Old M.S., Seal of A.D. 1570, *Blazon*, &c.]

ROLLAND of AUCHMITHIE.

Miss ROLLAND of Auchmithie, Angus, only daughter and heiress of the late Robert Rolland, Esq.—a scion of the family of Disblair, Aberdeenshire, the progenitor of whom was Mr. William Rolland, Master of the Mint at Aberdeen, in the reign of James V. (1513—42)—a cadet of the ancient house of Rowland of Tarry. [Baronage, p. 183.]

This family acquired Auchmithie by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Farquharson of Auchmithie; and in consequence, added the lion rampant to their paternal coat.

ARMS—Argent, a fesse chequy sable and or, between two ships, sails furled, in chief of the second, flags, gules; and a lion rampant, in base of the fourth. CREST—A lymphad, oars in action, sails furled, sable, flags, gules. MOTTO—*Sustentatus providentia* (Sustained by Providence.)

SEAT—Auchmithie House, an old mansion, situated on the sea coast, about four miles north-east of Arbroath. [Miss Rolland resides with her mother, at Abbethune—relic of Mr. Rolland of Auchmithie; and secondly of Captain Scott of Abbethune.]

ROSS of NETHERLEY.

HORATIO Ross, Esq. of Netherley, Mearns, late of Rossie, and ex-M.P., sold Rossie to Mr. Macdonald; and in February,

* “Ev’n in our ashes live their wonted fires.”

[*Gray's Elegy*]

1853, purchased Netherley from James Silver, Esq., for £33,000, “about thirty years purchase.” He is married to a lady of the name of MacRae of Inverness-shire—and has issue.

This family is a branch of the Rosses, Lords Ross of Haukhead, (created 1490—extinct, 1754.) The remote progenitor was a “Roos” or “De Roos,” a Norman baron (of the Rooses who settled in England in the reign of the Conqueror), sent to Scotland as Envoy from King John—and who was tempted by the Scottish monarch to settle there, by liberal grants of lands, and other favours.

[*Smibert*, p. 151.]

[It must be observed that there are two distinct septs of the name of Ross—the one of Celtic, and the other of Norman lineage; and they are only distinguished from each other by their arms.]

In 1379, King Robert II. grants “*consanguineo suo Hugoni de Ross de Kinfauns*, and Margaret Barclay, his spouse, an annual rent from the lands of Dounie, Banffshire.”

Mr. Skene supposes this family to be “a remote branch” of *Clan Anrias*, or the Celtic Clan Ross. [See Vol. II., p. 231.] But I have, (in the *British Herald*) the arms of Ross of Kinfauns (*via* Perth) of date, “A.D. 1367—Or, a fesse chequy sable and argent, between two water-bougets, in chief, and a mullet, in base, of the second.” This plainly proves the family to have been of the Norman sept.

Heir-apparent—His eldest son.

ARMS—Or, a chevron chequy sable and argent, between three water-bougets, of the second. CREST—A hawk’s head erased, proper. MOTTO—*Think on.* [Family Coach.]

SEAT—Netherley House, an old mansion, finely situated amid hoary old trees, &c., about four miles north of Stonehaven.

SCOTT of BROTHERTON.

DAVID SCOTT, Esq. of Brotherton, a Deputy-Lieutenant, and J.P. of Mearns, succeeded to the barony for life, by testamentary deed of his late brother James of Brotherton, who died, 22d September, 1844. He was born, 16th June; married, 15th February 1813, Mary, daughter of William Seddon, Esq. of Acresfield, Lancashire, by whom he has issue:—Hercules, born 14th June, 1823, (in the Bengal civil service); Wallace-Mary, married 1846, the Rev. Walter Butler; Helen, married 1851, to Alexander Porteons, Esq. of Lauriston; Isabella, died; Penelope-Eliza, married 1842, to Edward Ward Dickson, Esq.; Emily-Augusta, married 1842, to Joseph St. John Yates, Esq.; Flora-Alicia, married 1842, to the Rev. Edmund Lane—and died 1846; Anna-Maria, married 16th August, 1855, to Lieutenant George Skene Tayler, R.N., fourth son of the late Major and the Right Hon. Lady Jane (sister of the Earl of Fife) Tayler, Rothiemay House, Banffshire: Diana-Octavia.

On the 3d November, 1853, Mr. Scott purchased from his nephew, James R. Scott, Esq., late of Stone of Morphie, and Trunkwall, Berkshire—his reversionary interest in the barony of Brotherton, for £80,000.

James Scott of Logie, Logie-Pert, Angus, a cadet of the house of Balweery, in Fife, amongst others, purchased the estate of Brotherton, A.D. 1570—and gave it to his third son Hercules Scott, born in 1621—who married Jane, daughter of Sir James Ogilvy of New Grange, and had issue—1st, Hercules of Brotherton, (born 1659—married, 1707, Helen, daughter of Sir Charles Ramsay of Bahmain, and his wife Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Alexander Falconer of Glenfarquhar—[*Baronage*, p. 34])—and died 1747, leaving two

sons and six daughters); 2d, General James Scott of Commiston, (who married Margaret Wallace of Ingliston); (1st daughter, Katharine; 2d, Jean; 3d, Margaret; 4th, Elizabeth; 5th, Isabel.)

Hercules Scott of Brotherton (aforesaid) was succeeded by his eldest son James, (born 1719—died s.p. in 1807.) His second son David of Nether Benholm, born 1725—married 1774, Wallace, daughter of Archibald Scott of Rossie—and died 1797, leaving issue four sons, and one daughter, Helen, who died 1824. 1st, Hercules (born 1775), Colonel in the army, killed at the head of his Regiment (103d) at the attack on Fort Erie, Upper Canada, in 1814; 2d, James, the late proprietor; 3d, Archibald, Captain in the Madras Cavalry, (born 1779) married, 1824, Anna-Maria, daughter of Robert Tulloch of Elliston, Roxburghshire, and died in 1834, leaving issue an only son, James-Robert, who inherited from his father the lands of Stone of Morphie, and Trunkwall, Berks; 4th, David, the present proprietor of Brotherton.

The six daughters were:—1st, Elizabeth, married to James Mill of Dysart, afterwards of Old Montrose; 2d, Jean; 3d, Margaret; 4th, Helen; 5th, Mary; 6th, Katharine.

[*Family Tree.*]

Mr. Smibert writes—"Notwithstanding some silly traditions to the contrary, it seems more than probable that the name of Scott was simply derived from the natural name, and that some visitor or visitors to foreign countries received and perpetuated it under the form of 'le Scot,' according to a common custom."

[p. 332.]

According to Sir Robert Douglas, the first of this family who assumed the name of Scott, was Richard Scot, son of "Uchtredus filius Scotti," who is so designed in the foundation charter of the Abbey of Holyrood house, to which he is a witness, A.D. 1128.

Richard Scot or “le Scot,” had two sons—*1st*, Michael, who was progenitor of the Scots of Balweery, in Fifeshire (of whom Brotherton is a branch), of whom was the famous wizard Sir Michael Scott, who flourished in the thirteenth century.

[See *Lay of the Last Minstrel*.]

[Sir G. Mackenzie calls Sir Michael Scott of Balweery one of the greatest philosophers, mathematicians, and linguists, of the times in which he lived; and says, that had he not been so much addicted to astrology, alchymy, phisiognomy, and chiromancy, he would have deserved well of the republic of letters.]

All the Scotts in Angus and Mearns are descended from the Balweery house.

2d, Richard Scot or “le Scot,” who was progenitor of Scot of Murdiestoun and Rankleburn, (whose representative is Duke of Buccleuch) who on his marriage with the heiress of Murdieston of that Ilk, assumed the arms of that house—(“Or, on a bend, between two crescents, azure, an etoile, of the first”)—which has ever since been the arms of that great branch of Clan Scott. From this it seems plain, that Sir W. Scott of Anerum, Bart., representative of Balweery, is paramount chief of the great Clan Scott.

[*Broun's Baronetage*, p. 75.]

Heir-apparent—Hercules, younger of Brotherton.

ARMS—Argent, a fesse embattled, counter-embattled, between three lions' heads erased, gules; in chief, a mullet, of the second, charged with a martlet, silver, for due difference (fourth son of the third house.) CREST—A lion rampant, wielding a cimitar, proper. MOTTO—*Puterno robore tutus* (Safe by our paternal strength.)

[*Family Coach, &c.*]

SEAT—Brotherton House, an old capacious mansion, forming three sides of a square. The walls in some places are

about six feet in thickness. The older part on the east side has a circular turret at the back, which answers for a staircase inside. At the south-east corner there is a flag-staff attached. It stands on a terrace, with beautiful terraced walled gardens in front, amid "tall ancestral trees," and an extensive demesne. It is close on the sea coast, overlooking "the boundless shining glorious sea!" and flanked on the west by a deep romantic wooded ravine, through which a murmuring streamlet meanders, and debouches into the beach at the foot of the garden grounds. It has a neat porter's lodge, and fine iron gate, at the turnpike roadside, about nine miles north-east of Montrose.

SCOTT of COMMISTON.

JAMES FITZMAURICE-SCOTT, Esq. of Commiston, Mearns, acquired the estate by marriage with the heiress of Scott of Commiston, and assumed the name and arms of that house. The progenitor was General James Scott, second son of Hercules Scott of Brotherton. He married Margaret Wallace of Ingliston, and added the arms of Wallace to his paternal coat.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, a fesse, embattled, counter-embattled, between three lions' heads erased, gules; in chief, a mullet of the second, charged with a crescent, silver; second and third, Gules, a lion rampant, argent; in chief, a mullet, silver (*Wallace.*) CREST—A lion rampant, wicketing a cimitar, proper. MOTTO—*Aut tace aut fac* (Either be silent or act.) . [Book-plate.]

Commiston House, erected in 1851, in the Elizabethan style, is a neat villa (occupied by the farmer), on the north side of the turnpike road, about four miles north-east of Montrose.

SCOTT-SIBBALD, late of DUNINALD.

Sir DAVID SCOTT-SIBBALD, Bart., of Silwood Park, Berks, late of Duninald, Angus, succeeded to the estates and honours of his maternal uncle, Sir J. Sibbald, Bart., who died in 1819, without male issue.

Sir David died 18th June, 1851, aged sixty-two years, and is succeeded by his son Sir James S. David Scott-Sibbald, Bart. (titular of Duninald.)

ARMS—Argent, a fesse embattled, counter-embattled, between three lions' heads erased, gules (*Scott*) ; second and third, Or, a cross moline, azure, within a bordure of the second. CRESTS—1st, A lion's head erased, proper; 2^d, Out of a ducal coronet, a garb, or, between two sickles, proper. MOTTOES—*Spe vires augentur* (Strength is increased by hope); and—*Domini factum est* (It is the doing of the Lord.)

SCOTT of ABBETHUNE.

Mrs. Captain SCOTT of Abbethune, Angus, sister of Major-General Archibald Watson, representative of the Shiellhill family, relict of Robert Scott, Esq., Captain R.N., who was a natural son of Scott of Duninald. He made his fortune, and purchased the Auchmithie part of the barony of Easter Newton from Robert Rolland; and named these lands Abbethune. He died issueless.

ARMS—The same as Duninald, with a baton sinister, and a rainbow over the lion's head in the Crest. [Family Coach.]

"Favour'd John a rainbow saw,
Circling round the throne above,
Hence the saints a pledge may draw
Of unchanging cov'nant love."

SEAT—Abbethune House, an elegant mansion of two storeys in height, in the Grecian style, forming two sides of a square, with a lower wing attached to the southern part. It has a fine semi-circular portico, and doorway, on west side. It is situated amid finely wooded grounds, and beautiful walled gardens, and fine lawn, on the south side of the turnpike road, with porter's lodge and gate, about four miles north-east of Arbroath.

SCOTT of HEDDERWICK.

Captain GEORGE R. SCOTT of Hedderwick, second son of the late Mr. Robertson-Scott of Benholm, succeeded in right of his mother, who fell heir to the estate; and assumed the arms of this ancient house. He died, 19th August, 1854.

Captain Scott is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. Hercules J. Robertson (Lord Benholme of the Court of Session.)

ARMS—The same as Duninald, within a bordure, of the second, charged with six fleurs-de-lis, silver. CREST—A lion's head erased, gules. MOTTO—*Me fortet reddit Deus* (God renders me brave.) [Herald.]

SEAT—Hedderwick House, an ancient capacious mansion, situated amid stately trees—with fine gardens—about two miles north-west of Montrose.

SCOTT of ROSSIE.

PATRICK SCOTT of Rossie, Esq., married Margaret, first daughter of Sir Archibald Hope (Lord Rankeillour of the Court of Session), appointed 1689.

His representative, Mr. Scott, sold the estate to Hercules Ross; and died at Nether Dysart, at a very advanced age, within the last fifty years. Miss Scott, late of Rossie, died

at Montrose, at a great age, in 1851, and was interred in the old family burial-place on Rossie Island, where there are numerous sculptures of the family arms.

ARMS—The same as Dunnald. CREST—A demi-lion guardant, gules. MOTTO—*Aut tace aut face.*

SCRYMGEOUR-WEDDERBURN of BIRKHILL and WEDDERBURN.

FREDERICK LEWIS SCRYMGEOUR-WEDDERBURN, Esq. of Birkhill, Fife, and Wedderburn, Angus, Hereditary Royal Standard Bearer of Scotland, is only son and successor (1831) of Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Birkhill, and his wife Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. N. L. Maitland, Captain R.N., sixth son of the sixth Earl of Lauderdale. He is grandson of David Scrymgeour of Birkhill, Advocate, Sheriff-Depute of Inverness, and Catharine, third daughter of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Bart., and great-grandson of Dr. Alexander Scrymgeour, Professor of Theology in the University of St. Andrews, in the reign of Queen Anne—who was son of John Scrymgeour, Esq. of Kirkton, on whom devolved the succession of the family on the demise of John Scrymgeour, Earl of Dundee, thirteenth Constable of Dundee, ninth in descent and succession from Sir James Scrymgeour, Knight, who fell at the battle of Harlaw, A.D. 1411—A.D. 1668, without issue. His Lordship was son of James, Viscount Dundee, and created Earl of Dundee, 8th September, 1660—and grandson of Sir James Scrymgeour, Knight, created by Charles I., by patent, 15th November, 1641, Baron Scrymgeour of Inverkeithing, and Viscount Dudhope.

According to Mr. Burke—“ An old journalist says that Sir

William Wallace and the Scottish Parliament voted thanks to ‘Seryngeour,’ for faithfully bearing the Royal Standard. And in the old dictionaries, ‘Serime’ signifies ‘standard,’ and ‘Gerere’ ‘to bear,’ or carry. Which indicates that the name of ‘Seryngeour,’ or ‘Seryngerus’ (*Buchanan’s History of Scotland*) was significant of, and derived from, the office acquired, and made hereditary to Sir Alexander Carron, Banneret (first Banneret recorded), and his heirs male, by Alexander I., about A.D. 1107.”

[*Burke’s Heraldic Illustrations.*]

Sir William Wallace, by deed dated at Torphichen, 29th March, 1298, conferred upon his distinguished compatriot in arms, Alexander Seryngeour, the additional dignity and office of Hereditary Constable of Dundee, and granted to him “six merks of land in *campus superior* of Dundee,” which, with the other division of the barony, is now called Over Dundhope. [*Forfarshire Illustrated*, p. 27.]

Mr. Seryngeour-Wedderburn wedded first, a daughter of the late Viscount of Arbuthnott, by whom he has issue. He married second, 31st August, 1852, Selina-Mary, second daughter of the late Captain Garth, R.N., of Hains Hall, Berks.

Heir—His son Henry.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Gules, a lion rampant, or, holding in the dexter paw a cimitar, argent (*Seryngeour*); second and third, Argent, a chevron between three roses, gules. [Mr. Burke has made rather an odd mistake in writing that “Mr. Seryngeour-Wedderburn impales the royal arms of Scotland as the arms of Arbuthnott!” Whereas, he impales these arms as the arms of his office, on the *dexter side* of his family coat. It is well known that the arms of Arbuthnott are quite different.] CRESTS—1st, A lion’s gamb erased, or,

holding a cimitar, argent; 2d, An eagle's head erased, proper.
 SUPPORTERS—Dexter, A greyhound, argent, collared, gules; sinister, A griffin, proper. MOTTOES—Above—*Non degener* (Not cowardly); under the arms—*Dissipate* (Disperse.)

[*Family Coach.*]

SEATS—Birkhill House, Fife; and Wedderburn, Angus.

SHAKLOK of KINNEFF.

SIMON DE SHAKLOK had a grant of the lands of Kinneff, Slains, Fawsyde, and Riekkerton, from Christian, relict of John de Monteforti, by a charter from King David II., dated at Montrose, A.D. 1361. [Reg. Mag. Sig.]

This somewhat odd name is seemingly of English origin. It is one of a similar character with the celebrated one of “Shakespeare”—a wielder of the spear; and may have been given to the progenitor, who may have been an officer having charge of fetters (shackles), in old days; or been assumed from the family ensigns armorial having been a fetter-lock, or “shackle-lock.” But the name, like many others, and the sayings and doings connected with it, have long been among the things that were, and the arms matriculated, by time’s tooth-bitten pen, in the “archives of oblivion.”

The name survives still in England, and it is born by at least one gentleman, a retired officer, to wit, Lieutenant Edward Shacklock, R.N. (p. 1821.)

SHAND of THE BURN.

WILLIAM SHAND of Arnhall and The Burn, succeeded his brother John Shand, a native of Aberdeenshire, sometime of Demerara, where he made his fortune, and on his return to

Scotland, purchased the lands from George, last Duke of Gordon.

The name seems territorial. The old family of "Sehan," or "Sehand," of that Ilk, originally bore—"Azure, a bend, argent." [Herald, Vol. II.]

Mr. Shand became insolvent, and his creditors sold the lands to Major MacInroy. He died at Stirling about 1848.

ARMS—Azure, a boar's head couped, argent, within a bordure, of the second, charged with two demi-lions couped, in chief, sable, and fleur-de-lis, in base, gules (*Chalmers*) ; on a chief silver, three mullets of the fourth. CREST—Over waters, a dove volant, holding in the beak an olive-sprig, proper. MOTTO—*Virtute duce comite fortuna* (Where virtue leads good fortune will follow.) [Family Coach.]

SHANK of THE VILLA.

JAMES SHANK, Esq. of The Villa, Mearns, is a scion of the ancient house of Schank of Castle-Rig, Fifeshire, an ancient branch of the old stem of "Sehanek of that Ilk," in Mid-Lothian.

Tradition records that "Murdoch de Sehanek" was the person who took charge of the body of King Alexander III. of Scotland, who met his death in hunting, by falling over the Cliffs at "King-horn," A.D. 1286; and that his services on that occasion were rewarded by King Robert the Bruce, with a grant of the barony of Castle-Rig.

[*Burke's Commoners.*]

ARMS—Gules, on a fesse, between a cinquefoil, in chief, and an eagle's leg erased, a la quise, in base, argent, two wings conjoined in leure, of the first. CREST—An eagle rising, proper. MOTTO—*Spero* (I hope.)

SHAW of NEWHALL.

WILLIAM SHAW, Esq. of Newhall, formerly Captain in the army, purchased the lands of Newhall, Angus. He wedded a daughter of Mr. Watt, Cullow, by whom he had issue two surviving daughters. Janet, the eldest, is married to Mr. Geekie of Baldowrie. This is a branch of the old family of "Sheagh," or Shaw, of Rothiemurchus.

ARMS—Azure, three covered cups, or, on a canton, gold, a lion rampant, gules. CREST—A demi-lion, gules, holding a dagger, proper. MOTTOES—*Fide et fortitudine* (By faith and fortitude); under the arms—*I mean well.*

SEAT—Newhall House, a neat villa, beautifully situated amid finely wooded grounds, on the north side of the village of Kettins, about a mile south-east of Coupar-Angus.

SINCLAIR of AULDBAR.

Sir JAMES SINCLAIR of Auldbar, sold the barony to Peter Young, Esq., A.D. 1678.

The name is derived from St. Clair, in France, and in old charters was written "De Sancto Claro."

[*Baronage*, p. 521.]

The progenitor of this family, Sir William Sinclair, obtained from King Alexander I. charters of several lands which were all included in the barony of Roslyn, in Mid-Lothian.

[*Debrett*, p. 410.]

ARMS—Argent, a cross engrailed, per cross, sable and gules. CREST—A demi-otter, proper. MOTTO—*Quo cunque ferar* (By whomsoever I may be led.) [Herald, Vol. II.]

TARTAN—9 red, 10 green, $2\frac{1}{2}$ black, $\frac{1}{2}$ white, 4 azure, 18 red. BADGE—"Clover."

SIBBALD of KAIR.

This ancient family derived descent and name from “Dominus Sybaldus de Mernis,” who lived in the reign of William the Lion. [Burke's Illustrations.]

The Sibbalds of Kair are said to have been descendants and representatives of the very ancient family of Fitz-Bernard* of Caterline, in the parish of Kinneff, one of whom granted the green Cove of the Rath, or Fort, near Breidin's Bay, and the Mill of Caterline, to the Monks of Aberbrothock, about A.D. 1206. [Land, p. 316.]

The family is represented by Stuart of Inchbreck.

(Argent) a cross potent quadrate, and square-pierced, in centre (azure.) [Sculptured Stone at Arbuthnott Church.]

Sibbald, Aberdeen—The same arms, within a bordure chequy of the second and first. CREST—A dexter hand a paumee, in pale, proper. MOTTO—*Ora et labora*. (Pray and labour); another—*Sae bauld*. [Herald, &c.]

SILVER of NETHERLEY.

JAMES SILVER, Esq. of Netherley, Mearns, succeeded his father, George Silver of Netherley, Muchalls Castle, and Johnshaven, about 1844. He sold Netherley to H. Ross, Esq., in 1853.

The name of “Sylver” or Silver, seems an abbreviated form of that of Sylvester.

ARMS—Argent, three fleurs-de-lis, gules. CREST—A unicorn's head erased, argent, armed and crined, or, charged with

* *Fitz, fils, or filius*, signifies “son.” A polite foreign affectation has induced many of the nobility to adopt the prefix *Fitz*, instead of the more ancient patronymic termination of *son*.

a chevron, gules. MOTTO—*Nil desperandum* (We are to despair in nothing.) [Family Coach.]

LATE SEATS—Netherley. And Muchalls Castle, now a ruin, but yet containing a spacious hall, the walls of which are adorned with massive carvings and beautifully executed devices. It stands on the north side of the turnpike road, about a mile north of Stonehaven.

SIMPSON of EASTER OGILL.

GEORGE SIMPSON, Esq. of Easter Ogill, Angus, Captain H.E.I.C.C.S., deceased, succeeded his eldest brother Robert, Captain R.N. He was second son of William Simpson, formerly of Thorntoun, Aberdeenshire, and latterly of Ogill, “of facetious memory,” representative of the ancient family of Thorntoun; who ex cambi Thorntoun for Ogill. He was born at Thorntoun, and retained the provincial dialect in telling his humorous anecdotes and witty sayings. Some of his sayings and doings are mentioned in Mr. Black’s History of Brechin. He died at Ogill, 11th June, 1809—and was interred within the old church of Tannadice. The private family traditional account of the origin of the name of “Sampson,” now Simpson, is, that it was conferred upon the progenitor for doing some feat of strength and bravery.

Mr. Simpson always used his native provincial dialect—having therein most “elbow room”—in telling his witty stories and anecdotes. A specimen is given in the following anecdote—an “owre true tale” :—One Tuesday morning Ogill mounted his Rosinante, in order to sell a quantity of barley in the weekly market at Brechin, when a bright idea struck him. He wended his way round by the farm of Nether Careston, on arriving at which, he selected and rubbed out of Mr. Mitchell’s stacks a first-rate *sample*, and sped on to

Brechin, where he lost no time in showing it to Mr. Gillies, corn-merchant of that city—and a sale was soon effected—Ogill stipulating for the price *in advance*, as he was in want of the *needful*. Thus far all was to the satisfaction of both parties. On the next day the quantity of barley was duly sent for delivery, but the *stock* being about as like the *sample* as a *horse-chestnut* bears resemblance to a *chestnut horse*, Mr. Gillies had to be summoned to see it. He, too, demurred, but, being Ogill's, took delivery of it, remarking that he would see Ogill himself on Tuesday next. On the parties meeting in the market-place in Brechin, Mr. Gillies took the first word:—"Well, Ogill! what kind of *stuff* was yon you sent me last week? I must have a handsome "luck-penny" back; for the *stock* was *very unlike your sample indeed!*" Ogill characteristically responded:—"Geed-faith, Gillies! I dinna wunner at it, man! it wid hae been feeries keeries if it had nae, man! for the truth maun noo be taul'—I jeest steppit into Saunny Mitchell's ruckyaard, i' th' bye-guain, an' rabbit a *sample* oot o' his rucks; as I wis sheere it wid saul a gueed deel dearer than my auin beerie wid dee!" It is needless to say that the matter was amicably settled over a good dinner, by "cracking a joke and a bottle of wine."

NOTE.—"That a certificate, the tenor whereof follows, was received by us this twenty-sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and inserted *verbatim*, in the Register of Baptisms, belonging to the Parish of Tannadice, Presbytery and County of Forfar—is attested by

(Signed) { John Buist, ^{*} Minr.
 Will. Elmslie, Sess. Clk.

* The late far-famed Rev. John Buist of Tannadice, of facetious memory, held his parochial diets of examination on the afternoons of the Sabbaths, during summer, in the Church (where he catechised from the pulpit.) On these

Calcutta, 26th January, 1815.

That George Simpson, Esq. of Ogill, in the county of Angus, North Britain, and present Commander of the Honourable Company's ship "Lady Castlereagh," had a son born to him

occasions, which were a source of attraction to the whole district, there were frequently a number of Doctors, Lawyers, &c., from the neighbouring county-town of Forfar; and he invariably informed his congregation of the presence of these members of the "Three black Graces," by mentioning their names in the course of his homely, but apt and apposite figures, for the elucidation of the subjects under discussion. His facetious sayings on occasions of these diets (if collected) would fill a volume. One specimen will suffice to shew his manner or mode:—on one of the aforesaid occasions, he was catechising a catechumen regarding the meaning of "Free Grace," and not getting a satisfactory answer—he remarked (pointing as he spoke)—"There's John Y****n, the Banker, from Forfar—in the West Loft—and though he may not know much about the Grace we are speaking about—if ye'll ask him he can tell ye all about *his three days o' grace!*" Notwithstanding the oddity and seeming want of unction of his elucidations, he proved himself a very kind and useful minister. These things I saw with my own eyes, and heard with my own ears.

Mr. Buist was a native of the parish of Kettle, in Fifeshire; died at Tannadice on the 9th of December, 1845, in the ninety-second year of his age, and fiftieth year of his ministry; and lies interred in an elegant railed-in burial-place erected by himself, in that churchyard, where there are beautiful mural marble tablets to the memory of two of his sons, who predeceased him; and also a splendid freestone one to his own memory, having fine mouldings and a crenellated canopy, and flanked by two hexagonal pillars with exquisite minaret-like capitals.

He was about five feet five inches in height (had he been straight), and had a fine Roman head with black hair (in youth), but he had donned a dark brown wig about the time of his marriage, about 1801; and his whiskers (which he wore short) remained black to the close of his life. His uniform dress consisted of a black dress-coat, vest, hat—new and old—white cravat, black knee-breeches, and stockings, with a high sole and heel on the shoe for the foot of the lame em-bodied leg, with the stiff-knee; he used a walking stick; wore a very broad gold chain at his silver watch, with two large gold seals appended, bearing engravings of his crest, motto, and initials.

Mr. Buist was a good economist, and amassed a considerable fortune—and having a brother, a Farmer in Fife, who predeceased him, and left, by testamentary deed, £10,000, for the express purpose of purchasing an estate for his eldest son George Buist, Esq., LL D., Bombay—he, accordingly, about 1820, purchased the beautiful estate of Balcairn, (the "Bonnie Ba'cairn" of song), about three miles west of Blairgowrie, at the price of upwards of £10,000; upon which he executed considerable improvements.

Dr. G. Buist, on succeeding his father, sold the estate to his only surviving

on the 30th November, 1814—by his wife Augusta Elisa Gohagon,† baptized by me this 20th January, 1815, by the name of *William Russel Simpson*, in presence of witnesses—is attested by (Signed.) James Bryce, *Scotch Chaplain at the Residency of Fort-William.*

[Extracted from the Baptismal Register of the Parish of Tannadice, this 24th day of April, 1855, by William Herald, Session-Clerk.]

ARMS—Argent, on a chief indented vert, three crescents, of the first. CREST—A crescent, or. MOTTO—*Tandem implebitur* (It will be filled at length.) [Family Coach.]

“And they from strength unwearyed go still forward unto strength,
Until in Sion they appear before the Lord at length.”

[*Psalm 84, v. 7.*]

Captain George had for crest on one of his seals—An *increcent* (horns to dexter) with a face and rays of glory, or.

SKAIR of LUNAN BANK.

JOHN SKAIR, Esq. of Lunan Bank, Angus, purchased the lands of The March from the executors of the late Mr. Alexander Scott, in 1825, and changed the name to Lunan Bank.

This somewhat odd name of Skair seems to be a Scottish form of that of “Saker,” a Canon, a dignitary in a Cathedral, and consequently derived from that office originally. [The

brother Alexander Jafferson Buist, Esq., Merchant and Manufacturer in Dundee. The name of *Buist* is said to be a Gaelic version of the ancient Scottish one of *Loch*.

CREST—A swan swimming in a lake, holding in the beak a perch, proper. MOTTO—*Spero* (I hope.)

† This family is of Irish origin, and the name often written “Geoughegan,” and “Geoghegan.” ARMS—Argent, a lion rampant, gules. CREST—On a ducal coronet, or, a dolphin naiant, azure.

transmutation is of a character with that of the sluggish-looking name of Traill, from “Tyrell,” the original and prettier one.]

Heir—His son.

ASSUMED ARMS—Sable, a chevron, argent, charged with, between the horns of a crescent, vert, a lozenge-shaped buckle, azure. CREST—A saker-falcon, wings expanded, proper (*i. e.*, the head grey, back dark brown, and the legs bluish.) MOTTO—*Industria* (By industry.)

SEAT—Lunan Bank House, a modern mansion, erected by the present laird, on a rising ground, on the south bank of the Lunan, about two miles west of Inverkeillor.

SKENE of that ILK.

ALEXANDER SKENE of Skene, Aberdeen, and Caraldston, Angus, twenty-first generation of that very ancient house, and fourth laird of the name, of Careston—was born deaf and dumb—succeeded his brother George, in 1825—and died about 1828, unmarried. He was fifth son of George Skene of that Ilk, by his wife (and cousin) Mary,* daughter

* The last Mrs. Skene of Skene and Careston was deaf and dumb. Shortly after the birth of her first child, the nurse, with considerable astonishment, saw her approach the cradle in which the infant was sleeping, evidently full of some deep design; and after having satisfied herself that the child really slept, took out a large stone which she had concealed under her shawl, to the horror of the nurse, who was fully impressed with an idea of the peculiar cunning and malignity of “dumbies.” The nurse flew to seize the stone, but before she could interpose, Mrs. Skene flung it vehemently over the cradle—not, however, having any intention, as the nurse had apprehended, of injuring the child; but to make a great noise. The child forthwith awoke and cried. The mother, who had been looking with maternal eagerness to the result of her experiment, fell on her knees and kissed the child in a transport of joy. She had thus discovered that her child was in possession of the sense which was wanting in herself. She repeated the experiment on each and all of her children—who were alternately deaf-and-dumb.

ter of Forbes of Alford, a deaf and dumb lady, whose children are said to have been alternately deaf and dumb. This George was so accomplished in the arts and sciences, that the vulgar believed that he

“Learned the art that none may name
In Padua, beyond the sea.”*

And that he, amongst other things, could cause his favourite instrument, the bagpipe, play in the Castle whilst he took a stroll around the parks.

The Earl of Fife succeeded to Careston ; and Skene was put under trustees for a time, by testament of George Skene.

The origin of the name, according to *Douglas' Baronage*, p. 555, is said to have been :—About A.D. 1014, when Malcolm IV. had been at the battle of Morlich, defeated the Danes, and killed their General—on his way south, was attacked by “a ravenous wolf,” and fiercely chased for some miles through the forest of Kilblain, all the way to the forest of “Stocket,” in the town of Aberdeen’s freedom, bounded by the burn of Broadtach, near to which the wolf came up to his majesty—on seeing which, “a younger son of Donald of the Isles” wrapped his plaid about his left arm—rushed between the King and the fierce assailant, thrust it into his wide-open mouth, and with his “skene” (Gaelic for a dirk) in his right hand, pierced the wolf’s heart, cut off his head, and presented it on the skene-point to his majesty ; for which good service King Malcolm conferred on him the name of “Skene,”

* “We have never been able to explain, on any known principles of modern science, the magical exhibitions that were wont to be presented in the Castle hall. The east, from which they came, was ever a land of mystery, and such it is to this day, as the most enlightened modern travellers declare.

Of late, we have begun to look at these things in a new aspect, not superstitiously, nor contemptuously, but philosophically, conscious that *often superstition covers some valuable truth*, worth the searching scrutiny of the wise.”

[*Dawn of the Reformation*, p. 191.]

and granted him the lands from the burn of Broadtach for five miles west, to the place where the wolf attacked his majesty—which he called the barony of “Skene.” The identical skene which cut off the wolf’s head is still preserved in the charter chest at Skene Castle. [It is remarkable that Auchmar has placed “the forest of Stocket in Athole” (p. 55) and writes that “the surname of Skein is of the family of Strowan” (Robertson)—in which hypothesis he has been joined by Sir G. Mackenzie, and latterly by James Logan. But perhaps those learned authors may have been misled by the similarity of the arms of these families.]

From the reign of Malcolm II. to that of Alexander III., owing to those troublesome times, the family lost many of their charters and papers, so that there is very little authentic record of eight or ten generations of the barons of Skene who succeeded one another. The first recorded progenitor was John de Skene, who lived in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, after whose death he had the misfortune to join Donald Bain, the usurper, who was his near relative, for which he was justly forfeited by King Edgar. But joining King Alexander I., in his expedition against the “Satellites” of Maerne and Moray (after their attack on his Majesty in his palace of Invergowrie, when the king drove *them across* the *Month*—across the Spey and over “the Stockfurd into Ros”); and doing his Majesty singular good service, he was pleased to rehabilitate him, and restored unto him his ancestral barony of Skene, A.D. 1118; and it has been enjoyed by his posterity ever since. His great-grandson, John de Skene, was an arbitrator between Bruce and Baliol, regarding the disputed monarchy, in A.D. 1290; and, in 1296, he and his son and successor, “Patrick de Skene,” swore fealty to Edward I.

His successors from father to son:—Robert de Skene (a firm friend of King Robert the Bruce); Adam de Skene;

Adam de Skene (killed at the sanguinary battle of Harlaw, 1411); William Skene; James Skene; Alexander Skene; Gilbert Skene; Alexander Skene (killed at Flodden, 1513); Alexander Skene; Alexander Skene; James Skene; Alexander Skene; Alexander Skene; James Skene of that Ilk, was served and retoured heir to his father, in 1634. His second son James Skene, the martyr, was executed at the Grassmarket, Edinburgh; John Skene; Alexander Skene (his next brother, Major George Skene, a brave officer, who served under the Duke of Marlborough, in Queen Anne's wars, purchased the barony of Careston, A.D. 1720); George Skene (wedded first Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of his paternal uncle Major George Skene, who entailed his estate of Careston upon her and the heirs-male of her body); George Skene; George Skene;* and Alexander Skene (the dumb laird), the last of the direct male line, who died in 1828.

ARMS—Gules, three skenes or daggers palewise, in fesse, argent, hilted and pommelled, or, each ensigned with a wolf's

* George Skene, the penultimate laird, lived chiefly at Careston, (until about a dozen years before his death—when he retired to Skene, and set about erecting a “House at Skene to lay his bones within.”)

He farmed the Mains of Careston, (but it is now all in grass parks, and the barns, &c., turned into dwelling-houses); and kept a complete establishment, befitting his station as a Highland Chief and Lowland Baron. Otherwise, however, he, eventually, was a kind of miser, in order to pay off his unknown but large debts (on Skene) which he had incurred in ransoming the late Lord Panmure—then the Hon. W. Maule, and himself—as they were of the party whom Napoleon I. arrested soon after his elevation to the First Consulship, for openly drinking “to his overthrow,” at a public banquet in Paris. Had he chosen, he might easily have cut wood enough off Careston to have paid all debts off Skene, but he would not cut a tree of these noble and extensive plantations—often declaring (in his usually slow and measured rough voice) that “no man would ever have so much pleasure in *cutting* as he had in *planting* woods.” He left Skene by his will under Trustees—for paying off the then remaining £30,000 of debt; and afterwards—for re-modelling Skene Castle—and entailing the lands, in behalf of George Skene Duff (and his heirs), second son of the late General Sir A. Duff; all of which has been accomplished accordingly. With character-

head, couped, gold. CREST—Out of a cloud, a dexter arm palewise holding a trimminal garland (of roses, *i.e.* four red roses in cross), proper. SUPPORTERS—Dexter—A Highlander in full costume, holding in the dexter hand a skene in pale, proper; sinister, A Highlander in a plain garb, holding on his sinister arm a buckler, and his “dorloch” on his dexter side, proper. MOTTO—*Virtutis regia merces*
The royal need of valour.)

[*Blazon in Old Church of Menmuir.*]

TARTAN—1 black, 1½ red, 12 green, 2 black, 1½ orange, 2 black, 12 green, 2 black, 1½ red, 2 black, 12 blue, 2 black.
BADGE—“Mountain heath.”

CHIEF SEATS—Were—Skene Castle, a noble mansion, remodelled some years ago by the trustees, and situated about eight miles west of Aberdeen, between the rivers Dee and Don. And the present House or Castle of Careston, which has been remodelled by various lairds. The latest remodelled is the back part, (by the late George Skene,) with its embattled turrets, has the only castellated appearance of the whole, and has a fine effect when seen from the hillhead, on the Fearn road. The most picturesque view of the whole is from Angus-hill, on the opposite side of the river Esk. The front consists of a body of three storeys, and two gable wings of four (by Stewart of “Grandtully”), which project about

istic benevolence, he also by his will pensioned all his older servants with their full wages per annum, during their lives—and left legacies to the rest!

I have a vivid recollection of his personal appearance, as I, when a boy, was wont to meet him in taking his constitutional walks. He was of a fair complexion, his hair having been yellow in youth—had a long Roman nose—was about five feet seven inches in height. His usual dress a hat, short brown coat (generally out at the elbows) vest and knee-breeches of the same—gray stockings tied below the knee with red tape garters. He always carried a weed-cutter under his arm, and was accompanied by his “score” of pet-companions of Scotch terriers and other small dogs. At his death his 20 dogs were pensioned during their lives at £20 each per annum, with a man as keeper. Every one has his foibles!

eighteen feet from the centre or older part; and connected by a lead-covered lobby of one storey, with an iron railing in front—forming a balcony and giving the whole a solid massive effect. A fine cable moulding runs along the eaves of the centre part, and the upper windows have fine massive mouldings. Over the middle window are very richly sculptured the Grandtully arms, with date 1714. The centre portion of the house, including the general appearance of the place, is thus described by Ouchterlony :—“A great and most delicate house, well-built, brave lights, and of most excellent contrivance, without debait the best gentleman’s house in the shyre ; extraordinary much planting, delicate yards and gardens, with stone walls, ane excellent avenue with ane range of ash trees on every side, ane excellent arbour, for length and breadth none in the country like it. The house built by Sir Harry Lindsay of Kinfauns, after [wards] Earl of Crawford.” Sir Robert Douglas, in the end of last century, describes it—“Caraldston, in Forfarshire ; a stately builing, pleasantly situated, and surrounded with beautiful and extensive policy.” Although it has stood the changes of nearly two centuries since Guynd gave the above expressive account of Careston—had it not been long tenantless and uncared for—the broad avenues which extended from the west gate at Waterston a full mile to the north gate and lodge at the Fearn road, and southward from the castle, and the mains, to the south gate at the turnpike road at Gateside, destroyed, denuded of its rows of noble trees, and nice thorn and sweet-briar hedges, and the most of the more noble trees cut down around the castle, the policies allowed to fall into disrepair—coach-roads to become unseemly thoroughfares—gates destroyed, and much of the fine elaborate sculpture carried away to decorate Skene Castle—Careston, even at the present time, is a noble place, and might have worthily borne the appellation of being “the best gentleman’s

house, or place, in the shire." But the internal decorations, though fast going to ruin, are still rich of their kind, and bear evidence of the taste and genius of the painter and sculptor, and of its owners. Over the landing of the old stairease is blazoned an oval group of armorial bearings, (erroneously given under the head Carnegie of Careston):—in the centre—Or, an eagle displayed azure, within a bordure, vair (Carnegie of Careston), adorned with laurel branches, fructed, disposed orlewise. Surrounding which are smaller oval shields, disposed thus—(beginning at the dexter base) the arms of Carnegy ; Blair of Balthayoek ; Weymss of that Ilk ; Hallyburton of Pitteur ; Foulis of Collinton ; Lord Ruthven ; Earl of Haddington ; and Earl of Airlie. On the right is the door of the dining-room, on which is the date 1702, which I think is a mistake for 1720—the date of Major G. Skene's purchase of Careston estate. The adornment of this room I take to be the work of Major Skene, as his crest is sculptured on the mantel-piece, and on the canopy of a door on each side thereof, to wit : Out of a cloud (on the sinister), a dexter arm, fessewise, holding a sword, in pale. Over the mantel-piece is placed a fine sculptured blazon of the royal arms of Scotland, surrounded by military trophies. At each end of the mantel-piece is a nude human figure riding on a lama, holding a long lance and pennon, in pale. These are flanked by a male and female figure, nearly life-size, holding in their interior hands, double cornucopiae, the centre ones resting on a pau's head, accompanied with elaborate festoons. Under the royal arms is placed a tablet, bearing the following incentive motto, in allusion to the valorous character of the Major : (He is commonly remembered here as General Skene :)

"THIS HONOR'S SIGNE
AND FIGORIT TROPHE BOR[NE]
SVLD PVSE ASPYRING SPRE

ITIS And Martial Mynd
To THRVST YAIR [their] FORTVNE
FWRTH AND IN HIR SCORNE
BELIEVE IN FAITHE
OVR FAIT GOD HES ASSINGDE."

The dining and drawing-rooms are decorated with allegorical figures. Over the mantel-piece of the [with] drawing-room are emblazoned the Airlie arms, and motto—"A *fine*"—guarded by two nude figures holding urns, from each of which issues a serpent (emblematical of life), their curling forms uniting at the top. The mantel-piece is flanked by a male and female satyr. Three of the bed-rooms are emblazoned over the mantel-pieces respectively, with the arms, crests, and mottoes of Lord Ruthven, supported by robed and mail-clad figures—motto—"Deeds shawe;" Earl of Haddington, motto—*Præsto et presto* (I undertake and persevere); and Blair of Balthayock. Instead of armorial bearings, another bed-room is adorned with a vigorous carving of a Highlander in full costume, playing on his favourite instrument the bagpipes; whilst a fifth presents the figures of two peasants clad in short tunics, each bearing a flail, with corn-sheaves, forks, and rakes beside them. It is scarcely necessary to remark that both externally and internally, evidences of dilapidation meet the eye at every corner; and unless something be done to rescue this old, yet noble baronial mansion, and the remains of its pleasing accessories, from destruction, it will soon become a total ruin. Alas! the glory has departed!

NOTE.—Major (or, as he is remembered at Careston as, General) George Skene and his two immediate successors, and their ladies, lie in their coffins on trestles around the walls of the "Skene Vault," below the aisle of the church of Careston. Prior to the alteration of the church, in 1855, their gilt initials adorned two small black tablets placed over

the richly gilt Corinthian capitals of two beautiful spiral columns, which adorned the “Laird’s Aisle”—to wit, on the west-side one:—“G. S. E. S.”; and over them, “G. S. M. F.”; on the east-side one, “G. S.” [Alas! long-neglected Cares-ton! must we write on your church walls, too, the painful, but expressive word, “*Ichabod!*”] The penultimate and last lairds lie in the family mausoleum at Skene Castle.

SMART of CAIRNBANK.

GEORGE SMART, Esq. of Cairnbank, Angus, succeeded his brother William Smart, who purchased Cairnbank (anciently “Bothers”) from Alexander Ritchie, about 1821-2, and died without issue, 18th September, 1853. The traditional ac-count of the origin of the name of Smart, is, that it was conferred on the progenitor on account of his being a smart archer, or fighter, in “the olden time.”

ARMS—Argent, a chevron, gules, between three pheons, sable. CREST—A dexter cubit arm throwing a dart, proper. MOTTO—*Ettle weel* (Aim well.) [Family Seal, &c.]

SEAT—Cairnbank House, a fine modern mansion, in the Elizabethan style, erected about 1839. It stands on a rising ground, on the east side of the turnpike road, amid finely wooded grounds, about one and a half miles north of Brechin. Town House—The ancient Castle of Montrose.

SMART of CONONSYTH.

ROBERT SMART, Esq. of Cononsyth, Angus, succeeded his father Alexander Smart, eldest brother of Cairnbank, a native of Marykirk, Corn Merchant, who made his fortune by his trade, and purchased the estate of Cononsyth—and died about 1850.

ARMS—The same as Cairnbauk.

SEAT—Cononsyth, about eight miles north-west of Arbroath. Town House, in Montrose.

SMYTH of BALHARRY.

JOHN SMYTH, Esq. of Balharry, Perthshire, is of the Polcalk house of Smith.

This most numerous of surnames (for which there are about four hundred distinct coats of arms) is derived from the trade; and it is said (*Baronage*, p. 354) that “Neill Cromb Gow,” third son of Murdoch, person or parson of Kingousie, was progenitor of all the Smiths, or Gows in Scotland. He was called “*Cromb*” on account of his stooping; and “*Gow*,” from his trade of smith. He lived in the reign of William the Lion.

The more immediate progenitor John Smith, first designed of Polcalk and Grange, wedded, 1520, a daughter of G. Drummond, progenitor of the Blair-Drummond family—by whom he had four sons, who were all forfeited by the Regent Murray, for taking part in the cause of Queen Mary. John Smith, seventh generation, of Leitfie, representative of Polcalk, sold the lands of Leitfie, and purchased the barony of Balharry, A.D. 1730—which has continued in the family to this day.

John Smyth, Esq. of Balharry, died in 1854, unmarried.

Robert Smyth of Balharry, Esq., W.S.—the last of the male line—succeeded his brother, and died at an advanced age, unmarried, on the 7th October, 1855, and was interred by the side of his brother John, within the site of the old church of Alyth,* about a yard be-north the west side of the

* I cannot refrain from giving the following inscription from an elegant monument in memory of a celebrated Violin Maker. The monument is

westmost arch of the remaining south wall of the transept. He is succeeded by the second son (born in 1852) of G. Kinloch of Kinloch, Esq. (nephew of the late R. Smyth, Esq.) by his wife — Buchanan; who, on his accession, is bound by the will of his late grand-uncle (John) to assume the name and arms of Smyth of Balharry only.

ARMS—Quarterly—first, Gules, a broken spear, and standard, saltierwise, the last, arge it, fringed, or, charged with a cross, of the first; second, Azure, a cat salient, argent (*Smyth*); third, Argent, on a saltier, sable, nine mascles, of the first (*Blair*); fourth, Or, three bars wavy, gules, each charged with an escalloped, gold (*Drummond*). CREST—A dexter arm in armour embowed, wielding a broadsword, proper. MOTTO—*C'arid nam fecham* (A friend in the time of trial.)

[Book-plate.]

[Sir Walter Scott must have had this family in his mind's eye when he wrote "The Fair Maid of Perth."]

SEAT—Balharry House, a spacious partly ancient and partly modern mansion, finely situated on the brow of a ridge on the north bank of the Isla, amid fine young plantations

situated some paces south-east of the Banff Vault, in the churchyard of Alyth. It is of a chest-shape, richly panelled, with lancet-pointed ornaments. The inscription runs:—"To the Memory of James Sandy, Fever in Alyth, a self-taught Artist of distinguished eminence, a few of the friends of Genius have erected this Monument in testimony of the admiration of the rare Endowments which he possessed—uniting an intimate knowledge of the principals of Natural Science, with great powers of invention, and singular skill and elegance in executing the most ingenious pieces of Mechanism. He died, 3d April, 1819, aged fifty-three, having from an early period of life been closely confined to his couch by bodily infirmities." [of his legs.] "In the goodness of a wise and compensating Providence he triumphed over the disadvantages of an apparently helpless and calamitous condition; being blessed with a social and happy temper, and preserving to the last the faculties of his intelligent mind active and unimpaired."

"Materiem superabat opus."—[Ovid.]

and old ancestral trees, on the west side of the Alyth road, about two miles north of Meigle, on the eastern verge of the county of Perth.

SPEID of ARDOVIE.

JAMES SPEID, Esq. of Ardovie, Angus, ninth recorded generation of this ancient house. He died in August 1853, and is succeeded by his brother John.

The ancient name of Speid (success) seems to have been conferred on the remote progenitor for having performed some heroic feat in old days.

Thomas Speid of Cuikstoun, in the regality of St. Andrews, and barony of Rescobie, Angus, got a charter of *novodamus* of the lands of Cuikstoun, on the narration that "his paternal ancestors had possessed these lands from time immemorial, without any interruption," dated 6th May, 1519.

[*Black's History of Brechin.*]

George Speid of Cuikstoun, in the ancient parish of Kinnaird, Angus, excambed these lands for Auchdovie, now Ardovie, by contract of excambion with Sir Robert Carnegy of Kinnaird, of date 9th September, 1549; and these lands have ever since continued in the possession of the family.

Over the doorway of the family burial-vault, in the church-yard of Brechin, the family crest is sculptured in bold relief, and under it—

"SPEID OF ARDOVIE."

"MDXIX."

There is another stone now inserted into the farm-house of Mains of Ardovie, with the shield of arms and initials well sculptured, and date "1636."

ARMS—Gules, a hunting-horn, stringed, or. CREST—A

demi-man, afrontee, in complete armour, holding in his dexter hand a sheathed sword, point downward (a small part appearing), and in the sinister the scabbard, all proper. MOTTO—*Speed well* (or *Speid weel.*)* [Family Coach, &c.]

“Glory’s the prize for which they rin,
And fame’s their jo;
And wha blaws best the horn shall win:
And wharefore no?”

[*Ramsay*, Vol. I., p. 130.]

SEAT—Ardoeie House, a neat villa of two storeys in height, with a flight of steps up to the doorway, flanked by Corinthian columns, fronting the west. Over the doorway is placed a window with a triangular canopy, crowned with three beautiful vases. The body of the house is flanked by two wings of one storey. It is beautifully situated on Burghill, amid finely wooded grounds, about two miles south of Brechin.

SPEID-BINNY of FORNETH.

JAMES SPEID, Esq. of Forneth, Perthshire, Writer, and ex-Provost of Brechin—son of John Speid, Farmer, Windsor (“Windlesore,” “Windedoure,” or “Windedour”), in the parish of Fearn, and his wife, a daughter of John Peter, Farmer, Woodwrae, Aberlemno. He succeeded by testamentary deed of his brother-in-law, John Binny, Esq., a native of Forfar, sometime Merchant at Madras, where he amassed a large fortune, and after returning to his native county, he purchased the estate of Forneth from Principal Baird; and died unmarried, A.D. 1841.

The name of Binny seems derived from the lands of Binny, in Linlithgowshire.

Heir-apparent—His son William Speid-(Binny), younger of Forneth.

* “Speed thy servants, Saviour! speed them.”

ARMS—The same as of Ardovie, with a chief of the second. Impaling—Argent, a bend sable; in sinister chief, a cinquefoil, gules (*Binny.*) CRESTS—1st, The same; 2^d, A horse's head couped, argent, bridled, gules. MOTTOES—*Auspice Deo** (Under the guidance of God); under the arms—*Virtute et opera* (By bravery and deeds.) [Family Coach, Seals, &c.]

The heir quarters these coats.

SEAT—Forneth House, a fine mansion, beautifully situated on the western bank of the Loch of Cluny, amid extensive and finely wooded grounds, on the south side of the Dunkeld road, about seven miles west of Blairgowrie.

STIRLING of OLD MONTROSE.

Sir JAMES STIRLING of Old Montrose, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, sold the barony to Sir David Carnegy of Southesk, in 1791. This seems a branch of the Uppal and Rosehill house.

ARMS—Argent, on a bend, azure, between a Moor's head couped, in chief, sable, banded, or, and a garb, in base of the second, three buckles, gold. A demi-Moor, sable, banded, or, at his back a sheaf of arrows, holding out his dexter arm fessewise, and holding in the hand an arrow, proper. MOTTO—*Forward.*

STRACHAN of THORNTON.

Sir JOHN STRACHAN of Thornton, Stirlingshire, N.S. Bart.—titular of Thornton Castle, Mearns, succeeded in 1844. He was representative of a very ancient and noble family, and chief of his name (created a Baronet in 1625.) Sir John died, 28th January, 1854, aged seventy years.

The Strachans are said to be sprung from the old stem of

* This is a kind of anagrammic Latin motto from the name of Speid.

Clan Maedonald of that Ilk—and that the name was conferred on the progenitor for his valour at the battle of “Cromdair,” against the Danes, in old days. The King naming him, after the battle was gained, “Stratean,” which signifies “straught-on,” or straight forward. Such is tradition. But it is more probable that the name is derived from the barony of Strachan, in Mearns.

“Walderus de Strathecan” grants to the Monks of St. Andrews—“terra de Blackeroch,” &c.—which lands are apparently bounded by the rivulets “Feyhan et De”—Feuch and Dye—by a charter supposed prior to A.D. 1165.

Sir James Stratheyhan is said to have wedded “Agneta Quagie,” heiress of “Thorrietonne in Mearns”—and got that barony with her—wherein he is confirmed by a charter from King David I., dated at Forfar, between A.D. 1134 and 1153.

[*Hlayfair*, Vol. VIII., Ap., p. clxvii.]

The Strachan of Thornton’s arms are sculptured on a stone panel taken from the old church of Keith* (taken down in 1819) and inserted into the wall of the new church. They are impaled with those of Katharine Rose† (of the family of

* The last bell of the old church of Keith (now succeeded by one of greater size), rests mute and tongueless, in the lower flat of the tower of the present parish church, but deserves some notice, as the representative of a line of predecessors which have made a good deal of noise in the world, and “done the state some service” (particularly the one of 1667.) It bears the following inscription, in bold relief:—In the upper line, “OLD ABD JOHN MOWAT ME FECIT 1755. UT SONAT SIC CAMPANA SONAT.” And in the line below, “VITA CIVIUM PAROCHIE DE KEITH. SABIATA PANGO FUNERA PLANGO.”

† Although our antiquaries differ greatly regarding the origin of this ancient and honourable family—that has long been ranked amongst the Highland Clans—the most probable hypothesis seems to be, that they are descended from the ancient and noble family of the Roses in England, as the figures in their armorial bearings have always been the same, to wit—water-longets; and it is certain that some of those Roses settled in Scotland in the reign of King David I.

The first recorded progenitor of this family was HUGH ROSE of GEDDES, who

Kilravock), wife of Sir James Strachan of Thornton, Minister of Keith, a freeholder in the parish of Grange—to wit:—(Or) a boar's head erased (gules), between three water-bougets, (sable.) Supporters—Dexter, a savage; sinister, a greyhound. Motto—*Forward.* Date—6th April, 1680.

The Rev. Sir James Strachan of Thornton was inducted into the pastoral charge of Keith about A.D. 1665.

ARMS—Azure, a stag trippant, or, attired and unguled, gules. CREST—A demi-stag, holding in the mouth, a thistle, proper. MOTTO—*Non timeo sed carco* (I do not fear, but am careful.)

[Thornton Castle, their ancient seat, bears, near the round

livel in the reign of King Alexander II.; and is witness to the foundation-charter of the Priory of Beaulie, by Sir John Bisset of Lovat, A.D. 1219. He was succeeded by his son, HUGH ROSE of GEDDES, afterwards of Kilravock, who married MARY, daughter of Sir Andrew de Bosco, Knight, by his wife ELIZABETH, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Bisset of Lovat. By this lady he got the barony of Kilravock, which became the chief title of his family. The said Elizabeth, Lady of Kilravock, in the end of the reign of King Alexander III., dispenses to her said daughter, MARY DE BOSCO, and HUGH ROSE of GEDDES, her husband and their heirs, the lands and barony of Kilravock, &c.: all which is afterwards confirmed to them by King John Baliol, A.D. 1293. He died about 1306, and was succeeded by his son, WILLIAM of KILRAVOCK, who died in the beginning of the reign of King David Bruce, and was succeeded by his eldest son, HUGH, Baron of Kilravock, who died in the end of the reign of King David Bruce, and was succeeded by his eldest son, HUGH ROSE of KILRAVOCK, who married JANET, daughter of Sir Robert Chisholm of that Ilk, by whom he got a considerable accession to his estate in Strathnairn, &c.; and in consequence, added the boar's head of the Chisholm to his own armorial bearings. [For a full account, see *Douglas' Baronage*, pp. 453, 4, 5, 6.]

ARMS—Or, a boar's head, couped, gules (*Chisholm*), between three water-bougets, sable (*Rose*.) CREST—A harp, nine-stringed, azure, with figure, or. SUPPORTERS—Two falcons, rising, proper. MOTTO—*Constant and true.*

[Vide *Plate of Arms in Dr. Browne's Clans.*]

[The water-bouget is the heraldic representation of a vessel anciently used by soldiers for carrying water on long marches in desert places. It is a bearing frequent in English coat-armour, and it sometimes occurs in Scottish arms, but it is seldom, if ever met with, in the bearings of other countries.]

[Vide *Berry's Encyclopædia Heraldica*, Vol. I.]

tower, the old arms :—(Azure) a stag trippant (or.) CREST—A dexter arm holding a St. Andrew's banner (proper.) MOTTO—*Constans et fidelis* (Constant and faithful.)]

RESIDENCE—Clifden, Devonshire.

NOTE.—Sir James's admission to the ministry had something curious and interesting connected with it. As the story has been told, there had been a meeting of Presbytery for the usual business, at which Sir James was present; and the merits of the sermon preached on the occasion having been brought under notice, and, as a matter of course, highly extolled, Sir James said—“Gentlemen, I am far from contradicting you, but I think I could preach as good a one myself.” The supposed boast of the titled layman no doubt tickled the parsons, and in a jovial mood, and by general consent, it was to be put to the test at next meeting. Accordingly, Sir James delivered his sermon, which was allowed to be the better of the two, and the joke was thought to be at an end, when the now clerical knight said—“Gentlemen, your favourable opinion of my *Trial Sermon* is all very good, and to me highly gratifying, but are you aware of what you have done?” A little demur was apparent. He added—“You have *opened my mouth*” (an old phrase for licensing preachers) “and I defy you all to close it again.”

“The belted Knight o' Thornton,
An' Laird o' Pittendreich,
An' Maister James Strachan,
Minister o' Keith.”

[Vide *Legends of Strathisla*, p. 102.]

STRACHAN of TARRIE.

JOHN RENNY-STRACHAN-CARNEGIE, Esq. of Tarrie, Angus, second son of the late Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird, Bart., succeeded to the estates of Tarrie and Seaton, on the demise

of the life-renter Mrs. Renny-Strachan, by testamentary deed of gift of Thomas Renny-Strachan, Esq., who died 20th October, 1823, without issue. Mr. T. R. Strachan succeeded his brother Alexander, about 1809, and married Harriet, only daughter of the late Mr. Moyn, who held a high situation under Government, at Edinburgh, who survived him thirty years, and died issueless.

John R. Strachan-Carnegie, Esq., is married, and has issue.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Or, an eagle displayed, azure, armed, gules, charged on the breast with a covered-cup, gold; in chief, a crescent (*Carnegy*); second and third, Azure, a stag trippant, argent; in the dexter chief, a mullet of six points; and in sinister, an inescient, silver. CRESTS—1st, A thunder-bolt, proper, winged, or; 2^d, A ship in full sail, proper. MOTTOES—*Dread God*; under the arms—*Juvat Deus impigros* (God assists the diligent.) [Family Coach.]

SEAT—Seaton House, an old mansion (of twenty-five apartments), picturesquely situated on a ridge near the bold rocky coast, overlooking the German Ocean, amid finely wooded grounds, with fine gardens (now neglected), about a mile north-east of Arbroath.

STRATON of KIRKSIDE.

GEORGE THOMAS STRATON, Esq. of Ecclesgreig-Kirkside, Mearns, succeeded his maternal-uncle, General Sir Joseph Stratton, K.C.B., who died 23d October, 1840, aged sixty-three, unmarried—and assumed the name and arms of Stratton only (dropping his own patronymic of Graham.) “Joseph Muter,” Esq., Colonel in the army, Lieutenant-Colonel in the

* MUTER ARMS.—Gules, a fesse, between three inescutcheons, or. CREST—A Castle, triple-towered, proper, door and windows, gules. MOTTO—*Patience and resolution.*

[Herald, Vol. II.]

6th or Enniskillen regiment of Dragoons, and his issue, to take and use the surname of Stratton, and bear the arms of Stratton of Kirkside only—in compliance with a condition contained in a disposition and deed of *talzie* made by his maternal-uncle, Joseph Stratton, late of Kirkside, in the county of Kincardine, deceased.” [London Gazette, Nov. 1816.]

General Sir Joseph served in the Peninsular War, and at Waterloo, and upon the fall of the brave Ponsonby, had the command of that officer’s brigade. [Sir Joseph, by his own testament, lies interred in the old churchyard of Ecclesgreig, where there is a splendid Peterhead granite monument erected and inscribed to his memory.]

The name is derived from the barony of Straiton, in the county of Fife.

Mr. Stratton is representative of the ancient Laurieston family. According to the old ballad of Harlaw—“Sir Alexander Straiton,” “The stalwart laird of Lauriestoun—the knight of Lauriestoun,” (who) “was slayn into his armour sheen,” at the bloody battle of Harlaw, A.D. 1411. He is also a descendant of the Reformers David, and George Stratton, the martyr, who suffered at the stake at Edinburgh, 27th August, 1534.

Their first charter of Kirkside was granted by “Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, Earl of Richmond, and Lord Chancellor, and Admiral of Scotland, and Lord of the Lordship and Regality of St. Andrews—of the Kirklands of Ecclesgreig, commonly called Kirkside, in favour of Arthur Stratton, and Andrew Stratton, his son and heir-apparent, dated at Holyrood House, 26th August, 1619.”

“Arthur Stratton of Kirkside grants a charter of the Kirklands of Ecclesgreig in favour of Margaret Lyon, his spouse, in liferent, dated 4th January, 1634.”

“Alexander de Stratton got a charter of confirmation of the

lands of Glenchungal, in the neighbourhood of Inverbervie, from King David II., A.D. 1338."

[*I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Stratton for this information.*]

ARMS—Argent, three bars embattled, counter-embattled, gules, surmounted by as many bars, azure. CREST—An eagle rising, proper. MOTTO—*Surgere tento* (I strive to rise.)

SEAT—Ecclesgreig-Kirkside House, a modern spacious mansion, situated at the south end of a strip of wood, on the brow of the bold rocky coast, and overlooking the sea, on the south side of the turnpike road, about five miles north-east of Montrose. At the roadside there is an elegant porter's lodge, and iron gate, with beautiful pillars, canopied with effigies of eagles, life size, standing on rocks, wings expanded. The fronts of the pillars are adorned with the Arms, splendidly and scientifically sculptured in bold relief.

STRYVELINE of LAWRIESTON.

ALEXANDER DE STRYVELINE of Lawriestoun, Mearns, granted to the Prior and Canons of St. Andrews, the chapel of Lawriestoun, a dependency on the church of Ecclesgreig, and bound himself and his heirs to pay annually a pound of wax, according to the market price at Montrose, A.D. 1293.

[*Land*, p. 24.]

An instance in point, of such grants, is given by Mr. Playfair:—"Eumerus de Maxwell, progenitor of the house of Mernis, and Pollock, in the reign of Alexander II., gave eight and a half acres of his lands to the Monks of Paisley, for the salvation of his own soul, and those of all his ancestors, and descendants!" These grants often took place in the vain hope of purchasing thereby that pardon and peace which can only be obtained as the free gift of God, through our Saviour

Jesus Christ—"a pernicious sentiment inculcated in the teachings of the Roman clergy."

The name is said to have been assumed by a son of one of the old Kings of Scotland, because he was born at the old town of that name, now modernised to Stirling. Walter de Stryveline or "Striuelyn" is a witness to Prince Henry's charter of the church of Sprowistoun to the Abbey of Kelso; and thought to be the progenitor of this family.

ARMS—Argent, a chief sable, charged with three round buckles, or. CREST—A stump of an oak tree renewing its foliage, over it the sun in splendour, proper.

STUART of INCHBRECK.

ALEXANDER STUART, Esq. of Laithers, Banffshire, chief and representative of the ancient Inchbreck family, Mearns, succeeded his brother the late George Andrew Stuart, Esq. of Inchbreck, and is J.P. of Aberdeen, Banff, and Mearns Shires.

The remote progenitor of the great sept of Stewart, or Stuart, was "Walter," second son of "Alanus," son of "Flaadus," who was made Lord High Steward of Scotland, about A.D. 1120 or 30. According to Mr. Smibert, he appears to have been the first of the race who settled in Scotland, and was destined to be the father of many kings. In 1371, Robert, seventh High Steward of Scotland, in a direct male line, succeeded to the throne as son of Marjory Bruce, daughter of Robert I.

The Stuarts of Inchbreck derive descent from David Stuart, first of Inchbreck, son of Andrew, and grandson of Walter Stuart of Morphy, whose father was Sir James Stuart of Athole. And from the Sibbalds of Kair, Mearns.

[*Burke's Illustrations.*]

The lands of Inchbreck were granted by Sir Archibald

Douglas of Glenbervie, to David Stuart; as a reward for his inestimable services to that gallant Knight, whilst he lay dangerously wounded on the battle-field of Pinkie, September 10, 1547. David Stuart of Inchbreck, the same gallant soldier, fought under the banner of Queen Mary, at the battle of Corrichie, 1562, and killed the corpulent Earl of Huntly with his own arm—as appears from “Buchan and Ritson’s Ballads” :—

“The Murray [E. Moray] cried tak the auld Gordone,
 An’ mony ane ran wi’ speid,
 But *Stuart o’ Inchbraick* had him sticket,
 An’ out gnshit that fat burdane’s bleid.”

Inchbreck, and the additional estates of Redmyre, Kair, and Castleton of Mondynes, which had gradually been acquired by marriage, passed from father to son, in uninterrupted succession, until the close of the eighteenth century, when the late John Stuart, W.S., succeeded his grandfather, and sold off the whole. Professor Stuart of Aberdeen—uncle of the disposer—re-purchased the ancient patrimonial estate of Inchbreck. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son Alexander Stuart of Laithers, now the representative of this ancient family.

[*Montrose Standard*, August 22, 1851.]

On the north side of the small remains of the old Church of Glenbervie, is affixed a brass plate inscribed :—

“M. S.

Familiae Stuartorum de Inchbreck

Ab Anno M.D.L. vizi.

Davidis, Joannis, Roberti, Davidis, Gulielmi, et Joannis—

Patris sui, qui obiit 1792, Aetat. 82.

Neon

Joannis—fili sui, quinta aestate nondum

exacta, eheu, eodem anno abrepti,

J. S. in Acad. Marischal Aberdon, Lit. Gr. P.

H. M. L. P.”

ARMS—Or, a fesse chequy, azuro and argent, between a lion passant, in chief, and a rose, in base, gules, within a bordure engrailed, componee of the second and third. CREST—A civet cat, couchant, proper. MOTTO—*Semper paratus* (Always prepared.)

SWINBURNE of MARCUS.

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS R. SWINBURNE of Marcus, Angus, Esq., a Deputy-Lieutenant 1846—and of Hartlepool, England, is a scion of the ancient knightly house of Swinburne, who derive descent and name from the feudal lords of Swinburne Castle, Northumberlandshire. “William de Swynburne,” got a grant of lands and a charter from Alexander III., King of Scotland, A.D. 1260.

Colonel Swinburne purchased the estate of Marcus or Markhouse, from the representatives of the late Alexander Skene, Esq., Captain R.N., cousin of the late Alex. Skene of Skene and Careston—who died issueless, at Martinmas 1833. His first son by a second marriage (and second son) died in H. M’s 54th Regiment, in 1847, in premature age. His other son (by second marriage) James, is now Lieutenant in H. M’s 3d Dragoon Guards. (No entail.)

Heir-apparent—His eldest son, Captain Thomas Anthony Swinburne, R.N., now (1855) in command of H. M’s ship “Miranda,” in the Black Sea.

ARMS—Per fesse, gules and argent, three cinquefoils, counter-changed. CREST—Out of a ducal coronet, or, a demi-boar, argent, armed and unguled, gold. MOTTO—*Semel et semper* (Once and always.) [Family Coach, and Seal.]

SEAT—Marcus Lodge, a fine mansion, in the Elizabethan style, erected by the present laird, on the brow of the bold northern bank of the South Esk, some hundreds of yards, as the

crow flies across the river, north-east of its neighbour, the old brown ruin of Finhaven Castle, whose ruins raise their grey headless skeleton, eloquent chroniclers of the doings of "Earl Beardie," and reminding us of the things of other years, including the far-famed "Earl Beardie's gigantic Spanish Chestnut Tree," which, since the great frosty winter of 1740, has been "amongst the things that were." At least as a living tree, but there are many beautiful tables, writing-desks, and Laurencekirk snuff-boxes, with engraved plates recording the dimensions and figure of the tree: one at Aboyne Castle, one at Kinnaird Castle, one lately at Carraldston, now at Skene Castle, &c. The circumference of the stem of this far-famed tree, a little above the ground, was forty-two feet eight inches; of the top, thirty-five feet nine inches; one of the largest branches, twenty-three feet. [*Pennant's Tour, &c.*] It stands closely embosomed in the south end of a belt of wood, through which the coach road winds its wavy course, has beautiful gardens, and is surrounded with finely wooded and cultivated grounds—about six miles west of Brechin.

Marcus House commenced in June, 1834 (Mr. James Ross, Architect)—and finished, so as to be partly occupied, in June, 1835.

SYMMER of BALZEORDIE.

WILLIAM SOMYR of Balzeordie (Angus), bought from John Smith, Brechin, the office of Hermit of the Hermitage of the chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary of the forest of Kilgery, with the hermitage of the same (which chapel of old stood near the farm-house of Chapelton of Dunlappie)—with the green, and three acres of land annexed thereto, A.D. 1461; from which period the family was designed of Balzeordie, and considered "chief of the name," down to about the middle of

the eighteenth century, when the male line failed in the person of Colin Somyr, when the estate was sold by David Doig, Provost of Brechin, whose wife was Colin's sister and heiress, to the laird of Balnamoon. In 1470, the half of Balzeordie held of Sir James Ogilvy of Findlater, who, on the 27th November, of the same year, granted a precept of Sasine for infesting George, son of William Somyr, as heir of his father, deceased, in the said half. Besides this portion, the Somyrs held the western half of Balzeordie, Chapeltoun (of Dunlopie), and the foggage of Kilgerry; and the lands of Brako (of Dunlopie), and East Cruik, with the mill thereof; the Hermitage of Kilgerry, and the cemetery thereof—the chymmess (principal) lands of Kirktown of Menmuir; and the fourth parts of the lands of Balfour, Baleonwell, Pitnudy, and the Brewlands of Menmuir. [Land, p. 249.]

The Scottish sept of Somyr or Symmer, is said by some to be a branch of the Anglo-Norman house of Seymour or St. Maur—but their arms are quite different. George Seymour of Balzeordie, wedded the seventh daughter of Alexander Burnet, eleventh Baron of Leys, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. [Baronage, p. 42.]

ARMS—Argent, an oak tree eradicated in bend-sinister, vert, surmounted by a bend gules, charged with three crosses couped, or. CREST—A stag lodged, gules, attired and unguled, or. MOTTO—*Tandem tranquillus* (*Tranquil at length.*)

[Herald, Vol. II.]

RENNY-TAILYOUR of NEWMANSWALLS and BORROWFIELD.

THOMAS RENNY-TAILYOUR, Esq. of Newmanswalls and Borrowfield, Angus, Captain Bengal Engineers—succeeded his father, Alexander Renny-Tailyour, Esq., on his demise in

1850. He was son and heir of John Renny, Esq. of Jamaica, and his wife Elizabeth-Jean, sister and heiress of Robert Tailyour, Esq. of Borrowfield. Hercules Tailyour was in possession of Borrowfield A.D. 1615.

It is said by some that the name of "Tailzour," or Tailyour, is of Anglo-Norman derivation; and perhaps some families are of Norman lineage. But the name is undoubtedly derived from the trade, and is fully as like a Scottish name as a Norman. However that may be—"William *le Taillur*, was designed of Balshamwell," (? Balshan) "A.D. 1296."

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, out of a mount in base, an oak tree, proper; on a chief, gules, a vol (or pair of wings conjoined), ermine (*Renny*); second and third, (granted A.D. 1764) Argent, a saltier engrailed, sable, between two men's hearts, in pale, gules, and as many cinquefoils, in fesse, vert (*Tailyour*). [Herald.] CRESTS—1st, A dexter hand couped fessewise, proper, holding a balance and seales, or; 2^d, A dexter hand, proper, holding a passion cross, in pale, gules. MOTTOES—Above—*Probitate consilium perficitur* (An undertaking is achieved by honesty); under the arms—*In cruce salus* (Salvation in the cross.)

[Family Coach, Monument Montrose Churchyard.]

SEAT—Newmanswalls House, a fine mansion, finely situated on the north side of Montrose.

TAYLOR of KIRKTONHILL.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq. of Kirktonhill, Mearns, succeeded his father Robert Taylor, Esq. of Kirktonhill (died about 1850), a man of a benevolent disposition.

This is a branch of the Borrowfield family. The present laird's grandfather made his fortune in the West Indies, and purchased the estate of Kirktonhill.

ARMS—Argent, a saltier engrailed (sometimes wavy), sable, between two men's hearts, in pale, gules, and as many cinquefoils, in fesse, vert. CREST—Out of a marquessial coronet, or, a dexter hand, proper, holding a cross crosslet fitchee, in pale, gules. MOTTO—*In hoc signo vinces* (Under this sign you shall conquer.) [Family Blazons, &c.]

SEAT—Kirktonhill House, an elegant mansion, erected by the present laird's grandfather. It is picturesquely situated amid an extensive and finely wooded domain, with fine gardens—on a rising ground on the extreme western end of Garvoch Hill, and overlooking a great part of the How of Angus—about seven miles north of Montrose.

THOMS of ABERLEMNO.

PATRICK II. THOMS, Esq. of Aberlemno, Angus, is a member of the Clepington family. This is seemingly a branch of the ancient and noble family of Stewart, Earls of Monteith—through the family of Monteith of Cars. The first of the name of Monteith was Walter Stewart, who married the daughter and heiress of Cumine, Earl of Monteith, got with her that earldom, and assumed the name of Monteith, in consequence. [Buchanan's Clans.]

ARMS—Or, a bend chequy, gules and argent. CREST—A dexter hand holding a dagger, in pale, proper. MOTTO—*Dum spiro spero* (While I breathe I hope.)

THOMSON of BANCHORY.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Esq. of Banchory, Mearns, F.R.S.E., son and successor of Andrew Thomson of Banchory, and his wife Helen, second daughter of Professor Hamilton, LL.D., of

Marischal College, Aberdeen. He derives descent, through his grandmother Mary, daughter of Dr. Andrew Skene—from John Knox, the great Scottish Reformer. He is representative of Alexander Thomson of Portlethen, Town-Clerk of Aberdeen, who was buried in St. Nicholas' Churchyard. The motto on his tombstone, and that of his wife Helen Gregory, who died in 1711—may be seen in *Monteith*, p. 153.

ARMS—Argent, a stag's head cabossed, gules, attired, or; a chief wavy of the second, charged with a lozenge, between two mullets, pierced, silver. CREST—A crane, holding in the beak a palm branch, proper. MOTTOES—Above—*Cure cedit fatum* (Fate yields to prudence); under the arms—*Suum cuique* (To every one his own.) [Burke's *Illust.*, pl. cxv.]

SEAT—Banchory (Devenich) House, finely situated on the south bank of the Dee, famed “for fish and tree”—about two and a half miles west of Aberdeen.

THORNTOUN of that ILK.

THORNTOUN of that Ilk, anciently in Angus, but latterly in Mearns, by division of the shires. They seem to have derived their name from the barony of Thornton Castle.

ARMS—Gules, a fesse argent, charged with three men's hearts, of the first. [Herald.]

THREIPLAND of FINGASK.

Sir PATRICK MURRAY-BUDGE-THREIPLAND, fifth N.S. Baronet of Fingask, Perthshire; and Toftingall, Caithness-shire (born 1800); succeeded his father Sir Patrick Budge M. Threipland, fourth Bart., in 1837 (creation, 10th November, 1687; forfeited 1715.)

I am unprepared to assert at what period the barony was acquired by this ancient and noble family, but it may suffice to assert that the remote progenitor Patrick Threipland, designed of Fingask, was Treasurer of the “fair city” of Perth, A.D. 1567. His grandson and successor Patrick, respectively filled the offices of Dean of Guild, Bailie, until he was elected Lord Provost of the city of Perth, in 1664, and held that office until a George Threipland was elected for one year in 1670; at the expiry of which, the office was again conferred on Patrick of Fingask. In 1674 he was re-elected Lord Provost of the city of Perth, under the style and title of Sir Patrick Threipland of Fingask, Knight. Sir Patrick wedded Euphemia Conqueror, of Friarton; was created a N. S. Baronet, 1687; and died in 1689. He was a zealous supporter of Charles II. He was succeeded by his son Sir David, second Bart., who married first Clementina Edgar, of Poland, in Scotland; secondly, Catharine Smyth of Barnhill—the “Lass o’ Gowrie” of popular song—by whom he left issue; and died in 1746. He and his son and representative Master Stuart Threipland (the pride and hope of Sir David and Dame Catharine), taking an active part in the “Stuart cause,” were attainted, and their estates forfeited to the crown; with the exception of Dame Catherine’s own estate. Stuart Threipland fled to France. After the act of indemnity, the estate of Fingask was re-purchased by the said Stuart Threipland, Esq., after his return home in 1782. When George IV. visited Scotland in 1822, he was graciously pleased to restore the family honours to the late Sir Patrick Budge Murray Threipland, as fourth Bart., and the attainder was removed by act of Parliament in 1826.

This family seems to have acquired the barony of Fingask from Forest of Fingask, about the middle of the sixteenth century.

The name is territorial, and seemingly derived from the lands of Threipland, in Angus (I think.)

ARMS—Granted in 1687—Extracted from the Lord Lyon's Books in October 1826—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, three daggers, in pale, gules, on a chief, azure, as many mullets, of the first (*Threipland*); second, Azure, a bezant, between three étoiles, argent (*Murray of Pennyland*, an ancient free baron in the county of Caithness); third, Argent, a lion, passant, azure (*Budge of Toftingall*.) CRESTS—1st, A dexter hand, gules, holding a dagger, in pale, proper (*Budge*); 2d, A hart's head, erased, proper (*Threipland*); 3d, A mermaid, holding in her dexter hand a sword, in pale, proper (*Murray*.) SUPPORTERS—Dexter, A lion, guardant; sinister, An eagle, wings endorsed—both proper. MOTTOES—Over the first crest—*Stricta parata neci* (Drawn and prepared to kill); over the third—*In utroque paratus* (Prepared for both); and under the arms—*Animis et fato* (By courage and fate.)

[*Family Blazons, &c.*]

CHIEF SEAT—Fingask Castle, a magnificent “ancestral ha’,” picturesquely situated on a terrace on the base of a romantically wooded hill, amidst undulating, extensive, and beautifully wooded grounds—overlooking the fertile Carse of Gowrie—with an ancient porter’s lodge and gate, on the north side of the turnpike road, ten miles and a half east of Perth, and eleven and a half west of Dundee. It was erected about A.D. 1194; still constitutes the larger portion of the present mansion, and is amongst the oldest inhabited castles in Perthshire. Within this venerable baronial domicile many ancient family relics (many of them Jacobite) are carefully preserved, to wit:—Curious antique household furniture; armour; paintings; jewellery; amongst the latter may be noticed (though every tourist may not see them, being ladies’ matters) a gold ring, in which is set a pretty

striking miniature of that beautiful but unfortunate sovereign Mary Queen of Scots, in the full glow of youthful loveliness; a gold watch (worn by and a gift from that royal lady), encased in Cairngorm topaz, of a coffin-shape; a diamond ring of Charles II., in which is set a striking miniature of that "merry monarch." In short, these rare specimens of *vertu* are so numerous, as to defy description. Amongst the portraits may be seen a fine likeness of the "Lass o' Gowrie," which shows that Miss "Katie" must have been a very beautiful young lady, if not, indeed, "the fairest flower that ever bloom'd in Gowrie."

NOTE.—David Smith, Esq. of Barnhill, second son of Patrick Smyth, the sixth generation of the house of Braco, now of Methven (by his second marriage, in 1639, with Margaret, daughter of Henry Stewart of Killman, of the house of Ochiltree, widow of Hugh Halero of that Ilk), had issue by his second wife, a daughter of Bruce of Cultinalundy, four daughters. Katherine, the eldest, was married first to Mr. Williamson, Merchant in Perth, to whom she had only one daughter, who died young. She was married secondly to Sir David Thripland of Fingask, Baronet, to whom she had a son Sir Stuart Thripland of Barnhill, and several other children. Sir Stuart was President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh; was married and had issue.

Floral Curiosity.—A white flowering variety of *Sisyrinchium Grandiflorum* has been obtained from seed by Mr. Loney, Gardener at Fingask Castle, Braes of Carse. The common species is valuable, because it puts forth its large purple flowers ere the snowdrop has faded, but the new variety will help to continue the pure white of the snowdrop somewhat later in the spring.

[*Dundee Advertiser*, 15th May, 1855.]

TULLIDEPH of TULLIDEPH-HALL.

Dr. WALTER TULLIDEPH, Esq. of Tullideph-Hall, Angus. This name was anciently written “Tullidaff.” His eldest daughter Charlotte Tullideph, in 1754, was wedded to Sir John Ogilvy, fifth Bart. of Inverquharity. [Baronage, p. 52.]

Robert Tullideph wedded a sister of George Wishart the martyr, by whom he had at least a son, Oliver Tullideph of St. Andrews, who warmly espoused the Reformation. A descendant was Principal William Tullideph, of St. Andrews.

[Peacock, pp. 142—147.]

ARMS—Azure, a hind couchant, or, between two stars, in chief, and a crescent, in base, argent. [Herald.]

TULLOCH of BONNYTOUN.

TULLOCH of Bonnytoun, Angus, was made hereditary keeper of the royal forest of Montreuthmont by Robert I.

The most probable hypothesis is that the name of Tulloch is derived from the lands and castle of Tulloch (the seat of Davidson, Esq., chief of Clan *Dhai* or David), situated at the base of Ben Wyvis, five miles west of Dingwall, in Ross-shire. There was a Temple at Tulloch, in Aberdeenshire, belonging to the Templars.

“Ballater House is often called Tullich House or Lodge.”

This family failed in an heiress married to Wood, about the sixteenth century, who got with her the estate, and added to his arms the cross crosslet of Tulloch to his own coat, according to Sir George Mackenzie.

ARMS—Or, on a fesse, between three cross crosslets fitchee, gules, as many mullets, gold. CREST—A mitre, gules, garnished and rimmed, or, jewelled, proper. [Herald, Vol. II.]

TURNBULL of STRICKATHROW.

JOHN TURNBULL, Esq. of Strickathrow, Angus, is mentioned in the Session Records of that parish, in A.D. 1726; and he seems to have died in 1760. In a minute of 1761, the following entry occurs:—"Strickathrow, 23d December, 1761.

After prayer—Sederunt—Mr. Patrick Turnbull "Minister" Moderator, Andrew Bell, &c., Elders. This day the minister represented to the Session that he had got from Mrs. Turnbull of Strickathrow ten pounds upon the ninth instant, which with five pounds sterling as in former minutes makes up fifteen pounds sterling, as the interest of eighteen hundred merks Scots, due by the late John Turnbull of Strickathrow." Again in another minute the following occurs:—"Manse of Strickathrow, 1st June, 1763. After prayer—Sederunt—Mr. Patrick Turnbull, Moderator, &c. This day the minister gave in thirteen pounds fifteen shillings sterling, which he got from Captain Alexander Turnbull of Strickathrow sometime in the month of January last, for which he gave receipt, being part of four years interest due upon Strickathrow's bond." It would seem that Captain A. Turnbull had succeeded his mother about 1762; as mention is made of the demise of John Turnbull, eldest son of Strickathrow, about that period; and probably Captain Turnbull was the second and eldest surviving son of John Turnbull of Strickathrow. He is in a minute of date 1769 designated "Captain Alexander Turnbull of Ardoch," and is again mentioned as paying ten pounds sterling, as interest on a bond granted to the session by the late John Turnbull of Strickathrow, of the date of the 22d day of May, 1753. From this it would appear that Captain Turnbull had retained Ardoch (a farm in the domains of Stracathrow) when he alienated the rest of the

demesne of Strickathrow, to Colin Mackenzie, Esq., sometime between 1763 and 1767.

The Border Clan of Turnbull is said to have had the name conferred on the remote progenitor by King Robert the Bruce. At a royal hunting party his Majesty was attacked by a wild bull, and in great danger of his life—on seeing which “a stark man” rushed forward, seized the bull by the horns, turned him on his back and killed him. King Robert, grateful for this good service, and to perpetuate the memory of this extraordinary heroic exploit, conferred on his deliverer the surname of “Turnbull.”

ARMS—Argent, three bulls’ heads erased, sable, armed, vert; within a bordure indented of the second. CREST—A bull’s head erased, sable, armed, vert. MOTTO—*Fortuna favet fortibus* (Fortune favours the bold.) [Herald, Vol. II.]

TYRIE of DRUMKILBO.

Sir THOMAS TYRIE, Knight, of Drumkilbo, Angus, joined the Marquis of Montrose in the cause of Charles I., in September 1644.

This family seems, from the similarity of name and arms, to be a branch of Clan MacTyre, or Clan Anrias.

In 1631, at the Perth races, the horse called Kildair, belonging to Thomas Tyrie of Drumkilbo, Esq., gained the valuable prize of the silver cup (weighing eight ounce.)

[Peacock, p. 521.]

Sir Thomas Tyrie of Drumkilbo “did for King Charles wear the *red*” (ribbon.) The Covenanters were distinguished by a *blue* one.

ARMS—Sable, a chevron, argent, between two crescents, gules. [Herald.] This is an instance of false heraldry (gules upon sable), very probably borne in remembrance of Drum-

kilbo's being at the battle of Aberdeen—on the night before which, 12th September, 1644 (according to Spalding), “Our” Aberdeen’s “people saw the moon rise as red as blood, two hours before her time! whereupon followed blood and hardship.” Montrose gained the battle (fought at the “Twa Mile Cross”), and put all the Covenanters to the sword, without mercy, when, “nothing was to be heard but pitiful howling, crying, and mourning, through all the streets.”

[*John Spalding's History of Troubles in Scotland*, p. 447.]

John Tyrie of Dunideer, Aberdeenshire, joined in the rebellion of 1745, and was forfeited. When orders were sent to every parochial clergyman to intimate from the pulpit his Majesty's design for the suppression of the Clans, John Tyrie of Dunideer collected a few rebels to oppose the mandate, and went armed to the church. (Dunideer, Gaelic—a corruption of “Dun-De-Adhra”—hill for the worship of God.) While the incumbent, Rev. Alexander Mearns, was reading the proclamation, one of the rebels ran to the pulpit, presented a loaded pistol, and exclaimed “Stop Mearns! Stop Mearns! D——n your eyes stop!” Tyrie rushed forward with his sword unsheathed to plunge it into the body of the minister, but was opposed and the weapon wrested from him.

[*Laing's Donean Tourist*, p. 244.]

At the base of the beautiful verdant hill of Dunideer, stood Dunideer House, a seat long held by the Tyrie family. Over the doorway are the initials J. T.—M. T. 1675. On a panel the arms of Tyrie are impaled with those of Tulloch:—(Or) between three cross crosslets, fitchee (sable) as many mullets, one in chief, and two in fesse (azure.) Crest—A baron's coronet.

Dunideer Castle stood on the summit of a considerable hill, rising out of the flat country of the Garioch, about twelve

miles from Old Meldrum. It was in old days a place of great strength, with double ditches, and rampart. Nothing of it remains but a part of one end. It is believed to have been the favourite residence of Gregory the Great, King of Scotland. According to Leslie, and other historians his Majesty died in it, A.D. 892.

[*De Cardonnel's Antiq.*]

VOLUME of WOODWRAY.

The ancient family of VOLUME, VALOMES, VALONES, or DE VALENCE or DE VALONIS, of Woodwrayth Castle, parish of Aberlemno, immediately east of that of Finhaven, on the back of Angus Hill—paid tiends to the Priory of Restinot or Restennot. [Act. Dom. Con., October 23, 1488.]

The castle of Woodwray was erased about 1820, when two sculptured stones were found in the foundations similar to those at Aberlemno, which were sent to decorate the grounds of Abbotsford, then belonging to the “Great Unknown,” afterwards the world-wide renowned Sir Walter Scott, first Baronet of Abbotsford. With the exception of the pigeon house or “dove-cot,” nothing of a feudal character is to be seen on the lands.

ARMS—Argent, three palets, wavy, gules; within a bordure, ermine, charged with eight martlets, azure. CREST—A greyhound’s head, erased, gules, collared, ermine.

WALLACE of OURAS.

Sir DUNCAN WALLACE of Ouras, succeeded his mother, one of the co-heiresses of William Carleton of that Ilk, Ayrshire, and Ouras, Mearns, in half the lands of Ouras, which he sold to Thomas Rate by three charters, of date 1371.

WALLACE of KELLY.

ROBERT WALLACE of Kelly, Ayrshire, Esq., ex-M.P.—was a descendant of the renowned Sir William Wallace of Ellerslie, (near Paisley), the “martyr-champion of Scottish liberty,” Governor of Scotland, and consequently is well entitled to claim being chief of the name, and to the distinctive designation of “The Wallace.”

He sold the estate of Kelly in May 1850. The larger division, containing the mansion house, was purchased by James Scott, Esq., Glasgow, for £28,000; the remainder lying between the turnpike road and the sea, by C. S. Wilson Brown, Esq., Glasgow, for £15,000.

The first recorded progenitor of this family was “Eimerus Galleius,” who is a witness to King David’s foundation charter of the Abbey of Kelso.

The family seems of Anglo-Norman lineage, and to have settled in Ayr and Renfrewshires, under the Stewarts.

“Richard Walense” (probably son of Eimerus) first acquired lands in Kyle, which he called Richardton; and appears in the charters of Walter, son of Alan, the first of the Stewarts.

Malcolm, second son of Adam of Riccardton, son of Henry Walleys of Riccarton, was the first laird of Ellerslie.

Curiously enough the name is said to be the same as *Valence*, of Anglo-Norman extraction.

William Wallace of Cairnhill, Ayrshire, near Kilmarnock, the Poet, was eldest son of Thomas Wallace, a direct descendant of the Wallaces of Ellerslie. He (William) succeeded his grandfather in 1748, and died in 1763. The father of Robert Wallace, Esq., late of Kelly, was a younger brother of William Wallace of Cairnhill.

R. Wallace, Esq., late of Kelly, the veteran reformer

(especially of Post Office abuses), and formerly M.P. for Greenock (from 1833 until 1845), died at his residence, Seafield Cottage, near Greenock, on Sabbath, 1st April 1855, aged eighty-two years. Peace to his manes!

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Gules, a lion rampant, argent (*Wallace*); second and third, Gules, a fesse chequy, azure, and argent (*Lindsay*.) CREST—A dexter arm in armour embowed, wielding a broadsword, proper. MOTTO—*Pro libertate* (For liberty.) [Robertson's *Ayrshire Families*.]

NOTE.—On the 23d August, 1305, the brave Sir William Wallace, Governor of Scotland, was dragged on a sledge—crowned with a green garland, in mockery—(the English had him so crowned at his trial in Westminster Hall, saying that he had been king of outlaws in the woods of Scotland)—to the place of execution, where his head was struck off, and his body divided into four quarters, and exposed on spikes on London Bridge, and other conspicuous places of the kingdom; in order, as King Edward said, “to terrify the Scots into obedience.”

“Great patriot hero! ill-requited chief!”

WALTERSTON of that ILK.

DAVID WALTERSTOUN, son and heir of John de Walterstoun, Angus, had a grant of the half lands thereof, together with eight merks of annual rent out of the farms of the thanedom of Tannadice (Great Seal Reg.), granted at Falkland, A.D. 1407. [Land, p. 191.]

In 1450, David Walterstoun of that Ilk was one of an assize, chosen to preambulate the marches of Brechin and Balzeordie. “Hew of Waterstoun, perhaps son of David—was one of the referees in decision of the property of Ogilvy

of Ouras, 4th June, 1478." The last recorded of this family was David Waterston, portioner of Waterston, who, with many neighbouring lairds, had masterfully taken possession of "riven, tilled, sawn, and built houses," on part of the com-
munity of Brechin. *History of Brechin*, p. 24.]

ARMS—Azure, a man riding on a dolphin, and playing on a harp, or. CREST—A man riding on a dolphin, and playing on a harp, or. [Herald, and Family Seal.]

SEAT—Was—Waterston, situated on the bold north-east bank of the "diamond-sparkling Noran," about five miles west of Brechin.

NOTE.—These arms seem to allude to, and depict, Arion, a famous musician, who, when in peril of his life at sea, played so sweetly, that some grateful dolphins bore him safely ashore. The dolphin was considered, by the ancients, to be extremely friendly to man. [Vide *Dict. of Classic Terms, Chambers' Information*, Vol. II., p. 691.]

WATSON of SHIELHILL.

Major-General ARCHIBALD WATSON, H.E.I.C.S., lately commanding at Allahbad, was the male-representative of the old family of Watson of Shielhill, Angus, and Terpersy, Aberdeenshire.

I believe the family was originally from Aberdeenshire. The father of General Watson alienated the estate before the General's birth. The General went to India at a very early age, and, after serving there with much honour to himself, and his country, for upwards of fifty years, returned to pay a transitory visit to his native country. He arrived at Abbe-thune, in 1852, and took out a game certificate for these lands—the property of his sister Mrs. Scott. He has since been travelling in Wales, and on the Continent.

This family is representative of the Watsons of Tipperty (? Terpersy), by Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire; General Watson's father having alienated both estates.

[I am indebted to the kindness of Mrs. Scott for much of this information.]

Lientenant-General Archibald Watson, Colonel of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, H.E.I.C.S., died at Abbethune House, on the 22d August, 1855, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His mortal remains were interred in the Abbey Churchyard, in Arbroath, on Tuesday the 28th August, in a cenotaph the gallant veteran had lately caused to be erected. The late General was a native of Arbroath, and wished his bones to be laid as near as possible to the place where he was born (which was upon the premises now occupied by Messrs. Smith and Suttie, Merchants.)

[*Vide Montrose Standard, 31st August, 1855.*]

ARMS—Argent, out of a mount, in base, an oak tree, vert, surmounted by a fesse, azure, charged with a crescent, or, between two mullets of six points, of the first. CREST—A dexter hand a paume, in pale, proper. MOTTO—*Virtus sola nobilitat* (*Virtue alone ennobles.*)

[The General's arms are beautifully engraved in *Burke's Heraldic Illustrations*, pl. cx.]

SEAT—Was—Shielhill House, situated on the south bank of the South Esk, some hundreds of yards south of the Bridge, about four miles north-east of Kirriemuir.

WEBSTER of BALRUDDERY.

ROBERT WEBSTER, Esq., late of Balruddery, succeeded his father, James Webster, Esq., the late eminent agriculturist, who purchased the estate, and executed extensive improvements on it. Mr. R. Webster sold the estate about 1850.

ARMS—Azure, on a bend, between two talbots' heads erased, argent, a rose, gules, *inter* as many boars' heads, couped, sable. CREST—A wivern's head erased, per saltier, or and vert.

WEBSTER of MURLINGDEN.

Captain WEBSTER of Murlingden, Angus, purchased the estate of Murlingden from the representatives of Mr. Allardice. He sold it again to Mr. Cooper.

The Scottish sept of Webster (weaver) is said to be a branch of the great Clan Macdonald.

ARMS—Argent, a fesse, between three cross crosslets fitchee, gules. CREST—A wivern's head erased, vert. MOTTO—*Veritas vincit* (Truth conquers.) [Family Blazon.]

SEAT—Was—Murlingden House, a neat villa, of two storeys in height, having a portico supported by Corinthian columns. Over the portico is a window canopied by an effigy of a man, standing on two steps. On each side of the doorway, the front juts out semicircularly; in semicircle, is placed three windows in each storey. It is flanked on west end with a wing of two lower storeys. It stands on the north-east side of the Lethnott road, about two miles north of Brechin, amid finely wooded grounds, with porter's lodge and gate.

WEDDERBURN of PEARSIE.

DAVID WEDDERBURN, Esq. of Pearsie, Angus, succeeded his maternal-uncle, and assumed the name and arms of Wedderburn of Pearsie, dropping his own patronymic of Graham, about 1829. Robert Wedderburn, second son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn (who succeeded as heir-male, and second

Bart. of Blackness, A.D. 1722), married Isabella Edward, heiress of Pearsie, by whom he had three sons—John, Charles, and David, and three daughters.

[*Baronage*, p. 282.]

The old stem of Wedderburn of that Ilk sprung up in Berwickshire. The first recorded progenitor of this family was “Walter de Wedderburn,” who had a charter of the barony of Wedderburn, in Berwickshire, of date 28th March, 1296. The Wedderburn family seems to have purchased the estate of Blackness from the representatives of Captain Lyell, soon after his demise. Alexander Wedderburn had a charter —“*Alexandro Wedderburn, clericō burgi de Dundee, villæ terrarum de Blackness, &c., in vicecomitatu de Forfar*, dated 15th July, 1612.”

[*Baronage*, p. 280.]

ARMS—Argent, a chevron, between three roses, gules; in chief, a crescent (*Wedderburn*)—on an escutcheon of pretence, Sable, on a chevron, argent, between three escallops, or, a rose, gules (*Graham*.) CREST—An eagle’s head erased, proper. MOTTO—*Non degener* (Not cowardly.)

[*Family Coach*.]

SEAT—Pearsie House, an elegant modern mansion, picturesquely situated on the banks of the Prosen, amid romantic sylvan scenery, among the “Braes of Angus.” It has beautiful gardens, and stands about four miles north of Kirriemuir.

WEMYSS of KINCALDRUM.

Sir JOHN DE WEMYSS, (of Rires and) Kincaldrum, Angus—Constable of the castle and town of St. Andrews—held these lands A.D. 1393.

[*Land*, p. 296.]

He had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by King Robert II., and was appointed one of the ambassadors

extraordinary to the court of England, to negotiate the liberty of King James I., A.D. 1423, and was one of the hostages for his ransom in 1424. Duncan Macduff, sixth Earl of Fife, who died A.D. 1203, left three sons—Malcolm, his successor; Sheagh (of whom the Mackintoshes claim descent); and John or “*Ewan more na Vamb*,” ancestor of the Wemysses.

[*Baronage*, pp. 553, 136.]

John *na Vamb*, was lord of the barony of “Vamb” or Wemyss, from which his descendants assumed their surname. In 1290, Sir David de Wemyss, and Sir Michael Scot (of Balweery), were sent to Norway by the lords of the regency in Scotland, to bring over their young queen Margaret, who, unfortunately for the nation, died at the Orkneys. Sir David was one of those great men in the kingdom, who wrote a “letter to the Pope,” asserting the independence of their country. [Debrett, p. 434.]

ARMS—Or, a lion rampant, gules. CREST—A swan, proper. SUPPORTERS—Two swans, wings endorsed, proper. MOTTO—*Je pense* (I think.)

WHITSON of PARKHILL.

ALEXANDER WHITSON, Esq. of Parkhill, Perthshire, succeeded his uncle, the Rev. George Whitson, Minister of the second charge of Brechin, who succeeded as heir to the estate.

The patronymic of Whitson or Whitsun appears to be derived from the barony of Whitsun, in Berwickshire.

Alexander Whitson, a wealthy burgess of Perth, supposed at least a member of this family, renewed the foundation of a perpetual chaplaincy—the stipend, seven pounds nineteen shillings yearly, paid out of certain tenements in Perth—in honour of St. James the Apostle, and St. Thomas a' Beckett, Archbishop of Canterbury—in the new chapel of St. James,

of which the said Mr. Whitson was patron—November 30, A.D. 1423. [Peacock, p. 590.]

ARMS—Argent, a lion rampant, sable, armed, gules. CREST—A dexter arm in armour, embowed, proper, holding a tilting-spear, broken near the top, with ribbons waving at the top, gules. MOTTO—*Cælitus vires* (Strength is from heaven.)

[Family Seal, &c.]

SEAT—Parkhill, a neat villa, situated amid finely wooded grounds, on the north side of Rattray.

WILKIE of NEWBARNs.

Major JAMES WILKIE of Newbarns, Angus, deceased, succeeded his father. The name seems a diminutive of William. “Willie” and “Willockie” (little Willie), being synonymous.

Major Wilkie’s parents—Robert Wilkie, Esq. of Newbarns, died at Kirriemuir, on the 7th January, 1837, aged seventy-nine years; and his relict, Mrs. Jean Johnston, died on the 6th of July, 1848, aged eighty-five years.

ARMS—Argent, a fesse, bendy of seven, azure and gules, between two crescents, in chief, of the third, and a cinquefoil, in base, of the second. CREST—An eagle displayed, proper, charged on the breast with a cinquefoil, azure. MOTTO—*Semper pro amico* (Always for a friend.) [Family Seal, &c.]

“Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul,

Sweet’ner of life, and solder of society.”

[Blair.]

SEAT—Newbarns, situated in the “Forest of Platane,” about three miles north of Forfar.

WINTOUN of STRATHMARTIN (Ancient.)

ARMS—Ermine, a saltier, sable. [Pont’s M.S.] Argent, a chevron, between three turtle-doves, azure, beaked and membered, gules. [New Register.]

WISHART of PITARROW.

Sir JOHN WISHART, progenitor of the ancient knightly and once powerful family of Wishart of Pitarrow, Mearns, got a charter of the lands of Conveth, Halltown, and Scotstoun—from Adam Abbot of Arbroath, A.D. 1242: wherein he is designed, “Johannes de Wischard filius Johannis,” &c.

[*Playfair*, Ap., p. civ.]

The barony of Pitarrow contained the lands of Conveth, Redhall, and many others. “The Wisharts of Pitarrow were High Sheriffs of the Mearns.”

This family has produced many men noted in history. William Wishart, Archbishop of St. Andrews, Chancellor of Scotland. Robert Wishart, Bishop of Glasgow—the friend and supporter of Sir William Wallace; and one of the six guardians of Scotland, in the time of Edward I. And George Wishart, a younger son, bred to the church (who is said to have been sometime Schoolmaster of Fearn, in Angus), the first martyr to the Protestant religion, in the infancy of the Reformation.

John (or Sir John) Wishart of Pitarrow, was outlawed, and all his estates forfeited—among which were “the rock” and “fishings of Broughty”—to the crown, in the reign of James I.—on account of the share he had in the “sodden and suppin’ in broo” of Melville of Glenbervie, Sheriff of Mearns. But he seems to have obtained the royal pardon soon afterwards, and to have had Pitarrow restored. The estate continued in the family until they sold it to the Hon. John Carnegie, second son of David, first Earl of Southesk—A.D. 1631.

Sir George Wishart, Bart., seems the male-representative of Pitarrow.

ARMS—Argent, three piles (some say three passion-nails), meeting in point, gules. CREST—An eagle issuant, or demi-eagle, displayed, proper. MOTTO—*Mercy is my desire.*

[*Book Label and Seal, kindly sent me by Sir George Wishart, Bart.*]

RESIDENCE—Raeburn Place, Edinburgh.

WOOD of BONNYTOUN.

The Woors, Barts., of Bonnytoun, Angus (now extinct), chiefs of the name, were representatives of the Woods of Colpney, Aberdeenshire. The progenitor (a cadet of Balbegno seemingly, from the “eradicated tree”) acquired Bonnytoun by marriage with the heiress of Tulloch of Bonnytoun.

“The first recorded of the family was ‘*Willielmus de Boreo (or Bosco) cancellarius regis,*’ and ‘*Hugo de Boreo*’—who are witnesses to a charter of King William the Lion, to the town of Inverness, A.D. 1167.”

ARMS—Azure, an “oak tree eradicated,” between two cross crosslets fitchee, or. CREST—A demi-savage, wreathed, holding a club over the dexter shoulder, proper. SUPPORTERS—Two savages, wreathed, proper—the dexter holding the shield with the dexter hand, and the sinister folded over his breast; sinister holding the shield with the sinister hand, and the dexter folded over his breast. MOTTO—*Defend.*

[*See Sculptured Stone at Bonnytoun.*]

WOOD of BALBEGNO.

The Woods of Balbegno, and Woodfield (now Balmain), Mearns (extinct), were chiefs of the house of Bonnytoun. They were “heritable constables of the castles of Kineardine and Fettercairn.”

[*Herald, Vol. II.*]

ARMS—Azure, out of a mount in base, an oak tree, or; with two keys pendant from a branch, of the first, strappings, gules (*Constableship.*) CREST—The same as Bonnytoun, with a key in the sinister hand, with another pendant therefrom, azure, strappings, gules. MOTTO—*Defend.*

SEAT—Was—Balbegno Castle (the little new town), a fine specimen of the baronial strongholds of the sixteenth century, finely embowered amid old hoary trees, studded with yew, and holly. The most striking internal feature is its capacious hall, with its enarched groined roof, of sixteen compartments, of polished freestone, which is richly emblazoned with family armorial bearings. It stands on the north side of the road, about a mile west of Fettercairn.

NOTE.—Finella, lady of Lord Angus, according to Abercrombie, had a licence from Kenneth III. to build a castle on her property of Fettercairn (*i. e.* Piper's Cairn.) On its completion, she invited the king to see the castle. In one of the upper storeys she had a mechanical figure made to present an apple to his Majesty, out of seeming loyalty. On his Majesty's taking hold of the apple, he thereby drew a trigger which sent a shower of darts through his body. The ruins of the castle is situated at a place now called Green Cairn, east of Balbegno, and bears the name of Finella's Castle to this day. Finella was daughter of Conquhar (? Conacher), the famous Thane of Angus, who was slain in cold blood by his own grandson Crathilinthus, the son of Finella. [For further particulars, see Den Finella, under the head, *Orr of Brigton.*]

WOOD of WOODBURNDEN.

ALEXANDER WOOD, Esq. of Woodburnden, Mearns, made his fortune in America, and on his return home, he purchased

the estate of Davo, which he named Woodburnden. He died rather suddenly, and intestate, without issue. The consequence was a lengthened lawsuit, which, after good pickings to the gentlemen of law, was decided in favour of a female relation of Mr. Wood—who was married to a Farrell. Her son now enjoys the estate.

It is thought that this is an offshoot of the ancient family of Balbegno.

ARMS—The same as Balbegno.

WOOD of KEITHICK.

W. E. COLINS WOOD, Esq. of Keithick, a Deputy-Lieutenant of Perthshire 1835, is representative of Dr. Robert Wood, Physician in Perth, in the end of the eighteenth century; and representative of the gallant Scottish Admiral Sir Andrew Wood, of Largo, in Fife, of immortal memory.

ARMS—Azure, on a mount, in base, an oak-tree, or; in the middle chief, a naval coronet, argent. CREST—A warship, in full sail, argent. MOTTO—*In defence.*

[*Book-plate, &c.*]

SEAT—Keithick House, an elegant villa, situated on an eminence, amid beautifully wooded grounds, on the north side of the turnpike road, about a mile west of Coupar-Angus.

YOUNG of AULDBAR.

ROBERT YOUNG of Auldbar, Angus, great-grandson of Sir Peter Young, Knight, of East Seaton, (who purchased Seaton from John Carnegy of that Ilk, in 1580-1, and Kinblethmont, in 1582)—wedded Anne Graham, youngest sister of the well-known “Claverhouse,” Viscount Dundee; and sold the estate to William Chalmers of Hazlehead, in 1743. Sir

Peter was son of John Young, Burgess of Dundee, and his wife —— Seryngeour, of the ancient Dudhope family ; and was “Councillor and Almoner to King James VI.”— who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Sir Peter’s grandson, Peter Young, sold the estate of Seaton, in 1670— and bought the barony of Auldbar from Sir J. Sinclair, in 1678.

The ancestor of the family of Young is said to have come over from France, as Chamberlain to Mary, Queen of Scots, on her return to her native kingdom, A.D. 1561 ; and received from her Majesty, a grant of the manor of “Leuy,” Stirlingshire. [Sir R. Broun’s *Baronetage*, p. 125.]

ARMS—Argent, three piles, sable ; on a chief of the second, as many annulets, or. CREST—A demi-lion gules, holding in the dexter paw a sword, proper. MOTTO—*Robori prudentia præstat* (Prudence excels strength.)

YOUNG of FAWSIDE.

W. YOUNG, Esq., M.D., of Fawsie, Mearns, was grandson of John Young of Stank (died in 1750.)

ARMS—The same as Auldbar, but charging the middle pile with a bear’s head, couped, argent, muzzled, gules. CREST—A sword in bend, and a pen in bend-sinister, proper. MOTTOES—*Pro patria semper* (Always for my country) ; under the arms—*Dominus providebit* (The Lord will provide.)

[See Monument in Kinneff Church.]

YEOMAN of AFFLECK.

The term YEOMAN comes from the Saxon *Yemmand*, or *Jem-mand*— meaning “Young man.” Yeomanry are militia cavalry. [Vide Mill-Yeoman.]

YOUNG-OGILVY of ASCREAVIE.

Captain WILLIAM BAIRD YOUNG-OGILVY, Esq., younger of Ascreavie, Angus, is heir-apparent of his mother, who is only child and heiress of James Ogilvy, Esq. of Ascreavie, who died A.D. 1786. She married Colonel Keith Young, who resided in England—and is now his widow.

Ascreavie has been held by the family of Ogilvy for the long period of upwards of three hundred years, prior to 1853—during that period the superiors, to whom a nominal quit-rent was paid, were the Abbots of Aberbrothock. This family is a cadet of the house of Airlie.

Heiress-apparent—His only daughter.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Argent, three piles, sable, each charged with an annulet, in chief, or; second and third, Argent, a lion passant, guardant, gules, regally crowned, or; in chief, an esquire's helmet, proper. CRESTS—*1st*, A dexter arm embowed, holding a lance, proper; *2d*, A demilady, proper, vested, azure, holding a portcullis, sable. MOTTOES—*Press through*; under the arms—*A fin* (To the end.)

[*Family Seals, &c.*]

SEAT—Ascreavie House, an elegant mansion, in the Elizabethan style, erected by Captain Young, A.D. 1851-2. It stands on a ridge, amid fine young plantations, on the north of Kirkton of Kingoldrum—about four miles north-west of Kirriemuir.

APPENDIX.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

ANDSON of FRIOCKHEIM.

JOHN ANDSON, Esq. of Friockheim (or Friock-village), is son of the late Provost Andson of Arbroath, who founded the village of Friock, or Friock-heim, about thirty years ago, and which, under the fostering care of the present superior and proprietor, has risen—as if by magic—to be one of the most flourishing villages in Scotland. It contains a number of elegant buildings—two churches—two manses—two schools—a post-office—two surgeons, &c.; and its inhabitants number more than thirteen hundred. Mr. Andson is a very benevolent man, and a zealous antiquary.

This name of Andson is an abbreviated form of that of Anderson or Andrewson, and must not be confounded with the English name of Anson; as the one is derived from *Andrew*—the other from *Ann*.

The late Provost Andson changed the patronymic of his family from Anderson to Andson; in order to obviate the confusion arising out of the great number of merchants of the name of Anderson doing business at the same time in the town of Arbroath.

CREST—On a mount, vert, a fir-tree, proper. MOTTO—*Stand fast.*

SEAT—Friockheim House, a very picturesque and unique man-

sion, in the antique style, delightfully situated on the south bank of the Lunan, amid beautiful trees, at the north-east end of Friockheim. It is quite a museum exteriorly and interiorly.

BAIRD of URY and GARTSHERRIE.

ALEXANDER W. BAIRD, Esq. of Ury, and Gartsherrie, Lanarkshire. He is son and successor of the late Alexander Baird, Esq. of Lochwood; and elder brother of James Baird, Esq., M.P. (Falkirk Burghs—elected 1851.)

SEATS—Ury. And Gartsherrie House, Lanarkshire.

NOTE.—*A Landed Family*—The following estates have been purchased by the Messrs. Baird of Gartsherrie Iron Works, Lanarkshire, within the last five years:—The late Douglas Baird, Esq., Closeburn and Shaws, price £225,000; William Baird, Esq., Elie, £145,000; Do., Rosemount and Whitefield, £50,000; Alexander Baird, Esq., Ury, £120,000; James Baird, Esq., M.P., Cambusdoon, &c., £50,000; George Baird, Esq., Strichen, Aberdeenshire (1855), £140,000; David Baird, Esq., Stitelhel, £165,000; Robert Baird, Esq., Auchmedden (1853), £60,000. Total, £955,000.

[*Perth Advertiser*, 19th April, 1855.]

BALFOUR-OGILVY of TANNADICE.

Colonel D. W. BALFOUR-OGILVY of Tannadice, died at the camp before Sebastopol, suddenly, of cholera, on the 12th of July, 1855. He entered the service of the Hon. East India Company in 1827, and served for ten years in India. Colonel Balfour-Ogilvy was a member of the well-known and opulent family of Balfour of Trenaby, in Orkney, a branch of the ancient and illustrious house of Balfour of Fifeshire, who, since the reign of King Malcolm Canmore, have figured in Scottish history; and who, in various epochs, have been connected with the county of Angus.

He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Rev. William Balfour-

Ogilvy, who has turned a Roman Catholic clergyman, at present at Rome.

IRVINE-BOSWELL of KINCOUSIE.

The Anglo-Norman name of BOSVILLE, now Boswell, is of French origin. Sieur de Bosville, a man of rank, came over to England with William the Conqueror, had a high command in his army at the memorable battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066. The remote progenitor is said to have come to Scotland in the reign of David I. 1st, Robert de Bosville of Oxmuir, Berwickshire, the undoubted progenitor, is a witness in a charter of William the Lion, to William Hay, of the barony of Errol, A.D. 1188. His successors from father to son :—2^d, Adam; 3^d, Roger; 4th, William of Oxmuir, &c., swore fealty to Edward I., A.D. 1292—6; 5th, Richard; 6th, William; 7th, Roger de Boswell (the first so spelled), second son of Richard of Oxmuir, was the first of the family who settled in Fife—he married Mariotte, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Lochore of that Ilk, with whom he got the extensive half barony of Auchterderran or Lochoreshire, in Fife; 8th, John; 9th, Sir William; 10th, Sir John, who wedded Mariotte, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Glen, with whom he got a third part of the barony of Balmuto, and acquired the other thirds, and was designed of Balmuto; and in consequence of this marriage, he added part of the Glen's arms to his own, to wit—Or, a lion rampant, gules, &c., which they bore as descendants of the lords of Abernethy. 11th, David; 12th, David; 13th, Sir William, fell along with his royal leader at Flodden, A.D. 1513; 14th, David; 15th, Sir John, son of David, succeeded his grandfather David, in 1582; 16th, Sir John; 17th, David; 18th, David; 19th, David; 20th, Andrew Boswell of Balmuto, Esq., sold the estate to John Boswell, Esq., Writer in Edinburgh, second son of David Boswell of Anchinleek, Ayrshire, Esq. (succeeded 1661), descended from David eleventh of Balmuto; retaining only the coal-mines and minerals.

[Vide *Douglas' Baronage*, pp. 307—12.]

BRODIE of BRODIE.

WILLIAM BRODIE of Brodie, Elginshire, Esq., Lord-Lieutenant of Nairnshire, is Chief of the Clan.

The ancient and honourable name of Brodie is territorial, and was assumed by the remote progenitor from his patrimonial barony of Brodie, in Elginshire, so early as surnames began to be used in Scotland. *Brothie* is Gaelic, signifying a “mire,” or “trench, or ditch, or miry rivulet”—and that which, of old, ran between the village of Dyke, to the north of the mansion-house of Brodie, seems to have given the locality and barony the name of Brothie, or Brodie. There is one remarkable feature in the history of the family of Brodie of that Ilk, to wit—that no history, record, or tradition, does so much as mention any other name or family that ever were in possession of the barony of Brodie, but the Brodies; or that the family came from any other country. It follows, therefore, that the sept is a branch of the ancient native loyal tribes of the *Morrevians*, who got their lands confirmed to them by King Malcolm IV., when he supplanted the *Murrev* or Morray rebels, A.D. 1160; and consequently that the family of Brodie has possessed the same barony for the very lengthened period of *seven hundred and ninety-five years!* They have intermarried with the ancient knightly families of Innes of Innes; Dunbar of Grangehill; and the peerage house of Fife (Duff)—&c.

[For further particulars, see *Shaw's History of Moray*, new edition, published by Grant, Elgin, 1827.]

ARMS—Argent, a chevron, gules, between three mullets, azure.
CREST—A dexter cubit-arm, holding a sheaf of arrows, proper.
SUPPORTERS—Two savages, wreathed with laurel, each holding in his exterior hand a spiked club, proper. **MOTTO**—*Unite.*

[*Book-plate, Seal, &c.*]

BADGE—“Pine-tree.”

SEAT—Brodie House, near Forres, Elginshire.

CARNEGIE of SOUTHESK.

On Tuesday, the 19th of June, 1855, the Lord Chancellor stated in the House of Lords that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to reverse the attainder of the Earldom of Southesk, claimed by Sir James Carnegie of Southesk, Baronet, and laid on the table a bill for carrying her Majesty's intention into effect.

We are glad to observe that the House of Lords Committee for Privileges on Tuesday (24th July), allowed the claim of the esteemed Baronet, Sir James Carnegie, to the titles, honours, and dignities of Earl of Southesk, Baron Carnegie of Kinnaird (Angus) and Leuchars (in Fife), Scotland.

[*Vide Montrose Standard, July 27, 1855.*]

In an old account of the family it is stated that the remote progenitor came from Hungary with Prince Edgar of England, and that, after the marriage of King Malcolm Canmore to the Princess Margaret, eldest sister of Prince Edgar, A.D. 1066, "the first of the Carnegies was promoted to be cup-bearer to King Malcolm Canmore. In token whereof, they then got the covered-cup in their arms, which the family still retains." Martin of Clermont states that a gentleman of the name of Carnegie—probably a descendant of the royal cup-bearer—was Constable of the palatial Castle of Kincardine to King William the Lion, for which service he got the lands of Phesdo and Pitnamoon, in the Mearns.

The Hon. Sir James has donned the Earl's coronet (over that of a Baronet), and restored the honours of his house to the magnificent halls and beautiful domains, so long enjoyed by his illustrious ancestors—as sixth Earl of Southesk. Long may his Lordship enjoy his honours and domains!

DICKSON of LITTLE KEITHOCK.

JOHN DICKSON, Esq. of Little Keithock, Farmer, Alpity, Mearns, purchased this small estate about August 1855. On the 18th

September, 1855, he purchased the property of Limefield (which belonged to the late Provost David Guthrie, of Brechin), situated in the immediate vicinity of Little Keithock, and lying contiguous to the stance of the Trinity-muir Market, about a mile and a half north-west of Brechin—at the price of £1225.

The name of Dickson is derived from Richard, third son of Keith, Earl Marischal, in old days.

ARMS of Edward W. Dickson, Esq., Brotherton House, nephew of Sir Alexander Dickson, Knight, a cadet of the ancient family of Sornbeg and Inveresk—Argent, a chevron, between three étoiles, gules; on a chief of the last, as many palets, or. CREST—On a mural coronet, argent, masoned, sable, a hart lodged, at gaze, proper, attired with ten tynes, or. MOTTO—*Audaci faret fortuna* (Fortune favours the bold.)

FARQUHAR of HALLGREEN.

Heir-apparent—His eldest son, Lieutenant Farquhar, about nineteen years of age (1855), who has already greatly distinguished himself before Sebastopol.

FRASER of BALMAKEWAN.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM FRASER of Balmakewan, Mearns, is a younger brother of Charles Fraser, Esq. of Williamston, Aberdeenshire, a cadet of the chief house of Lovat. Colonel Fraser married a daughter of MacInroy of Lude, in Athole, by whom he has a numerous issue.

About 1835, he purchased the estate of Balmakewan from the late William Shand, Esq. of Arnhall and The Burn; and died about 1850. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Charles Fraser, Esq. (a minor), heir-presumptive of Williamston.

The primarily Anglo-Norman sept of “Frisale” (the ancient Norman form in the Roll of Battle-Abbey), or Fraser, or “Fraises,” is said to signify (in old French), “strawberries.”

French history is said to record that Julian de Berrie, on the 1st of April, A.D. 916, presented Charles, King of France, at Au-Bergne, near Bourbon, with a basket of ripe strawberries, which were so highly prized by his Majesty, that he conferred on him the surname of "Fraise," and the arms of three strawberry flowers, or cinquefoils—which name was afterwards written "Fraisel," in France. Probably, says Mr. Smibert, he may have been palace "garden-keeper." Be that as it may, the family seems to have settled in Scotland at a very early period; for its members were donators to the Abbey of Kelso, so early as the reigns of Malcolm III. and IV.

In the reign of Alexander II. (1215—1248), Sir Gilbert Fraser of Oliver Castle, was Sheriff of Traqnair. He was grandfather of the renowned Sir Simon Fraser of Oliver and Neidpath Castles, Lord of Tweeddale, the faithful friend and associate of the immortal Sir William Wallace, the martyr-champion of Scottish independence.

Sir Simon Fraser, the immediate progenitor of the house of Lovat, said to have been nephew of the above-mentioned Sir Simon, and from whom the Clan Fraser derive the appellation of "Siol Shimeï," and "MacShimeï"—wedded the heiress of Bissei of Lovat, Inverness-shire, with whom he got the estate; and fell on the field of fight at Halidon Hill, in A.D. 1333, leaving issue a son, Hugh Fraser, first Lord Lovat.

ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Azure, three cinquefoils, argent; second and third, Argent, three antique crowns, gules. **CREST**—A buck's head erased, proper, attired, or. **MOTTO**—*Je suis prêt* (I am ready.)

TARTAN— $2\frac{1}{2}$ blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 5 green, $6\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 green, $6\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 green, $6\frac{1}{2}$ red, 5 green, 5 blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 5 blue, 5 green, $6\frac{1}{2}$ red, 1 green, $6\frac{1}{2}$ red, 5 green, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ red, 5 blue. **BADGE**—“Yew-tree.” **SLOGAN**—*Morphaich!* now *Castael Downie!*

SEAT—Balmakewan House, a neat mansion, of a square form.

three storeys high (erected by Dr. Gillies*), delightfully situated on a terrace on the northern bank of the North Esk, immediately after it has received into its capacious bosom the waters of the romantic Luther, which skirts the grounds on the west, amidst beautifully wooded undulating pleasure-grounds, and excellent gardens. It commands a varied view of the vale of the Esk, in front, studded, on the right with the noble mansion of Gallery, and on the left with the magnificent mansion of Kirkton-hill, with its wood-crowned hill and picturesque tower, with the pretty village and church of Marykirk in the vale below, and the substantial and elegant bridges of the Aberdeen Railway and turnpike road spanning the Esk almost side by side, close by the village. At the south side of the Aberdeen turnpike road, north-west from the mansion, there is a picturesque porter's lodge, and unique rustic gate (erected by Colonel Fraser), adorned with beautiful shrubberies; and on the north side, a little to the westward, at Luther Bridge, are a row of neat cottages, with delightful well-kept flower-gardens in front—all of which add considerably to the exquisite beauties of the picturesque landscape.

GARDEN-CAMPBELL of GLENLYON.

NOTE.—According to popular belief, the successive dynasties of Lairds of Glenlyon (*anciently* Glendubh) were divided into sevens, thus—seven MacGregors; seven Campbells—and so on, with other names, to continue to the end of time. Towards the end of the reign of King David Bruce, John MacGregor, the sixth, called *Ian dubh nan laun*—black John of the spears—was laird of Glenlyon.

* Shortly after Dr. Gillies's accession to the estate, he espied on a day a jolly Tar from Montrose, with rod in hand, running a fish, in front of his mansion. He went down to this jolly disciple of old Isaac Walton, challenging him by putting the peremptory question of—"Who gave you leave to fish on my domains, Sir?" Jack, more intent on clipping his salmon than answering the Doctor, gave no attention. The Doctor, seemingly enraged, gruffly enquired of the audacious trespasser—"Don't you know who I am, Sir? I'm Dr. Gillies from Bengal! and proprietor of these domains!" "Though you were Dr. Faustus from the devil's domains," rejoined the audacious Tar, "I am not to lose my fish for you!"

At this time, from some domestic feud in the family of Campbell, Knight, of Lochawe, his widowed daughter-in-law, relict of his eldest son, and her infant son, were forced to abandon their father's halls, and flee for refuge to Glenlyon. Black John married her, and had issue by her, seven stalwart sons. His *dalta* or step-son, Archibald Campbell, was carefully nurtured, and instructed by a neighbouring priest—probably the Prior of Sybella's Island, at the head of Lochtay—in the learning and knowledge of the times ; and, although disinherited, he verified the adage, that, “knowledge is power.” Finding himself superior to the rude chiefs—by whom he was looked upon as an oracle—he turned these advantages to good account. Soon after 1396, the Clan M'Iver took forcible possession of the braes of Glenlyon ; from which they were expelled by the MacGregors, with the aid of Stewart of Garth ; and on that day the Glen had its name changed from Glendubh to Glenlyon. [Vide *Stewart's Sketches.*] John of the spears thus recovered his land, but did not enjoy long peace. During the regency of the Duke of Albany, the Chisholm of Strathglass made a foray into Glenlyon. The fiery cross was sent round the Glen, and all the MacGregors able to bear arms met at *Tom-na-curtaig*—the knowe of the circle—near the Chieftain's domicile. The ruins of this abode, called *Tigh Ian dubh nan laun*, are to be seen near the bridge of Balgie. One of Glenlyon's body-guard shot the Chisholm with an arrow, while he lifted his visor to wipe the blinding perspiration from his face—after which, the MacGregors, with a wild *Ardchoille*, dashed upon the amazed foe, attacked them with the claymore, and left few to carry north the tidings of their Chief's fate. King Robert the Bruce, by endeavouring, though unsuccessfully, to institute a *quo warranto* inquiry regarding the rights of the chiefs and nobles, alarmed while he irritated them ; but henceforward they prized more than formerly title-deeds for their lands. Campbell, the *dalta* of black John, one day asked his father, by what right he held his lands ? The aged chieftain pointed to his claymore. “Oh,” says the *dalta*, “but there are surer safeguards than that ; age may tame the warrior's prowess ; misfortune may

snap his bow ; the foeman's sword may deprive his people of their trust ; then the right departs as it came. But take my advice, and apply to the king for a charter, which shall not be refused you, and the royal sword and Scotland's become the pledge of your security. More, you can rule your people and their possession from the grave ; for according to your will shall your descendants succeed for ever." "My *dalta*," replied the chieftain, "you speak the words of wisdom ; although I lean to the old "*coir a chlaidhidh*" as a better guard than the sheep's skin—the two are better than one. See and obtain the parchment." It was obtained accordingly ; and after John MacGregor's own seven sons and their issue, Campbell's name was inserted as next in succession. During the troubled regency of Duke Murdoch, all MacGregor's sons, but one, fell by the sword. He succeeded his father, but died soon after from an accident when hunting, and left his property to the Campbells in terms of the charter. Archibald Campbell—the first of the Campbell dynasty—succeeded him. "We have reason to believe that he was not Black John's *dalta*, but his *son*." Which would seem confirmed by the otherwise unaccounted-for circumstance of the MacGregors of Roro—the eldest cadets of Glenlyon—never disputing his rights, but receiving him as the heir of their chieftain—a kindness afterwards well repaid by the Campbells of Glenlyon.

The second laird of this dynasty was "Dounach Ruadh"—Red Duncan—who flourished about A.D. 1480. His castle of Carnban was built on a steep conical hillock, about three miles up from the entrance of the Glen. It had been defended by a ditch and drawbridge. It was an oblong square tower, vaulted and loop-holed, having a large hospitable-looking chimney in the west gable, and a round tower with a spiral stair butting out from the adjacent side. Its ruins are in good preservation. It commands a noble view of the bend of the Glen between Innervar on the west and the pass of Chesthill on the east. Red Duncan fell at the battle of Flodden, and Carnban Castle was burned shortly afterwards by a party of Glencoe men, who forayed Glenlyon ; and it has ever since

remained a ruin. He was succeeded by his son Colin, who in old age was called *Colin Gorach*, who married first a sister of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorehy, the founder of the Marquessial house of Breadalbane. Mad Colin built the castle of Meggernie, probably about 1540. It was altered and enlarged by his great-grandson, of unhappy memory, the Commander at the massacre of Gleneoe.

Mad Colin's successor was called *Donnach Ruadh MacCaillín*. He followed his father's footsteps in protecting the persecuted MacGregors. He died at an advanced age, about 1640.

The family of Garden of Troup succeeded as heirs-at-law to Dr. David Campbell, the last laird of the male-line of the Campbell dynasty. There is said to be preserved in this family a miraculous stone, called "*clach-bradha*," stone of victory, because water off it, when sprinkled by the heir of Glenlyon upon his men, before entering battle, insured them of success. Red Duncan MacCaillín is said to have got it as a present from an Italian wizard. He is popularly believed to have been the hero of the old ballad, beginning:—

“ Bonnie Babby Livingstone
Gaed out to see the kye,
And she has met wi' Glenlyon,
Who has stolen her away.”

ARMS of MacGregor of Glenlyon—Argent, on a mount, in base, a fir-tree, vert, surmounted by a claymore, in bend, azure, bilt, or, ensigned with an antique crown, gules. CREST—A lion's head, erased, gules, crowned with an antique crown, or. MOTTO—*E'in do an' spair nocht.* [Monument in Fortingal Churchyard.]

GIFFARD of BALNAGARROCH.

WILLIAM GIFFARD, Esq. of Balnagarroch, about two miles north of Kirriemuir, Angus, granted a charter of the lands of Little Migvy, &c., east of Kirriemuir, to Alexander Ogilvy, Esq., second Baron of Inverquiharity, dated 1st April, 1439. This appears to have been a branch of the house of Yester.

ARMS—Gules, three bars, engrailed, ermine. CREST—A deer's head erased, proper. MOTTO—*Spare not.*

HALL of PARKCONNON.

GEORGE HALL, Esq. of Parkconnon, in the parish of St. Vigeans, Angus, purchased the estate on the 27th July, 1855, at the price of £13,650. He is farmer of Glenskenno; and has amassed a fortune as a Corn and Potatoe Merchant in Montrose.

The name of Hall would seem to be a Border form of the Scottish patronymic of Henry. The chief of the name in Scotland is Sir John Hall, Baronet, of Dunglass, near Dunbar, Haddingtonshire. The family would also seem to deduce descent from the ancient and noble house of Cranstoun of that Ilk.

ARMS—Azure, a fesse chequy, or, and gules, between three cranes' heads, erased, argent. CREST—On a mount, vert, a crane, or, holding up in the dexter claw a pebble, argent. MOTTO—*Cura quietem* (Regard your own peace.)

LINDSAY-CARNEGIE of SPYNIE and BOYSACK.

Heir-apparent—His eldest surviving son, John, Esq., younger.

LYON of BALLANTORE.

For “W.” *read* David. He has another estate in the south of England so large as to yield him an income of about £16,000 per annum.

He is representative of the family of Lyon, formerly of Castle Lyon—co-representative of the ancient one of Castle Cossens, an old branch of the more ancient noble peerage stem of Strathmore and Glammiss, whose original is said to have sprung from the very old noble stock of *Leoni*, in Italy.

Mr. Lyon is married, but has no issue.

MACGREGOR of MACGREGOR.

Sir MALCOLM-MURRAY MACGREGOR of MacGregor Castle, Perthshire, fourth Baronet, born in 1834—succeeded as twenty-sixth chief of MacGregor, on the demise of his father, Sir John Atholl Bannatyne-MacGregor of Clan Gregor Castle, on Teithside, Bart., appointed (1850) President and Senior Member of Council in the Virgin Islands, in 1851. Sir John Atholl wedded the third daughter of Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, Bart., by whom he has left a numerous issue. He succeeded his father, Major-General Sir Evan-John-Murray MacGregor, Bart., K.C.B. and K.C.H., Colonel of the 8th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Deputy Adjutant-General of the King's Forces at Madras, afterwards Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands; and died suddenly at Barbadoes, in June 1840, much regretted. Sir Evan was born in January 1785—wedded the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth, daughter of John, fourth Duke of Athole—was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King—resumed the original name of the family, *MacGregor*, by royal licence from George IV., A.D. 1822. He succeeded his father Sir John MacGregor-Murray, formerly Auditor-General H.E.I.C.S.—created a Bart. 23d July 1795—on his demise on the 29th June, 1822. Sir John, first Bart., wedded Anne, youngest daughter of the Hon. William Macleod-Bannatyne of Kames (Lord Bannatyne of the Court of Session); and when the act of proscription was repealed, he assumed the ancient name of MacGregor, using it before Murray.

“ Children of those native royal sires,
Who at Dunstaffnage¹ ancient spires,
From FIRST the crown of Albion bore,
Which still you love
Because your fathers wore.”

This most ancient and once powerful Clan derives descent and name from Prince Gregor MacAlpin, third son of King Alpin, son and successor of the celebrated Achaius, King of Scotland, who began to reign A.D. 787.

His successors from father to son :—*2d*, Dongallus MacGregor. *3d*, Constantine. *4th*, Gregor, *de Brattich*, from his office of Standard-Bearer to his uncle, King Malcolm I.—he was killed fighting against the Danes, A.D. 961. *5th*, John *More*, “a comely man of great stature, of a warlike disposition, and an excellent Bowman”—was killed in the field of fight, under the banner of King Malcolm II., A.D. 1004. *6th*, Gregor *Garubh*, or the Stont, was the first of the family designed of Glenurchay, and flourished *inter annos* 1004 *et* 1040. *7th*, Sir John MacGregor, Lord of Glenurchay, was called *Shir Eoin barb nan cath* (*i.e.* Sir John the forward in battle)—and died *circa* 1113. *8th*, Sir Malcolm MacGregor of Glenurchay, “a man of gigantic size and strength.” Being of the retinue of King David I. at a certain hunting party, in a forest, his majesty having attacked a huge wild-boar, was like to be worsted, and in great danger of his life; when Sir Malcolm coming up demanded his majesty’s permission (by the courtesy of Scotland none durst interfere with the king’s sport without permission) to encounter the boar, and St. David, the king, having hastily answered—“*E’in doe boit spaire noct*”—Sir Malcolm is said to have torn up a young oak-tree by the roots, dashing himself between his Majesty and the fierce assailant, with the oak in one hand, kept the boar at bay, until with the other he got an opportunity of running him through the heart. In honour whereof, King David was pleased to exalt him to the dignity of the peerage, by the style and title of Lord MacGregor of MacGregor, to him *et hereditibus masculis, in perpetuum*—*circa* A.D. 1135; and, in order to perpetuate the remembrance of the brave action, gave Sir Malcolm, Lord MacGregor, an oak-tree, eradicated, instead of the fir-tree, which the family had formerly borne in their armorial bearings.

[Vide *Workman’s M.S. Douglas’ Baronage*, p. 494.]

His lordship died *circa* 1164. *9th*, William, Lord MacGregor, wedded a daughter of David, Lord Lindsay, of Glenesk; and died *circa* 1238. *10th*, Gregor, Lord MacGregor, flourished in the reigns of Kings Alexander II. and III. *11th*, Malcolm, Dominus de MacGregor, is said to have relieved the immortal Robert the

Bruce from Macdougal, the great Chief of Lorn, at Dalriogh, and to have been mounted on "a milk white steed," on the occasion. He fought at the battle of Bannockburn, and is said to have brought along with him the relies of St. Fillan's arm, to King Robert's chaplain, who passed it for a miracle, in order to encourage the army. He died at an advanced age, A.D. 1374. 12th, Gregor, Lord MacGregor, called *Aulin*, i.e. "perfectly handsome," married Irie, daughter of his maternal uncle Mailise MacAlpin of Finnich, who is a witness to a charter by the Earl of Lennox, to Duncan Macfarlane, &c., A.D. 1395. [I may here hazard a conjecture, that the Macaulays of Ardincapill may be descended from Gillespie, third son of this Lord, called *Aulin*; and that Macaulay may signify "son of the perfectly handsome." This is the most feasible hypothesis I have seen. It is well known that the Gregories of Kinnairdie, so well known in the literary world, are descended from Gregor, fourth son of said Lord, of whom are also the *Mhalich*, so called from their "large eye-brows," of whom was the late David Mallet, Poet-laureate, &c.] 13th, Malcolm, Lord MacGregor, died, unmarried, A.D. 1420, and was succeeded by his brother. 13th, John, Lord MacGregor of that Ilk, was robbed of many of his lands. 14th, Malcolm, in whose days the MacGregors lost many more of their lands, of which their enemies the Stewarts and Campbells "assumed" possession; he died in the reign of King James IV. 15th, James, laird of MacGregor, entered into a bond of friendship with Lanchlan Mackinnon of Strathardill, A.D. 1571. 16th, Alexander MacGregor, fought the memorable battle of Glenfruin, against the Colquhouns, Buchanans, Grahams, &c., A.D. 1602. [Vide a candid and favourable account of that affair by Professor Ross of Aberdeen, of date 1631, in *Douglas' Baronage*, p. 498.] He having been murdered, as related by the learned Professor Ross, leaving no lawful issue, the succession of this most ancient family, *jure sanguinis*, undoubtelly devolved upon Gregor MacGregor, heir-male in a direct line of Gregor, second son of John, laird of that Ilk, No. 12 of this genealogy, of whom anon. 17th, Gregor the bastard, in whose time the Clans were cruelly

harassed and proscribed. 14th, Gregor *More*, of Breackly, of whose third son Malcolm of Inverey, Braemar, are descended several good families in Braemar, and adjoining counties, to this day ; but, during the general persecution, they lost their lands, and name, and assumed the different names of Ogilvy, Gordon, and Peter, (of whom are all the Peters of the shires of Aberdeen, Angus, &c.) 15th, Duncan, acquired the lands of Ardchoil, &c. 16th, Gregor (to whom his father, being old, ceded his estate), was murdered, along with his venerable father, in the hundredth year of his age. 17th, Duncan, called *Donach Abborach*, from his having, after his father's murder, been carried into Lochaber by his mother's relatives. He wedded secondly a daughter of Macfarlane of that Ilk, by whom he had three sons, whose descendants are to this day known by the name of *Slioch Donnachadh Abborach*, ("the progeny of Lochaber Duncan,") and MacConachie, of Aberdeenshire, (of whom deduce the MacConachies of the shires of Aberdeen, Angus, &c.) 18th, Patrick MacGregor of that Ilk, joined the great Marquess of Montrose, for the support of the royal cause, with above one thousand of his clan, "a clan inferior to none in bravery and activity." 19th, John of MacGregor, in 1698, joined the royal party, on which occasion an excellent author writes, "MacGregors too, from far and near, around their chieftain throng." 20th, John of MacGregor, *alias* Murray of Glengarnock, wedded Catharine, eldest daughter of Hugh Campbell of Lix, Esq., by Beatrix, eldest daughter of Captain Arch. Campbell of Torry, by Janet, daughter and heiress of Robert Buchanan of Lenny, Esq., by Margaret, aunt of Lady Jean Campbell, Countess of George, second Earl of Panmure ; and of Lady Ann, married to John, third Lord Balmerino, and grand-aunt of Lady Margaret Campbell, Countess of Colin, Earl of Balcarres ; of Lady Eleanor, Viscountess of James, Viscount Primrose—and afterwards Countess of John, Earl of Stair ; and of Lady Mary Maule, Countess of Charles, first Earl of Marr. The aforesaid Margaret was sister of John, first Earl of Loudoun, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. 21st, Robert Murray of Glengarnock assumed the name at the request of the Duke of Athole. He

was at the battle of Culloden, after which the MacGregors marched in a body into their own country with flying colours, and then dispersed. He surrendered himself, and was, along with the Earl of Kelly and others, confined in the Castle of Edinburgh. He wedded thirdly Barbara-Mary Drummond, daughter and sole heiress of William Drummond of Hawthornden, Esq., by his wife Jean, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Mylne of Barnton (by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir William Drummond of Hawthornden, son of William Drummond of Hawthornden, Esq., the poet), by whom he had no issue. He died at Edinburgh, October, 1758. 22d, Evan, fourth son of John, No. 20 of this genealogy, now succeeded him, and wedded Janet, youngest daughter of John Macdonald of Balconnie, Esq., by that celebrated favourite of the muses, the pious and charitable Alicia Mackenzie, aunt of Isabella, mother of Dunbar, Earl of Selkirk, and third daughter of the brave Major Kenneth Mackenzie of Suddie, by Isabella Paterson, daughter of the Right Rev. Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Ross. 23d, John, afterwards Sir John MacGregor-Murray of Lanrick, first Bart., &c., as aforesaid.

Sir Malecolm is also representative of the ancient family of Bannatyne of Kames, and entitled to bear or quarter their arms.

The family of Bannatyne, or M'Omelyne, or Ameyline, although taking their Gaelic patronymic from remote ancestors, deduce descent from the remote progeuator Gilbert Bannatyne, who lived in the reign of King Alexander III., whose son Gilbert, and grandson John, obtained from Walter, High Steward of Scotland, charters of several lands in Bute, of which the barony of Camys, or Kames, was afterwards composed. [“Chemys,” or “Kames,” means the chief residence of a proprietor; but must be distinguished from “Kaim,” the crest of a hill—*Vide Chalmers’ Sculptured Monuments of Angus*, p. 13.] One of these charters has the singularity that the king himself, Robert Bruce, appears as a witness. The name appears to be derived from the “forty shillings’” lands of Balantyne, Balnatyne, or Bannatyne-Yards, in the parish of Ochil-

tree, in the county of Ayr. The male-heirs of this ancient family having failed, the succession devolved upon Isabella Bannatyne (daughter and heiress of Hector Bannatyne of Kames, Esq.), wife of Roderick M'Leod, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh, second son of Sir Norman M'Leod of Bernera, by his second wife Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir James Macdonald of Slate. (Sir Norman was third son of Sir Roderick M'Leod of that Ilk, who died in 1626.) The issue of Roderick M'Leod, W.S., and Isabella Bannatyne of Kames, was two sons and five daughters. Norman, the youngest son, died in early age. The eldest, the Hon. William M'Leod-Bannatyne, succeeded his uncle, who died unmarried. He was bred to the bar, and, in 1799, was appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and took his seat on the Bench by the style and title of Lord Bannatyne. Three of the daughters were married but left no surviving issue; one died unmarried; and the youngest, Anne M'Leod-Bannatyne, was married to Colonel Sir John MacGregor-Murray of Lanriek Castle (first Bart.), as aforesaid.

BANNATYNE ARMS—Quarterly—first and fourth, Gules, a chevron, argent, between three mullets, or (*Bannatyne*) ; second and third, Azure, a castle, triple towered, and embattled, argent, masoned, sable, windows, and port, gules; with a crescent on a mullet, in chief, for due marks of cadency (*M'Leod*). CREST—A demi-griffin, vert, in the dexter claw a dagger, proper. SUPPORTERS—Two angels. MOTTOES—Above the crest—*Nec cito nec tarde* (Neither fast nor slow); under the arms—*Murus aheneus* (A wall of brass)—for M'Leod.

MACGREGOR ARMS—Argent, an oak-tree, eradicated, in bend sinister, vert, surmounted by a claymore, in bend, azure, hilt and pommel, or; in the dexter chief, an antique crown, gules; on a chief, embattled of the last, out of an antique crown, the Hon. East India Company's banner displayed (*i. e.* barry of the first and fifth.) CRESTS—1st, Behind two cannons, saltierwise, a Highland chief, above the knees, a-frontee, in full costume, wielding a claymore, all proper; on his sinister arm, a buckler,

argent, charged with tree and sword as in the arms; 2d, Out of a mural coronet, a lion's head, crowned with an antique crown, proper. SUPPORTERS—Dexter, a unicorn, argent, armed, crined, unguled, and imperially crowned, or; sinister, a Highland royal stag, proper, attired, azure, between the attires an antique crown, gold. MOTTOES—Over first crest—*E'en do and spare not*; over second—'S rioghail mo dhream (Royal is my tribe); under the arms, the slogan—*Ard choille* (The height of the wood.)

STANDARD-BEARER—A gentleman of the Clan of Macphurich, *alias* Macpherson.

[*Family Seal, Book-plate, &c. Information kindly communicated by the late Sir Evan and Sir John Atholl-MacGregor, Baronets.*]]

TARTAN—12 red, 6 green, $2\frac{1}{2}$ red, 3 green, $\frac{1}{4}$ black, 1 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ black, 3 green, $2\frac{1}{2}$ red, 3 green, $2\frac{1}{2}$ red, 6 green, 24 red. BADGE—“Pine-tree.”

SEAT—Invercharnock, in Balquhidder, about ten miles northwest from Callander. Alas! this is now their only seat.

“Will ye go, lassie, go to the braes o' Balquhither,
Where the blae-berries grow 'mang the bonnie blooming heather,
Where the deer and the roe lightly bounding together,
Sport the lang simmer's day 'mang the braes o' Balquhither.”

[TANAHILL.]

SCOTT of ROSSIE.

The very remote progenitor of this ancient house was “Duncan Scot,” second son of Sir Michael Scot, Knight, of Balweery, in Fife, who was proprietor of lands in Angusshire at a very remote period, for which he was forced to swear fealty to King Edward I. of England, in A.D. 1304. [Vide *Douglas' Baronage*, p. 303.]

SMYTH of BALHARRY.

For Buchanan *read*—Canning, daughter of G. Canning, Esq., Edinburgh, formerly Manufacturer in Arbroath.

STEPHENS late of BALMADIES

HENRY STEPHENS, Esq., late of Balmadies, Angus, Author of the "Book of the Farm"—purchased the estate of Balmadies, at a public roup, from the late John Rait, Esq. of Anniston, in 1820. He executed extensive improvements on the estate. Erected the mansion-house, offices, farm-steading, and cottages—made out a garden—built a flour mill on the Lunan water—and threw a bridge across the moss. The only buildings on the farm of Balmadies on Mr. Stephens' accession to the estate were a few old cottages. Mr. Stephens informs me that a good Gaelic scholar, the late Dr. M'Vicar, of Dundee, told him that "Balmadies," signifies—the town of the wolf. There is a fine bubbling spring of water in one of the fields, called "Madie's well," from which, as tradition asserts, the wolves drank in old days. But I would rather think that this well, being in the near neighbourhood of the old chapel, had been dedicated either to St. Magdalene, or St. Madoc, and that the estate had been named from that circumstance, "Madies town." He eventually sold the estate to the Guardians of Sir Charles Ochterlony, Bart., the present proprietor, in 1830. The arms borne by Mr. Stephens are understood to be very similar—barring the motto—to those borne by Sir Andrew Stephens, Bart. of Cornwall, in England, in old days.

[The motto is the same as that of *Stein*, Esq. of Kilbagie, in Scotland—whose crest is—An eagle's head, issuant, between two wings, displayed.]

ARMS—Per chevron, in chief, azure, two eagles rising, or, armed, gules; in base, paly of six, argent, and of the third. CREST—An eagle, issuant, wings displayed, or, armed, gules, looking at the sun in splendour, proper. MOTTO—*Ad diem tendo* (I aspire towards the source of day.) [Family Seal, &c.]

RESIDENCE—Redbrae Cottage, Edinburgh.

ERRATA.

Page 66, line 14—for preambulation *read* perambulation.
Page 150, line 15—for Cossen's *read* Cossens.
Page 168, line 13—after Ralph *add* de Eglintoun.
Page 177, line 1—after gules *add* Crest.
Page 209, line 21—for *Vivas* read *Vivis*.

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